Nº 12,294. FOUNDED 1814.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SATURDAY, JULY 1. 1854.

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LONDON, JUNE 28—29, 1854.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA.—The conduct of Austria in the present critical position of affairs is the point to which the eyes of Europe are directed, and, as the Court of Vienna has thus far reaped the greatest advantages from a steady, though cautious, adherence to the policy of the Western Powers and the common interests of Europe, strong hopes may be entertained that the Emperor Francis Joseph will persevere with firmness and moderation in the course which has already given him so decisive an influence over these momentous questions. The fact that the Russians have raised the siege of Silistria and evacuated Wallachia is certain, but on several other points of almost equal importance the intelligence received up to this time is still defective. It remains to be ascertained whether the whole Russian army is ordered to retreat within the Russian frontiers, or whether they propose to occupy and defend the line of the Moldavian rivers from Fokschani to Birlat and Jassy, where they have previously established fieldworks and extensive magazines. It is also uncertain whether they will retain or abandon the forts of Hirsova, Matschin, Isaktcha, and Tultscha on the Bulgarian shore of the Danube, which are important because they afford the means of passing the river at the points nearest to Brailow and Galatz. There is, of course, a wide distinction between a retreat for the purpose of concentrating the army on its base of operations and of giving it a new strategical direction, and a retreat surrendering the whole territory in dispute. It must, however, be borne in mind, that as the Russians, though repulsed, have not been routed, and will at once receive considerable reinforcements, their future operations will require for some time the utmost vigilance on the part of Turkey and her allies. In pursuance of the treaty signed between Austria and the Porte on the 14th, there is now little doubt that the Austrian forces will enter the Principalities to re-establish the legal Government of the country, which was overthrown by the Russian invasion. Indeed, we are informed by the *Moniteur* that Count Coronini will at once descend the Danube to Giurgevo with his division, under the authority of the Porte, and it is probable that a similar movement will be made on the frontier of Moldavia. Should the Russian army have withdrawn altogether within its own territories, abandoning the entire line of operations in both the Principalities, the Austrians will hold temporary possession of the country for the Porte, in order to prevent a recurrence of the late disastrous invasion, and, in that case, without declaring war, Austria would have succeeded in obtaining the principal and immediate object of her demands. As far as the defence of Turkey is concerned, she would then be in a position to prevent even the possibility of a renewal of the attack in Europe, and so far the first condition of the Protocols of Vienna would be attained. But it remains to be seen what are the political intentions of Russia in submitting to make these retrograde movements—whether they are designed to concentrate her powers of resistance and to prolong the war, or as a practical admission of the terms proposed before the war by the Vienna Conference, in the hope of dividing the counsels of the Four Powers? Nothing is, in reality, secured or effected until Russia withdraws her unjust demands on Turkey, and consents to a peace with that power which may deserve the confidence and approbation of Europe. But although she may have renounced her rash enterprise upon Turkey, and recalled her troops from the Danube, it is by no means the more probable that she contemplates a speedy termination of these hostilities by submitting to the terms on which alone peace can be re-established and secured. These considerations cannot fail to have great weight with the Austrian government in determining the course it may resolve to pursue, if the evacuation of the Principalities is tendered to it by Russia in satisfaction of her demands. Such a state of things, unaccompanied by any admissible overtures of peace on the part of Russia, would have most of the inconveniences of war without the prospect of a speedy termination of them. It would compel Austria to keep on foot a large army for the purpose of watching the belligerents. It would exhaust Turkey by the enormous exertions she is compelled to make for her defence. It would keep the mouths of the Danube under blockade, and it would prolong that state of disquietude and peril into which the Emperor of Russia has thrown the relations of all the principal States of Europe. Nay, more, we have reason to know that this evacuation of the Principalities is the event on which reliance has been placed by the Russo-German party in North Germany, and especially at Berlin, to declare themselves more openly in favour of the Muscovite interest, and that the King of Prussia will avail himself of it to give a freer course to his secret personal engagements with the Czar. It is therefore more than ever important that Austria should persist in that firm and independent line of policy she has hitherto pursued. Her object is the termination of this quarrel, and she is aware that it cannot be terminated without obtaining from Russia the concessions and securities demanded by the Western Powers; while it may, on the contrary, be indefinitely extended by allowing Russia to procure the neutrality of the other Powers, or by attempting the renewal of negotiations from which we could expect at the present time neither sincerity nor success.—(TIMES.)

The allied Governments must, at this moment, be engaged in anxious consideration as to the future conduct of the war. The retreat of the Russians, although it has for some time been foreseen, is not on that account the less embarrassing. All the arrangements which had been made by the French and English generals for an advance beyond the Balkan will now prove to have been wasted, except in so far as the presence of the auxiliary force at Varna may have contributed to determine the enemy on his retrograde movement; but it would have been idle to hope that the Russian generals would wait until their retreat was cut off. The anticipated capture of Silistria was doubtless intended to serve as a proof both of the invader's strength and of his moderation; and, had the siege proved successful, the Emperor Nicholas might probably have declared—as he is reported to have done in a premature announcement of his reply to the Austrian summons—that he withdrew within his own frontier in deference to the wishes of the Court of Vienna. Language of this kind would have been plausible, and might possibly have gained some credit, if it had been used in the moment of victory, when both parties might have affected to believe that a march on Constantinople was in contemplation; but it can scarcely be supposed that the credulity even of the populace of St. Petersburg will attribute a retreat to any cause except to the defeat by which it was preceded, or to the menaces which would, in any case, have rendered it unavoidable. The capture of Silistria was needed to furnish diplomacy with the pivot which it required. The expected advance of the Austrian army into Wallachia may possibly be justified by reasons which are at present unknown; and the acquiescence of the English and French Governments in so great a concession on the part of Turkey shows that the utmost confidence is felt in the good faith of the Court of Vienna. Many writers have made the obvious remark that a neutral army of occupation would serve as a protection to the weaker party, and enable the Czar to concentrate his force on the vulnerable points of his territory; but the fact that the Porte and its Allies have consented to the occupation is a proof that Austria will, notwithstanding the invader's evacuation of the Principalities, still maintain a hostile attitude towards Russia. The whole tendency and effect of the movement will depend on the spirit in which it is made. The presence of a menacing force on the Pruth will compel the enemy to maintain a large army on the Bessarabian bank of the river, whilst it will simultaneously disengage a considerable portion of the Turkish troops, as well as the entire Anglo-French contingent. On the other hand, a neutral occupation would, for the reasons which have been stated, operate in a precisely opposite direction. It may safely be assumed, however, that the Allies have not concluded a convention for the purpose of increasing the force with which they will have to contend in the Crimea or in Asia. Notwithstanding the announcement made by a contemporary (the *Times*) on Monday, it appears that the Czar's answer to the Austrian note has not yet reached Vienna; and it is, therefore, still uncertain whether it will consist of a simple affirmative, or be couched in negative or evasive terms. The latest accounts indicate no relaxation of military preparations on the Transylvanian frontier; and the numerous agents of Russia at Vienna have laboured to excuse an anticipated refusal or evasion, rather than to prepare the way for an unqualified compliance. On the whole, there is reason to believe that it was originally intended to try once more the effect of that obstinate arrogance which so long impressed central Europe with feelings of servile awe; and if more prudent counsels have, at the last moment, been adopted, the change of tone is exclusively due to Omer Pacha and his gallant army, and, above all, to the garrison of Silistria. The probable issue of the siege must have been known at St. Petersburg before the despatch of the Emperor's final answer to the Austrian summons; and although it may have been thought expedient to make a virtue of necessity, it is also possible that the strategic reasons of the retreat may be openly avowed. As regards the course which may be decided on at Vienna, it must be remembered that none of the public declarations of the German Governments afford any clue to their real policy or intentions. Austria, in proposing the improbable contingency of the passage of the Balkan as the limit of her endurance, may nevertheless have determined to make war under any circumstances; and that such is the expectation of the Western Powers is proved by the confidence which they have placed in a Government which has hitherto withheld its active co-operation. England and France must have had objects to gain in assenting to the entrance of Austrian troops on the Turkish territory when evacuated by the invaders.—(CHRONICLE.)

BURSTING OF THE LAYARD BUBBLE.—Mr. Layard's great gun has again flashed in the pan. The list of Mr. Layard's announced and unmade motions will soon equal in length that of Coleridge's announced and unwritten books. Mr. Layard last night withdrew the motion of which he had given notice for Thursday, because Mr. Layard is "*given to understand*" that Lord Aberdeen has "*thought it necessary* to give *some* explanation" of his extraordinary speech of the 19th instant; and because Mr. Layard "trusts" that this explanation may have the effect of removing what he "hopes he may term the misapprehension" arising out of that speech. This is egregious trifling with the public. Mr. Layard knew as much of the so-called explanation last night as he did of the speech it professed to explain when he gave notice of his motion on Thursday last. Mr. Layard was quite able last night to say whether the explanation was satisfactory to him or not; his affectation of not knowing its nature, his refraining from characterising it, show that the explanation has not satisfied him; and yet he withdraws his motion with some irrelevant, though perhaps not undeserved, compliments to other members of the administration. For this new betrayal of his innate infirmity of purpose, Mr. Layard was appropriately rewarded *within* the house by "cheers"—he knows from what quarter as well as we can tell him. *Out* of the house he will have his reward also, in the withering of that disposition on the part of the public to give him credit for an intimate acquaintance with Oriental politics, and a sturdy independent assertion of his matured opinions. Henceforth Mr. Layard will be regarded by the non-official world as a man full of promise and empty of performance; while the official cliques will be shy of him as one who cannot run quietly in harness. He may return, whenever he pleases, to his studies of the wars of Sennacherib, for his voice has no longer much chance of being listened to when discoursing of wars actually in progress.—(DAILY NEWS.)

If anything were wanted to complete the satisfaction occasioned by Lord Aberdeen's explanation, it would be the course taken by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons last night. We do not hesitate to say that it was extremely creditable to that gentleman, and calculated greatly to elevate his own position in Parliament. At all events it marks for him a position entirely distinct from that of persons who have employed our Foreign troubles for a party use against the Government. Mr. Layard, speaking for the House as well as for himself, and confirmed by the cheers of the House, expressed his satisfaction with the explanatory statement. This is a suitable response to Lord Aberdeen's frankness, and it must contribute to obtain for Mr. Layard that character in Parliament at which it is evidently his ambition to aim. For any general review of Foreign affairs no moment could be more unsuitable than the present. It would not only be impossible to lay down definitively the terms upon which peace would be concluded, but at this moment we do not know actually how we stand. The course to be adopted must depend upon circumstances, and the most important circumstances actually existing at this moment are not as yet known to us. Nevertheless, Ministers as well as the public will agree with Mr. Layard that some discussion on the critical state of our Foreign relations must take place before the separation of Parliament for the recess; and it is very satisfactory to approach that discussion with so general a unanimity as to the main objects of a course which has ceased to be a Ministerial, because it has become a national policy.—(GLOBE.)

THE GUARDS LANDING AT VARNA.—Our correspondent writes:—

The tents of some of the Egyptians are pitched on the road-side, and, as the first company of the Grenadiers marched past, a murmur went through the place, and the swarthy little warriors came swarming out like bees, and drew themselves up with staring eyes and open mouths to gaze on the Anakim. At first they appeared to be affected by mute wonder only, but as man after man strode by, and the fact grew upon them that there was a whole regiment composed of such tall fellows, they burst into a grin, and at last expanded into laughter and chattering delight.—(Times.)

THE CRIMEA.—*Taking it easy.*—A recent letter from Constantinople states:—"In cruises along the coast of the Crimea in this summer weather the officers can see ladies sitting on the beach in front of their villas reading, with the children picking up shells beside them. There are cafés and reading-rooms within the reach of a 68-pounder; and everything seems to go on as if in time of profound peace. The Crimea is the Isle of Wight of the Moscovite empire, and the fashionable visitors appear determined that the Western Powers shall not interfere with their season."—(Globe.)

TURKISH COSSACKS—*A Breach of Discipline.*—The following is from a Varna letter of the 15th:—

Two Russian soldiers some time ago deserted, and enlisted in the Christian legion of Turkish Cossacks. These fellows were out on leave near the town, and, like the majority of soldiers in similar circumstances, they took advantage of their temporary freedom to get gloriously drunk. While returning in this condition the wine got the better of their morals, and they annoyed and insulted an unfortunate old black woman who was quietly toddling home, and for this offence a picquet of their comrades was sent in search of them. After some difficulty, and a good deal of resistance on their part, they were captured, and dragged without mercy, and with a good deal of ill treatment, to their guard-house. The way in which they were hauled along the streets excited the indignation of the Frenchmen who were about, though they only testified it in strong remarks. However, a few minutes after the two Cossacks had been safely stowed away, the most piercing cries were heard proceeding from the guard-house, and in a few minutes the French again assembled round it. No attention was paid to their applications for admission, and as the screams really became appalling they forced the door without further ceremony. On entering the guard-house the French found the two Cossacks nearly stripped naked, and covered with blood. The fact was, the Cossack captain was actually "knouting" them to death. With oaths and execrations the French, armed with whatever weapons they could seize, sought him out, and were on the point of massacring him, when most fortunately an English officer threw himself between them, and with much difficulty succeeded in persuading the French to spare him, on condition that the two Cossacks were set at liberty and not further molested. General Canrobert is, I believe, bent on punishing the French soldiers who interfered, for of course such a breach of discipline could not be allowed. The chiefs of the Turkish Cossacks have a difficult card to play with the lawless hordes nominally under their command. From the specimens I have seen of them a more ferocious drunken set of ruffians it would be difficult to find, though, as is sometimes the case with such fellows, they make fine irregular cavalry, and for ravaging an enemy's country are of course unrivalled. With the French soldiers they appear rather popular, especially among the Zouaves.—(Standard.)

The *Russian Invalid*, of the 17th inst., gives the following account from "an eye-witness," of the unfortunate failure of the attack upon Old Carleby:—

The town would infallibly have been found defenceless by the English, had not a severe storm prevented the vessels from making their attempt during two days. Thus it was that the 400 men of the line, who made the forced march in carts, arrived in time, and were joined by about 100 armed inhabitants. We had only two guns, which were placed in the open space between two stores, which space was masked with planks, so that the whole appeared as one building. The troops were concealed in these storehouses. The English approached in full confidence that the town was not garrisoned. Two English frigates, commanded by Capt. Glass, cast anchor about 9 wersts (6¾ English miles) from the shore. The town lies upon an isthmus, the point of which is occupied by the wharfs, building and timber yards, pitch, and tar storehouses, &c. It was expected that the English would have first dashed at the wharfs, in order to set fire thereto, in which case we should have got possession of their ships, and cut off the men they landed; but the nine boats, on board of which were 350 men (?) of all kinds, and each boat, armed with a 24-pounder, steered right for the town. When the boats were immediately opposite the ambush, General Wendt ordered the mask of planks to be thrown down, and a murderous volley was fired. The English could only distinguish the position of our guns from the bright flashes that glanced through the smoke, and into which they fired vigorously. But their fire became fainter and more faint every moment, and in half an hour after the first volley they began to retire, and in 42 minutes they were beyond range of our guns. All their boats were much damaged. Their loss must be nearly 300 killed and wounded. One boat was sunk at the commencement, and another was abandoned by them, on board of which, besides some dead, were 22 sailors, mostly wounded. The gun of the captured boat was carried in triumph on shore, and placed upon a limber to reinforce our battery.—(Chronicle.)

ROYAL VISIT TO MR. ALBERT SMITH.—This morning, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, with the whole of the royal children and a number of the juvenile members of the nobility, paid a visit to the Egyptian Hall, to witness Mr. Albert Smith's ascent of Mont Blanc. The interior of the Hall was freshly decorated in honour of the occasion, the balconies and the back part of the room being filled with Alpine shrubs and flowers, admirably arranged. The royal party enjoyed the entertainment thoroughly. Her Majesty in particular laughed heartily at Mr. Smith's voluble commentary on the topics of the day in his famous "Galignani" song. At the conclusion, her Majesty honoured Mr. Albert Smith by the expression of her warm appreciation of the merits of the entertainment, and was pleased to accept a copy of "the Story of Mont Blanc," in which the author has given so interesting a narrative of the various attempts to reach the summit of the Monarch of Mountains.—(Globe.)

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT SHEFFIELD.—The King of Portugal, with the Duke of Oporto, and suite, visited Sheffield yesterday. His Majesty arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, having posted from Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. He was received at the Angel Inn by the Master Cutler and the Mayor, and attended by them, visited the principal manufactories in the town, where the processes of the conversion of iron into steel, of refining into cast-steel, of forging and rolling the steel, of the manufacture of files and edge-tools, and of railway-engine, carriage, and waggon-springs, were inspected, and where they also witnessed the process of manufacture of various descriptions of fine cutlery. The visit was perfectly private, his Majesty travelling *incognito*, under the name of the Duke de Guimaraces. The fact of his Majesty's expected arrival was not known in the town, except to a very few persons, but on the arrival of the Royal party a large crowd speedily collected, who cheered the King on his departure along with the Master Cutler and Mayor to an inspection of the manufactories. It was arranged that his Majesty and *suite* would leave Sheffield for Manchester in the course of the evening.—(Globe.)

The French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska gave a superb entertainment last evening to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The following persons were invited to meet the royal guests:—His Excellency Count Colloredo, Duke of Newcastle, Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Earl and Countess Craven, Lady Cowley, Col. Fleury (Equerry to his Imperial Majesty), and M. Bourgouin. Baron Knesebeck and Lady Suffield were in waiting on the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The Ambassadress afterwards threw open her saloons for the reception of a brilliant circle of the *corps diplomatique* and the aristocracy, and the evening—enlivened by an improvised ball—was one of the most delightful *réunions* that has taken place during the present season—(Post.)

THE LATE GREEK MINISTER IN PARIS.—Our correspondent writes:—

"You have already been informed of the departure for Athens, on leave, of M. Mavrocordato, the Greek Minister here. The period of his return to his post must depend on the possibility of his being able to consolidate a really firm government, fully equal to the exigencies of the times. M. Mavrocordato's name has been too long before the world to render it necessary to enlarge on his patriotism, his integrity, and the soundness of his judgment. As to his possession of these qualities, which honour the patriot and the statesman, there is no difference of opinion; and it is generally, I may say unanimously admitted, that if Greece can be saved from the confusion to which, under the influence of evil counsels or of traitors, she was hurrying, he is the man to render her that important service. M. Mavrocordato was deservedly popular, not only among his colleagues in Paris, but with all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and his loss, however temporary, will be much regretted."—(Times.)

Last evening a banquet was given at Girdlers'-hall, Basinghall-street, by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in honour of her Majesty's judges.—(Sun.)

George Peabody, Esq., the eminent banker, gave his annual white-bait dinner to his American friends yesterday, at Blackwall. Among the guests (numbering upwards of two hundred), were the American Minister and suite, and several distinguished Americans.—(Globe.)

CAPTAIN GIFFARD'S WIDOW.—A letter from Malta gives the following details of this lady's visit to Odessa:—

The widow of the lamented Captain Giffard visited Odessa, in the Vesuvius, under the safeguard of a flag of truce. She was permitted to land, accompanied by Capt. Powell, and remained there twenty-four hours collecting particulars of her husband's dying moments, which were those of a hero meeting his death in his country's cause. The crew of the Tiger, on seeing a British naval uniform pass their place of confinement, were about hailing the wearer with a British cheer, thinking their moment of deliverance had arrived, but were very judiciously silenced in time by a sign from Captain Powell. The Vesuvius, in chasing a vessel of the enemy too close into the Sulinah mouth of the Danube, took the ground for several hours, but was got off without material injury.—(Globe.)

LORD ERROLL UNDER ARREST AT VARNA.—Our correspondent in this town writes, under date of June 13:—"The Earl of Erroll, of the Rifle Brigade, is under arrest here for disrespect to his superior officer. A general court-martial has been ordered, which is thought will result at least in his receiving a severe reprimand."—(Herald.)

PIRACY IN THE ÆGEAN.—A recent letter from Malta contains the following:—

The English brig Julia, with Indian corn, which arrived here on the 18th, had been twice chased by pirates in the Archipelago, the first time near Tenedos, and the second between Andros and Cape Doro. The brig owes her safety to the assistance rendered by the crew of the Russian brig Klissova, a prize. The following are the facts:—On the 27th of May, 1.30 a.m., Tenedos bearing N. by W. eight miles, wind light, were in company with the Russian brig Klissova in charge of Mr. Moore; a Greek craft 80 tons burden ran up in our direction, when we altered our course four points, and the stranger did the same, and as he was in the act of coming alongside we altered our course four points in a contrary direction, and thus gained a little upon her, the prize doing the same, keeping right ahead, so as to prevent the pirate from seeing her. The stranger let fall his foresail, set his topgallant sail, and gained on us again, when we immediately showed a blue light to the prize, which hove too, her mainyard aback. Hailed the stranger, and told him if he did not sheer off we would fire into him, and, as he did not make any preparation to do so, the prize fired two guns at him. He then hauled to windward, and after the prize had squared away, she again came after us, and the prize fired several shot into her. All at once we lost sight of the stranger, and when day broke, an hour after the occurrence, we could not see anything of him.—(Times.)

The Kangaroo, hired steam transport, which was to have embarked troops at Portsmouth yesterday, was found to be quite unfit for their reception on a careful survey being made of her by the dockyard officers. She had no coals on board until those shipped on Monday, and her water-tanks were all filled with salt water as ballast. Workmen were busily employed upon her yesterday to set her to rights, but she will not be ready for service before to-morrow (Thursday), when drafts of the 7th, 19th, 23d, 77th, and 88th regiments will embark.—(Globe.)

We hope that the officers of the Inniskillings who lost their chargers in the late disastrous fire in the Europa will not be compelled to find others at their *own* expense.—(U. Service Gaz.)

The Russian ship Cesarewitz, Jorgen master, was spoken with on the 13th inst., in lat. 33 north, long. 38 west. She is from Shanghae, bound to the Baltic, and is now supposed to be about the entrance of the Channel. The Nautilus, apprentice brig, is despatched to look out for her.—(Plymouth Mail.)

REMARKABLE BET.—*On dit* that a noble lord, who represents a county in the south-west of Scotland, staked £10 to £1,000 that he would name the three first horses for the Derby, which he did, and won the bet, pocketing the £1,000.—(Sun.)

Capt. Smithet has been presented with the freedom of Calais, on retiring from the packet service, in which he was engaged between that place and Dover for nearly twenty-three years. This is a compliment rarely paid to a foreigner.—(Globe.)

FAILURES.—Our City correspondent writes:—"The recent suspension of Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, which is likely to prove very unfavourable as regards assets, has led to other difficulties, the bills of Messrs. Cole, Brothers, East India merchants and metal dealers, with whom they had extensive transactions, having been dishonoured. The liabilities of Cole, Brothers, have not transpired, but they are believed to be heavy. The firm was partly formed from that of Johnson, Cole, and Co., who failed during the crisis of 1847 for £153,000, with assets which yielded under bankruptcy only a fractional dividend".—(Times.)

THE CHARGE AGAINST IRISH MEMBERS.—The report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the charges of corruption preferred against the Irish members, has at last been made public. It is somewhat lengthy, and gives a sketch of the different branches of its protracted investigation. Commencing with the two particular charges of place-selling made by Dr. Gray and Mr. Kelly—which, it will be recollected, caused the appointment of the committee—they state, as regards the charge made by Mr Kelly, to the effect that Mr. Somers, late M.P. for Sligo, had obtained for Mr. Howley a Stipendiary Magistracy for £1,000, "that Mr. Kelly has failed in substantiating the charge." Respecting the other charge, made by Dr. Gray, of a negociation having been entered upon by Mr. Somers and Mr. Fair, to procure for the latter a paid Poor Law Guardianship for £300, the committee states that Fair made the statement to Dr. Gray, but that "it is impossible to say, from his evidence, how far he was justified in drawing the inference he did." The general charges of corruption implied in speeches of the Solicitor-General for Ireland and Mr. G. H. Moore, in 1852, the committee do not think were sustained by the evidence of those hon. gentlemen. Respecting the charges of corruption made by Dr. Gray and Mr. Lucas, the committee names the witnesses examined, and who, those gentlemen said, were likely to afford information upon the subject; but the result is that, as regards Dr. Gray, the examination of those witnesses has not sustained the expectation of Dr. Gray; and as regards the cases instanced by Mr. Lucas, that he "has not substantiated them in proof." The cases upon which, at the instance of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Napier, Mr. Butt, Mr. Moore, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Bright were examined, "have been examined into and found groundless." With reference to the charge made against the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the committee has given it the fullest investigation, and pronounced it to be "false and unfounded." Against Mr. Somers, the committee say, "no proof has been made to implicate him in any improper or corrupt transaction." The committee thus expresses its opinion in reference to the subject generally:—

It appears to your committee that the persons who have preferred, against a section of the Irish members, the charges which have led to this inquiry, have failed to support them. Your committee have given every facility for this purpose, and extended their inquiries to a latitude which has not unfrequently involved them in the reception of idle gossip, and the investigation of groundless calumnies. Your committee are of opinion that those who gave to the public these statements ought to have been prepared to support them; and they cannot but regard it as matter both of regret and animadversion that even the excitement of political passion should have induced gentlemen to place before the public allegations so vitally affecting the honour of one class of Irish representatives, allegations which, when they had the opportunity of sustaining them, they failed to substantiate by any reliable proof. Your committee have, however, to add that respectable witnesses have stated that in Irish society there is a general belief that practices of the gross traffic indicated in these charges have existed. Not that such practices have been general, but that in some few instances there have been Irish members who have been in the habit of using their influence over government patronage to obtain pecuniary advantage for themselves. The extent of the impression has been described to your committee, "as far as it can be traced, as resolving itself into an accusation against not more than three or four." This impression appears to have existed for some years, and the period over which it ranges to have included many parliaments. With every anxiety to discover the origin of a belief which is too general to be entirely disregarded, your committee have not been able to trace it to any ground more satisfactory than rumours and suspicions which have acquired a certain hold upon the public mind.—(Globe.)

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The following is an abstract of the Registrar-General's weekly report:

The returns continue to indicate an unfavourable state of the public health. In the last three weeks the deaths registered in London have been 1,110, 1,085, 1,153. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844—53 the average number of deaths was 900, which, raised in a certain proportion for increase of population, is 990. Compared with this result, the actual number according to last week's registration, namely 1,153, shows an excess of 163.—Last week the deaths produced by zymotic diseases numbered 301, in the previous week they were 278; the corrected average for this class gives 228. Scarlatina and typhus were equally fatal last week, 63 deaths being referred to each of them. Smallpox was fatal in 13 cases, measles in 25, hooping-cough in 57, diarrhœa in 38, influenza in 3, purpura and scurvy in 3. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis and hooping-cough) amounted to 154; while the corrected average of corresponding week is 113.

Last week the births of 829 boys and 803 girls, in all 1,632 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,355.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·885 in. The mean daily reading was highest on Friday, when it was 30·043 in.; the mean on Saturday was 30·011. The mean temperature of the week was 58·7°, which is 1·5° below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average, except on the last three days; on Friday it was 4·9° above it. The highest temperatures of the week were 78·5° and 78·4° on Friday and Saturday; the lowest was 43·9° on Tuesday. The mean dew point temperature was 52·7°; and betwixt this and the mean temperature of the air the difference was 7°. The wind blew generally from the south-west. Hardly any rain fell in the week.—(Times.)

THE GUN TRADE.—The following extracts from the circulars of this branch of commerce will be found interesting:—

The gun trade, at this particular juncture naturally occupies a good deal of public attention. Common African stores are in demand, and wages and the price of materials advanced. Harmony and good feeling exist between the masters and men. This class of gun is sent to the coast of Africa and meets a ready exchange with the natives for palm-oil and ivory. The blockade of Russian ports, by the Anglo-French fleet, fetters this trade to a very material extent, by the limit it puts to the supply of grease. The Tower men—that class of superior operatives who work at guns for the Board of Ordnance—are extremely slack; in fact, great distress prevails among this branch of the manufacture for want of employment. This, seeing the absolute existence of war, may appear surprising to the public, who may imagine that the efforts of the Birmingham gunmakers in the present crisis and emergency, are taxed in an extraordinary degree. The anomaly, nevertheless, exists that the men depending for support on war guns, are, if not in a starving condition, ill supplied with the means of living. It is understoood that the Board of Ordnance intend issuing orders for 50,000 barrels, and other materials, some of which would be ready very shortly for fitting up, and if given into the hands of gunmakers of energy, high character and ability, the men would cheer up and hope. The Tower workmen fix their prices cautiously and sternly, but fairly, and above board, and they adhere to them with business-like fidelity, so that a strike on the part of the men is seldom entertained by the most influential masters. It is satisfactory to state that the Board of Ordnance, hearing of the depressed condition of the Tower workmen in Birmingham, yesterday forwarded an order for the immediate production of 1,000 guns, which is understood to be the forerunner of the more extensive order to which we have previously referred.—(Post.)

From several parts of Ireland the emigration proceeds without the least diminution in numbers. On Saturday over 300 emigrants left Cork for Liverpool *en route* for America.—(Dublin Journal.)

There are some reports of the appearance of the potato blight in the vicinity of Dublin, and in Kerry and other counties; but no reliable statement on the subject has yet appeared, and the farmers seem to entertain no apprehension about the disease.—(Dublin Journal.)

It is stated that a large trade continues to be done in the exportation of potatoes from Belfast to England—a branch of commerce which last year was regarded with any feeling but that of favour by the labouring classes in Ireland. The *Belfast Mercury* says:—"It would be within the figure when we state that since November last not less than 1,000 tons of potatoes each week on an average have been shipped from this port to various ports in England."—(Dublin Journal.)

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Mary Kane, next of kin of the late Thomas Kane, of Old Brentford, London, who died in 1846, and whose property was claimed by Mr. Maule for the Treasury, having died intestate, and without known relatives, a poor family in Skibbereen have just succeeded in establishing their title to £15,000, his property, after every opposition in the English Chancery Court.—(Dublin Journal.)

SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND.—A correspondent writing from Glasgow, under the signature of "Anti-Humbug," gives a curious account of Sabbatarianism in that city:—

To-day (Sunday), having just arrived quite unexpectedly, I went to take up my abode with a friend. He is a bachelor, in lodgings, and had made no preparation for dinner for two. His castle, being thus badly provisioned, we sallied forth at 5 o'clock in quest of a tavern or *restaurant* where we could obtain a moderate repast. Conceive our surprise and annoyance to find all such places closed for the day. Feeling acutely, however, that a dinner somewhere was indispensably necessary, we proceeded to one of the largest hotels in this city; but, to our astonishment, although the door was open, we found no one in the coffee-room—no one in the commercial room—no one in the bar; and we could not find even a waiter in the way. Not caring to disturb the solemn stillness that prevailed, we next went to other equally respectable hotel, and, being this time fortunate enough to find some lucky individuals discussing their dinners in the coffee-room, rang the bell and ordered ours. The waiter looked at us with astonishment on receiving our order, and assured us that it was not in his power to comply with our request, for that his master would be liable to a heavy fine were he to do so, as we were not staying at the hotel. My friend happened to know the landlord, as he frequently used the house, and went to remonstrate with him. It was all in vain, however; he declared that under the recent act he would be liable to a heavy fine if he were to supply us with a dinner. We told him that we had heard that he could not sell us wine or spirits, but that he might at least give us something to eat. The landlord assured us that the supply of eatables was equally contraband, and cited an instance of a small eating-house-keeper, who, a few days since was fined £1 for having sold some eatables without any drink, and that, had he sold drink, the penalty would have been £7! After much entreaty, however (for we were nearly famished), he suggested that we should take beds in the house, even if we should not use them, and then that he might venture to give us a dinner. To this we gladly assented, and, having engaged beds as a matter of form, we were permitted to get our dinner; so that, by this evasion of the law, and by this expedient only, could we in this good city of Glasgow procure a meal on the Sabbath!—(Times.)

AN INCIDENT IN ATLANTIC STEAMING.—The following narrative of danger and preservation is related by a passenger on board a steamer which recently performed the voyage from Liverpool to New York:—

For the first three days we had very bad weather, but it soon afterwards moderated, and we continued on our way without accident till we ran into a dense fog on the banks of Newfoundland. Believing that we were clear, and, indeed, far to the southward of the ice, the captain was going full instead of slow speed, as is usual on the banks, when all at once, right before us, and within 100 yards of our bows, a gigantic iceberg was looming in the mist. The top was considerably higher than the topgallant-yard, and it covered as far as we could see, passing it quickly as we did, a large extent of water. The captain looked as if he had been struck in the face, and, though his lips moved, he could not speak to give the necessary orders. But the second mate, who was there, shouted to the men at the wheel as if he would crack his voice, and all the passengers, who rushed on deck in a moment at the first alarm, took it up. A moment more—ten seconds more—and our bows would have been flattened to the foremast, for we were going nearly 13 knots an hour; but we just cleared it. The paddle-box was within 12 feet of it; one could easily have jumped upon it. Some of the ladies fainted with the fright, but, though we went slow for about an hour, during which time we saw two other bergs, you will hardly believe that at the end of that time, just as night set in, with a fog still on the water so thick that, standing on deck, you could not see the light on the foremast head, the captain went on full speed again, and did not slacken all night. There was very nearly a mutiny among the passengers. Some of them were captains of ships trading in these seas themselves, and they all unanimously condemned it. Of course no one can presume even to speak to a captain in his own ship about what he chooses to do, but his own officers were as nervous as we. We had prayers in the cabin for the passengers and crew, to return thanks for our preservation, and during the whole of that night I fancy many people said prayers that perhaps never did before. I never, for my part, passed such a night in my life, at least till I went to sleep, at about twelve or half-past. Most of the passengers and crew were collected in little knots, discussing our chance of escape, and there were we crashing on through mist and darkness with the chance of going at any moment into an invisible iceberg—in which case, as the captain afterwards admitted, we should have been down in five minutes, without a chance of any of us being heard of again.—(Press.)

CRIM. CON.—*Hunt v. Portman.*—In the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, this action, as usual in all such cases, attracted a crowded auditory. Public curiosity, however, was doomed to disappointment, for when the pleadings had been opened:—

Sir F. Thesiger stated that he appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, who had been driven into court for the purpose of arming himself with the proof, which was essentially necessary in the existing state of the law, in order to entitle him to a divorce from his wife, who had proved faithless to her marriage vows. It was much to be regretted that a husband who had suffered the loss of that which all men prized so highly should be compelled to undergo the additional humiliation always attendant on a public exposure of his domestic grief. However, this painful ordeal, for such it was, he (Sir F. Thesiger) was happy to say that the plaintiff would be spared on the present occasion. There was no question of the fact that the defendant had fallen, and that criminal intercourse had taken place with Mrs. Hunt, which constituted the plaintiff's cause of action against him; but it must be admitted that he was a very young man; that the intimacy with Mrs. Hunt was not marked by any circumstances of aggravation on his part; and that there was much excuse for his conduct, as there was no doubt he had fallen a victim to the seductive attractions and influence of Mrs. Hunt, who was many years his senior. Under these circumstances, he (Sir F. Thesiger) felt that this was not a case in which the plaintiff could or ought to look for heavy damages, though he would scorn the very notion that any amount of damages could be said to afford compensation to a husband in such a case. He had therefore taken an opportunity of speaking to his learned friend who appeared for the defendant, and it had been arranged between them that a verdict for a very small sum—say £50—should be returned by the jury, which would satisfy the object of the plaintiff in bringing this action.

The Attorney-General (with whom was Mr. J. Wilde), on behalf of the defendant, expressed his assent to this termination of this very painful inquiry. He must, however, be allowed to state that his unfortunate client at the time in question was very young, being only 18 years of age, when he became involved with Mrs. Hunt under circumstances of extenuation to which his friend alluded. Still, these circumstances did not alter the case as far as the plaintiff was concerned; but it was only doing justice to the friends of this young man to say that, as soon as his intimacy with the lady became so notorious as to be the topic of observation, they had taken every precaution to put an end to it, and had removed him from the sphere of her baneful influence. The defendant was now abroad, and, on his behalf, he (the Attorney General) assented to a verdict passing against him for £50.

The Chief Baron could not refrain from adding his testimony to the propriety of the course pursued by the parties and the learned counsel on the present occasion. Certainly, if proof of the wife's guilt in point of fact was necessary in order to avoid all possibility of collusion, it was very desirable that some other means of acquiring that proof should be adopted than a public inquiry in a crowded court of justice. The disgusting details of such a proceeding were little calculated to improve public morals, and any course by which their publication could be avoided met with his entire approbation.

The jury then returned a verdict for £50, and the court speedily assumed a more agreeable temperature than that which pervaded it in the morning.—(Times.)

EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL CASE.—£1,000 *Damages!*—In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, an action for libel, *Lefroy v. Cridland*, came on for trial, which excited much interest:

The plaintiff in this action was a solicitor, and the defendant a gentleman of fortune and a magistrate in the county of Somerset. The action was for a libel upon the plaintiff, contained in a letter written by the defendant, and addressed by him to his wife. The defendant had been married in 1831,

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SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1854.

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TIMBRE

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 29 – 30, 1854

AN INDIAN PANIC.—We find the following in the *Bombay Telegraph* :—

The Czar's ships in the Eastern seas have excited quite a panic. Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and Hong Kong have all been overhauling their fortifications, and preparing to give the Russian Admiral such a reception as his visit would deserve. In Bombay we have been particularly active. Artillery and Sappers and Miners have been brought down from Poonah, guns have been mounted in every practicable position, and furnaces for red hot shot placed ready for action. All these preparations would, however, avail but little were the Czar's squadron to make its appearance in the harbour, but of that there is no danger. The fleet, under the command of Sir James Stirling, will soon clear the seas of the Russians. The Russian squadron only consists of five vessels, the largest of which is a 60-gun frigate, and the smallest an 18-gun corvette. The natives are, nevertheless, very much alarmed. Many of the wealthier have already buried their money and ornaments, and are prepared to start up country on the first alarm. The Marwarries and some of the native Soucars have ceased altogether investing their money in the banks or other local institutions, and declare that as soon as the Russians arrive every rupee in the place will be seized. The fright would be simply ridiculous, were it not so much calculated to create a foolish alarm in the place. The Russian fleet in the Eastern seas has not a single steamer among its vessels, and any three of the Indian navy steamers would soon give a good account of the enemy, even were every available Russian ship sent to Bombay.—(Times.)

ITEMS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The following gleanings, from our Constantinople correspondence of June 15, will be found interesting :—

Prince Napoleon has returned to Constantinople and re established himself in his old quarters on the Bosphorus. The third division of the French army, which is under his command, will be reviewed tomorrow, together with the new regiments which are daily arriving from Gallipoli. Our allies are making what haste they can; but, from the want of transports, they can effect but little in the way of a speedy conveyance of troops. In this respect, at least, we stand above them, and the complaints of their men are loud when they see our troops moving majestically along in magnificent steamers, while their own are crowded in some narrow frigate, followed by little queer-looking brigs which seem surprised at the speed which they attain in tow of the steam-frigates to which they are attached. The Sidon left on Sunday for the Black Sea, towing a vessel loaded with provisions for the fleet. A supply of clean shirts for the officers was on board; it being the practice of those gallant persons to send their linen to be washed at the capital—a degree of luxury which would have astonished Hood or Jervis. General Bosquet, commanding the second division of the French army, has arrived at Adrianople, attended by the officers of his staff and twenty dragoons. He was received by Rustem Pacha, all the officers of the palace, the members of the Council, and the more important personages of the place, such as the Greek Archbishop, the Chief Rabbi, and their respective clergy. The General was established in the old castle, near the park, the same habitation occupied by the Russian General Diebitsch Zabalkanski, in 1829. This politeness was elicited by the expectation of the arrival of the French troops, and probably a considerable portion may be sent by that route, in columns of 1,500 or 2,000 at a time; but the great bulk of the army, it is now decided, will approach the seat of war by the route of Varna and Shumla, much to the loss of the tradesmen of the locality, who had laid in supplies in expectation of a crowded town and hungry guests.—The Turkish fleet is not quite quiet at Kavarna. The steamers Feizi Bahri and Mabhiri Surom, which had left for the coast of Circassia, returned on the 7th, after disembarking at Redout Kaleh 600 regular troops. The place was already occupied by 800 regulars and 700 bashi-bazouks. Another steam-frigate had left for Souchum-Kaleh with arms and munitions, and with some hundred soldiers.—(Times.)

THE LANDSCAPE AT ALADYN.—The character and appearance of the country close to the British camp is thus described by a correspondent :—

Never were tents pitched in a more lovely spot. When the morning sun has risen it is scarce possible for one to feel he is far from England. At the other side of the lake which waters the meadows beneath the hill on which the camp is placed, there is a range of high ground, so finely wooded, with such verdant sheets of short crisp grass between the clumps of forest timber, that every one who sees it at once says "surely there must be a fine mansion somewhere among those trees!" When once the traveller leaves the sandy plain and flat meadow lands which sweep westward for two or three miles from Varna, he passes through a succession of fine landscapes, with a waving outline of hills, which he can see on all sides above the thick mass of scrub or cover, pierced by the road or rather the track made by horsemen and araba drivers. The open country is finely diversified, and abundance of wood and water lies all around, within easy distance of the route. Long lines of storks fly overhead or hold solemn reviews among the frogs in the meadows. As for the latter they are innumerable, and their concerts by day and night would delight the classical scholar who remembers his *Aristophanes*, and who can test the accuracy of the chorus. Eagles soar overboard looking out for dead horses (the noble bird is not above eating carrion) and vultures, kites, and huge buzzards scour the plains in quest of vermin, hares, or partridges. Beautiful orioles, a blaze of green and yellow, gaudy woodpeckers, jays, and grosbeaks, shriek and chatter among the bushes, while the nightingale pours forth a flood of plaintive melody, aided by a lovely little warbler in a black cap, and red waistcoat with blueish facings, who darts about after the flies, and who, when he has caught and eaten one, lights on a twig and expresses his satisfaction in a gush of exquisite music. Blackbirds and thrushes join in the chorus, and birds of all sorts, many of them unknown to me, flit around in multitudes. The commonest bird of all is the dove, and I regret to say that he is found so good to eat that his cooing is often abruptly terminated by a dose of No. 6. Jackals are said to abound, but I saw none of them, and it is not unlikely that the wild dogs are mistaken for them. A small kind of deer has been seen close to us in herds of 50 or 60, and the sportmen have found out the tracks of wild boars through the neighbouring hills. Huge carp abound in the lake and very fine perch, enormous bream, and pike can be had for the taking, but tackle, rods, and lines are very scarce in the camp. There are no trout in these waters, but perch and pike take large flies very freely, whenever the angler can get through the weeds and marshy borders to take a cast for them.—(Times.)

Our Vienna correspondent on the faith of letters from the Danube, dated the 20th, thus describes the mode in which General Schilders was wounded before Silistria :—"It appears that just as the General was inspecting his mines on the 13th the Turks made their sally. The mining party was but imperfectly protected against the guns of the fortress and as General Schilders turned, his horse was struck and fell. A second ball immediately afterwards fractured the leg of the dismounted horseman." —(Times.)

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT AT MALTA.—We extract the following from a recent letter :

On the 19th, the French 21st Regiment, which arrived that day, gave an invitation to the English officers to meet them at 7 p.m., at the Café Commercio, down one side of which they had a table spread with a pretty dessert, bon-bons, &c., with plenty of iced champagne, and wines of every description. The front door opens on to the square in front of St. John's Church, in the principal street, so that their table and themselves were open to all passers by, and the other side of the café was crowded with the respectable inhabitants of the town, it being one of the most fashionable resorts for the citizens. A variety of toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm, many speeches made of the most friendly description, and loads of cheering. After a few glasses of champagne the usual effect followed, that the English began to talk French and the French English, though a little before both parties made out they only understood their own language.—(Globe.)

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, went to Claremont, yesterday, to visit the Countess de Neuilly. —(Post.)

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT CHATSWORTH.—Chatsworth-house, the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, was visited (as already stated) on Tuesday last by the King of Portugal, his brother and suite :—

His Majesty expressed his admiration of the natural beauty of the place. The party proceeded to view, amongst other things, the bower of Mary Queen of Scots, where that beauteous and unhappy princess passed many hours of her confinement; the great hall, containing antique busts, and figures, and paintings; the elegant state-rooms, and the apartments fitted up for the reception of her Majesty Victoria on her late visit. In the state bed-rooms the party were shown the footstools and chairs used at the coronation of King George III, and the splendid gilt chairs which were used when his late Majesty and Queen Adelaide were crowned. One of the objects which interested the noble party was a malachite clock, and two vases of the same material, which have been recently added to the state dining room, and which were presents to his grace from the Emperor Nicholas. The clock stands on the malachite table. There was a model of a Russian farm shown to them in this room. In the picture galleries, the red velvet (billiard) room, on the first landing, in a splendid gilt frame, were full-length portraits of the Emperor Nicholas and his Empress, which were painted at Moscow. A vase of Siberian serpentine, on a pedestal of Siberian jasper, were also shown as presents from the Emperor Nicholas. In the same collection was a bust of Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia. From the house the party proceeded to inspect the orangery, where there are some fine orange trees, whibh originally formed part of the celebrated collection of the Empress Joséphine at Malmaison. The Emperor's Fountain, which was erected on the occasion of the Emperor's visit to the noble duke, and named after him, was in full play. It is said to be the most magnificent fountain in Europe, and attains the prodigious height of 267 feet. The jets appear through and over the trees, viewed from a distance, like so many cones or pyramids, and, reflected in the sun, they have a most brilliant effect. The gardens and the Victoria Regia house and the orchidaceous houses were also visited and highly admired; and, after luncheon, the distinguished visitors took their departure, well pleased with this magnificent domain. —(Post.)

Dom Pedro V and his brother were at Manchester yesterday, inspecting some of the principal industrial and manufacturing establishments of that city. As it was understood that the visit was to be as private as possible, no attempt was made by the public to disturb the *incognito* adopted by the royal travellers. Shortly before one o'clock his Majesty was introduced on 'Change, but the merchants and business people there were few in number, compared with what might have been expected on one of the market days. A meeting of the Manchester Town Council took place during the morning for the ordinary business purposes, and, although it was known that no address could be presented to the royal strangers during a visit like the present, it was determined to vote an address for subsequent transmission through the proper channel.—(Post.)

Yesterday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the Belgian war schooner Louisa, at anchor in the Downs, fired a Royal salute at noon. H.F.M. ships Infatigable, 14 guns, and Beaumanoir, 10 guns, have both arrived in the Downs from Cherbourg. The Infatigable is bound for the Baltic, and the Beaumanoir is bound for the White Sea; both vessels remain for further orders.—(Herald.)

AMMUNITION FOR THE EAST.—Extract of a letter from Portsmouth yesterday :—

Sixty tons of ammunition have been shipped on board the iron screw steam troop ship Vulcan, Commander Von Donop, to-day for conveyance to the East. It is, we believe chiefly for the Minié rifle, and was brought down this morning by railway train. The Vulcan, as we reported yesterday, takes out to the east about 500 men belonging to the three regiments of Foot Guards, together with some 300 men of various other regiments, to join head-quarters. Having shipped the ammunition at Spithead, this afternoon she steamed away for Constantinople with a fair wind.—(Daily News.)

GUN-BOATS FOR THE NAVY.—We find the following paragraph in the columns of a contemporary :—

Mr. Pitcher, shipbuilder, of Northfleet, has entered into a contract with the Admiralty to build four steam gun-boats, each of which will be about 460 tons measurement, 150 feet in length, to draw about eleven feet water, and to be nominally of 100-horse power; they are to be completed with as little delay as possible, as they are intended for service in the Baltic.

This is altogether incorrect. The despatch-boats already built are confounded with a new class of gun-boats, the description of which has been already given. They are to be real gun-boats. Two of them have been laid down in Deptford Dockyard, and four are to be built by Mr. Pitcher. The despatch gun-boats are of 460 tons—Arrow, Lynx, Beaver, Wrangler, &c.; but the gun-boats are to be of about 220 tons, with Penn's new high-pressure screw engines, of the nominal power of 60 horses. They are to mount two 95 cwt. pivot guns, and will draw only 6ft. 6in water.—(Herald.)

THE MONSTER STEAMER OF 22,000 TONS.—The following are a few additional particulars of her build and dimensions :—

The immense screw and paddle steamer, building at the yard of Messrs. Scott Russell, at Millwall, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments, are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition. A railroad has been laid down along the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows :—Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; tonnage burthen, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; power of engines (screw and paddle), 2,600 horse. Her engines are in the course of construction by Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Soho, and Messrs. Scott Russell, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength, the magnitude of her size enabling Mr. Brunel, the architect, to introduce many precautionary measures conducive both to support and security. From her keel up to six feet above the water-line is double, of a cellular construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia-bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being 60 feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.—(Chronicle.)

TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS.—We understand that some of the Liverpool bills for merely *fitting* the horse transports actually exceed half the price of the animals shipped. This is preposterous, and the Admiralty are justified in resisting so extraordinary a demand. In the old war we believe the price of fitting transports for horses was from eight to ten guineas an animal; and we believe the Thames prices, even in the small ships, will not exceed that rate, whilst in the large ships, such as the Jason, Himalaya, and others, the cost of fitting is considerably less than ten guineas; and those great ships are fitted so sufficiently, so substantially, and so economically, that whilst the the war lasts it would be the height of folly and extravagance to dispense with them.—(Herald.)

THE TURBAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our own correspondent writes :—

The day of the turbaned Turk is over, and that of the turbaned European seems about to begin. Not to speak of the Zouaves, whose turbaned heads may now be seen by thousands about Constantinople, this head-dress is becoming a great favourite with Englishmen, both military and civilian. Indeed, the only men at Constantinople who now sport it are the British tourists (if the great Muftis, or Mahomedan high priests, be excepted); the fez, or red scull-cap, with a long black silken tassel dangling down behind, having supplanted it long ago. The majority of Englishmen who arrive at Constantinople immediately invest a certain amount of piastres in this head-dress—it is such a protection from the sun—so cooling to the temples. They forget that the Turk who sports a turban has a bald pate under it, which alters the effect considerably. With a thick head of hair, a woollen cap surrounded by some ten yards of cotton bandages is no doubt a protection against the sun; but though the sun's rays do not penetrate, they must be doubly felt under such a lump of close cloth and cotton. American travellers are here in plenty, and very fond of doing the Oriental—indeed, perhaps more so than any other people. It is not at all an uncommon thing to see half-a-dozen gentlemen in black tail-coats seated at a public dinner-table with a species of turban, manufactured according to individual taste, both as regards shape and colour. The effect of this improvisated head-dress is peculiar and comical. The European residents at Constantinople never indulge in such extravagance.—(Chronicle.)

THE 44TH REGIMENT.—We have received from "one of the Forty-fourth" the following correction of a statement which appeared some time ago in our Turkish correspondence :—

Sir—Having read with surprise a statement which has been going the round of several London papers, to the effect that a triangle had been erected at Bulair, and that it had been found necessary to flog many men of the division of the army stationed there, "especially the 44th," I beg, through the medium of your everywhere-circulating journal, to contradict that part of the statement which so "especially" alludes to the 44th Regiment. In the first place, the regiment was not at Bulair at the time all this flogging is said to have occurred, nor has any man in it seen the triangle which the papers say was erected there for their benefit. In the second place, at the time this was published in England not a man in the regiment had received corporal punishment since their arrival in Turkey; and up to the present time only two, and they incorrigibly bad characters. The 44th was the first red-coated regiment of the expeditionary force to land in this country, and every one who has read the admirable letters of the *Times* correspondent from Gallipoli must know that those who came here first had to suffer much both from hunger and cold, and yet in the 44th Regiment—to which I am proud to say I belong—not a murmur was heard. No men could have behaved better. As to the infliction of corporal punishment, it must necessarily be of more frequent occurrence in the field than in quarters, as in the field there are no means of carrying out imprisonment, and there is no other sentence open to courts-martial than flogging for minor offences. It certainly is a pity that our rulers cannot devise some other way of punishing offenders; for every officer of any experience knows that corporal punishment, once made common, loses its effect. I cannot allow such a misstatement as above-mentioned to remain uncontradicted, particularly as I constantly hear from friends in England, expressing their surprise at what they had seen in the papers, it being well known to those acquainted with the 44th Regiment that corporal punishment has for years been nearly unknown in it; nay, more, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is not in her Majesty's service a regiment of equal strength in which, for years past, there have been fewer courts-martial or fewer punishments of any kind than in the 44th. This can easily be proved by reference to court-martial returns, or by the records of the military prisons at Malta and Gibraltar, in which places the regiment has been stationed since the beginning of 1848.—(Times.)

LETTERS FOR THE BALTIC—*More Complaints.*—A correspondent, J. D. P., writes from Liverpool :—

Sir—We hear a great deal about the arrangements for forwarding letters and newspapers to the Baltic and Black Sea fleets; I am able to give you an illustration of the manner in which the postal service of the former is carried on. The Odin left England for the Baltic several months ago; I have a friend, an officer, on board, to whom several letters and newspapers have been sent by myself and others. On Saturday we received a letter from him, dated after the affair at Gamla Karleby, in which he complains that he has not heard from England in any way since he left. What has become of all our letters? They were all prepaid and correctly addressed—some "H. M. S. Odin, Copenhagen, or elsewhere," and others "H. M. S. Odin, Baltic fleet." Is it not too bad that not one ever came to hand?—(Times.)

The crew of the Star desire it to be generally known that they are now in their proper element; they have a commander who, when leaving the Boscawen, took the hearty good wishes of every blue-jacket serving on board that ship with him; and they are now ready to go forth to fight the battles of their country heart and hand with their newly-appointed commander, W. G. Luard. They beg to acknowledge their thanks to the press only for the change.—(Herald.)

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—A correspondent writes from Oxford, yesterday :—

The morning opened very unpropitiously with continuous rain, which fell most heavily at the time when visitors flock to the Sheldonian Theatre, *i.e.*, from about 9 to 10. The theatre, in consequence, filled more slowly than usual, and the area was especially empty till about half-past 10 o'clock, when the rain abated. After this hour the area and all parts of the building rapidly filled, and the crush in many parts was considerable. The undergraduates were allowed to enter as early as 12 o'clock, and no overcrowding or difficulty of any kind was experienced in their gallery or staircases. The usual practice of exhibiting by cheering and groaning their political and ecclesiastical sympathies was followed, and for the space of above an hour before the procession entered the theatre the lungs of the younger portion of those present and the ears of their seniors were put to a severe trial. The warmest feelings of the academic youth seemed to be about equally shared between the chief naval and military leaders engaged in the war against Russia, and the officers under whose discipline they themselves either are now or have been recently placed. The popularity of the late and present Proctor was only equalled by that of Sir C. Napier, Lord Raglan, and Omer Pacha. The names of Chase, Cholmeley, and Stokes, sometimes singly, sometimes conjoined with "the ladies," were greeted with loud and frequent plaudits, decidedly beyond those accorded to any but the most favoured individuals. Of the Russian war heroes "Charley Napier" had very clearly the call; and in connexion with the same subject the Emperor Napoleon received very hearty applause, while the Emperor Nicholas's was more groaned than perhaps any other name which was given. Political leaders were but little mentioned, and their names often excited neither approval nor disapproval. Lord Aberdeen was indeed unfavourably received more than once, and Lord Palmerston received some fairly warm applause, but we scarcely heard the names of any other Parliamentary leaders. A cheer was given for the late ministry, and one or two, not very loud or decided, for Mr. Gladstone. "Universal suffrage" also received a hearty groan; but it was clear that party politics do not engage any great share of the sympathies of the Oxford undergraduates at the present day. Oxford Reform, as might be expected, occupies a more prominent place, and a storm of hisses and groans greeted the name of Mr. Heywood and the watchword "Admission of Dissenters," while Sir William Heathcote, and afterwards Mr. Henley, were loudly cheered. The ecclesiastical feelings of the audience were slightly, but perhaps sufficiently, indicated by the favourable reception of the name of the Bishop of Ripon, and the groaning of Bishop Gobat. Of University personages, besides the Proctors, we heard cheers given for the Public Orator, the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Scott of Balliol, and the Marquis of Lothian (who has recently taken an extraordinarily good first-class in the modern history school), while groans were given more than once to the Moderators, who are evidently viewed with much disfavour by the noisiest of the undergraduate body.

Soon after 11 o'clock the great doors were thrown open at the south end of the theatre, and the procession entered. It was smaller and less imposing than usual. The most important personages in the procession were two bishops, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Ripon, who both looked remarkably well. The first attempt made by the Vice-Chancellor to speak was the signal for a burst of cheering in favour of the Proctors, which lasted nearly five minutes. After this a further difficulty was experienced by the Vice-Chancellor in obtaining a hearing, owing to a somewhat ludicrous circumstance. The chair of the Regius Professor of Medicine is situated in the ladies' circle, and it so happened that two or three ladies who could not obtain seats were standing near the Professor, who occupied the throne of right belonging to him. Undergraduate notions of gallantry received a shock from this juxtaposition, and efforts were made from time to time with most amusing vigour and pertinacity to convey to the Professor the impression which his apparent insensibility to beauty in distress produced upon the more juvenile of the auditory. Whether owing to the deafness under which we understand the excellent Professor to labour, or owing to a conscientious objection to relinquish his academic rights, all the efforts made for about two hours failed to move him. At last, while the English essay was being recited, he gave up his chair, and was rewarded for the act of self-renunciation by thunders of applause, sufficiently indicating the real good nature that lay at the root of what at one time almost seemed to be becoming an unpleasant personal attack.

The Vice-Chancellor having been allowed to open the proceedings, only interrupted some half-dozen times with requests that he would "speak up," the candidates for the honorary degrees of D.C.L. were presented in succession by Dr. Phillimore, who accompanied the presentation of each with a short Latin speech. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was presented the first, met with a most enthusiastic reception. Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of Natal, Mr. Henley, M.P., and Admiral Moresby were also very warmly received. In connexion with the last, three cheers for the navy vere given. The Admiral evidently felt most highly gratified by the warmth of his greeting. Colonel Fane elicited a cheer for the Oxfordshire Militia. Mr. M'Dougall and Sir George Grey were also well received. With regard to the other personages presented some not very unnatural inquiries were made from the undergraduate gallery who they were, and why they were to have degrees. After the D.C.L. degrees had been conferred, the Rev. H. Caswall was presented by the Public Orator to receive the honorary degree of M.A., and the Rev J. Crofts, M.A., of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, was presented by the Dean of Oriell College (Mr. Marriott) and admitted *ad eundem*. The Professor of Poetry then delivered the Crewrian oration in commemoration of the University benefactors. The excellent delivery of the oration and its choice Latinity caused it to be listened to with unusual attention. It took unfortunately rather a melancholy view of the prospects of Oxford, and furnished a remarkable contrast to the English essay which followed it, a vigorous production, strongly in favour of progress. This essay was excellently delivered by the author, Mr. Fremantle, of Balliol, and was well heard in all parts of the theatre. The Latin poem followed, which was recited by Mr. A. Blomfield, Scholar of Balliol, and son of the Bishop of London, who came from town expressly to have the pleasure of hearing him. Many beautiful lines were warmly applauded by the more learned among the audience. The proceedings terminated by the recital of the Newdigate, the production of Mr. F. G. Lee, of St. Edmund-hall, the first member of that society, who ever obtained a University prize. The poem, so far as we could judge, is above the average, and was certainly effective in recital. The procession then left the theatre by the great doors, and the company dispersed. Entertainments were given in the halls of most of the colleges to the friends of undergraduates and other members; and this evening the hall of New College will be thrown open to a select number, the last meeting of the Glee Society having been fixed for to-day. There is no ball or public concert, so that Oxford is expected to be emptied very shortly of its influx of visitors.—(Times.)

CHURCH DISPUTES.—*St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.*—Two of the curates of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, have resigned their appointments, and returned to the Bishop of London their licenses, on account of the circumstances arising out of the late ecclesiastical disputes in that district :—

The Rev. George Nugee, the senior curate of the parish, on adopting this course, addressed a letter to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent, in which he states that he cannot admit that any individual bishop, however eminent, or any party in the parish, however numerous, has any inherent right to constitute their wish as the voice of the Church, which the clergy are bound implicitly to obey. Mr. Liddell, it appears, has issued a notice to his curates, directing them to read the service and not to sing it, in compliance with the expressed wishes of the bishop and some of the parishioners, upon which Mr. Nugee remarks as follows :—"If this principle be once admitted, you have no choice but to grant yet another and another concession, if required by any body of your parishioners, until our ritual is stripped of all its ceremonial beauty, our chancels and altars of all their distinctive furniture, and our sermons and other teaching of all their Catholic truth. . . . . . . Before concluding this, I feel my painful duty to protest against your letter of the 19th inst. to the Bishop of London. In your sermon of the 18th inst. you stated that you would allow of no change in the services and ritual of St. Paul's Church, and yet, within the last twenty-four hours, you wrote as follows to the bishop :—'I will comply with your suggestions, embodying, as those concerning the services do, the wishes already expressed of many valuable members of my congregation. I shall leave it to your lordship to decide what is the proper time for the proposed alterations in our church services.' Now, that a clergyman should assert one thing publicly from the pulpit on the Sunday, and then annul the same by a private letter on the Monday, is, to say the least, so inconsistent that I cannot pass it by in silence. I would sincerely hope that it was an oversight on your part, for which, in a less confused moment, you will be the first to apologise, even if you cannot avert its effects. Of one thing I feel certain, that the Bishop of London would have spared you the pain of reading the notice on Sunday last from the altar had his lordship but known how far you had publicly committed your self; your not having, as it would seem, informed his lordship of your true position in this respect would lead me at once to acquit his lordship of want of due consideration for you, and yourself of conscious neglect of truth and straightforward dealing towards us." The Rev. C. E. Parry, the other curate who has resigned, has addressed Mr. Liddell in a somewhat similar strain. He says :—"I did think that the determination you had solemnly expressed, both in public and private, to make no alteration in the services as they have been hitherto conducted, was the result of a conviction that your highest obligations admitted of no alternative. In this I have been painfully mistaken; and, as it is impossible for clergymen to work together where confidence has been so severely shaken, all that remains for me is to assure you of my regret at being forced to this conclusion." The resignations have caused a good deal of excitement in the neighbourhood, and much interest is felt in the course the bishop will take with regard to them.—(Post.)

AN EPISCOPAL DILEMMA.—On Friday last the Bishop of New Zealand, who is now in England, attended a general meeting of the Church Missionary Society, and after recommending a plan for the subdivision of his diocese, announced his intention of appropriating the whole of his annual income, namely, £600 a-year, towards the endowment of the new see. On Monday night last Sir George Grey, the new Colonial Secretary, announced the determination of Government to discontinue the annual allowance of £600 hitherto made by a vote of Parliament to the Bishop. The right rev. prelate's income was £1,200 a-year derived from these two sources, so that he is now left without a shilling of regular stipend.—(Herald.)

M. Kossuth being expected to visit Glasgow in a week or two, should the state of his health permit, an effort has been made in Edinburgh to get up a requisition, inviting him to the Scottish capital. Only a dozen persons, however, were found willing to attend the preliminary meeting on Monday evening, all or most of whom are radical in politics; and it is doubtful, therefore, if the movement will meet such success as to warrant its promoters in proceeding further in the matter.—(Scotsman.)

RUSSIAN POLITENESS.—The following *canard* is gravely given out as a fact by the *Scottish Press* :—

About the close of last July a very loquacious and corpulent German lady, resident in St. Petersburg, having quarrelled with her servants (Russian), the latter gave intimation to the Prefecture of Police that the former had spoken of the Russian government in terms of reproach and disrespect. The lady received a summons to appear before the Prefect, to whom she repaired accordingly, vowing revenge on the whole tribe of servants. On her arrival at the office, the Prefect most politely received her, and ushering her into a small box-looking apartment, commenced reading over sundry charges against her, which he had scarcely finished, when down sunk the corpulent lady through a trap in the treacherous floor, above which nothing of her portly figure was to be seen but her head, arms, and crumpled habiliments—and, shocking to relate, thirty blows from an unseen hand were administered, where, however, they were unlikely to cause permanent injury, except to the feelings of the sufferer. On the completion of the sentence, the stout lady's person reappeared again above ground, almost as suddenly as it had disappeared, and the Prefect in the most courteous and polite manner bowed her out of the office.—(Chronicle.)

HALF A MILLION THROWN AWAY.—*The Strike at Preston.*—Messrs. Richardson and Whitworth, the secretaries of the Associated Masters, in a report on the above strike just issued, estimate the loss of the employers during the 36 weeks at £165,000; of the operatives on strike, £250,000; of the contributors to the working people's strike fund, £97,000; to shopkeepers, &c., £21,250; making a total loss to the community of £533,250.(Standard.)

IRELAND.—The following are extracts from the Dublin journals and correspondence of yesterday :—

The Weather.—After very heavy rain for several days the weather underwent a decided change for the better yesterday morning, greatly to the relief of the farmers, who had begun to feel some apprehensions about the effects of excessive moisture upon the crops. As the case stands there is ample cause for satisfaction, inasmuch as all the rain that has yet fallen has been of service in filling the early grain and in promoting vegetation, which had been backward. The corn markets, as might be expected under the circumstances, are still drooping; but, although there is increasing heaviness, holders are unwilling to make sales at any very serious reduction, and consequently little business is done. At the Dublin Corn Exchange yesterday the transactions were so limited that prices were merely nominal. This state of the markets is the result of the improved prospects of the harvest and of the more favourable accounts from the war.

Encumbered Estates.—Mr. Commissioner Longfield sat yesterday and disposed of four properties, situate respectively in the city of Dublin and the counties of Tipperary, Mayo, and Galway. The court was crowded throughout the day, and the biddings proceeded with considerable briskness. The total amount of the day's sales was £81,505. Amongst the properties put up was the Eyrecourt Castle estate, which included the market and post town of Eyrecourt, situate in the county of Galway. Thirty-three lots were advertised to be sold, but after the sale of the twenty-fifth lot, it was announced that sufficient had been realised to discharge all incumbrances, and the remaining eight lots were withdrawn. The result in this case is, that Mr. Eyre is still in possession of the family mansion, with a rental of £2,000 per annum, on hearing which a hearty cheer burst from several of his tenantry who were in court during the day anxiously watching the proceedings.

Party Disturbance.—The *Belfast Whig*, of yesterday, contains the following :—"We regret to state that disturbances between rival parties have given rise to continued apprehensions for the peace of the district adjoining Hilden Flax-Mills, Lisburn. On a recent occasion, a number of Orangemen turned out *en masse*, with drums, and proceeded to play party tunes before the houses of some Roman Catholics employed in the mills, by which a row was caused, and some damage done to the houses. The nuisance has continued for a long period, and fights are of frequent occurrence amongst the people in consequence. The promoters of and abettors in the recent disturbances are, we understand, summoned to the Lisburn petty Sessions to-day, when we trust the magistrates will evince a proper determination to suppress such reprehensible proceedings."

Emigration.—It would appear, notwithstanding all that is asserted to the contrary, that there is some diminution in the tide of emigration. Such, at least, would seem to be the case in the port of Cork, the number of emigrants who sailed from that port up to the present period this year being 5,704, while during the same period last year the number was 7,365.—(Chronicle.)

In 1801 there was imported into the United Kingdom 3,998 tons of rags for making paper, and in 1853, 9,687 tons.—(Globe.)

In the year ending January last, the aggregate of the importation of cheese was 396,403 cwt.—(Globe.)

A MATRIMONIAL JOB—*Nixon v. Cotterell.*—The following very curious case was tried in Westminster County Court yesterday :—

The plaintiff, Mr. Willian Nixon, was a solicitor, of Southwark; the defendant, Mrs. Amelia Cotterell, widow of the late town-clerk of Walsall, Staffordshire, but at present residing at No. 20, St. James's-place, Westminster, to recover the sum of £16 10s. 3d. as costs for work and labour done.

The plaintiff then stated that he first became acquainted with the defendant personally by having to go to Walsall in 1852, respecting an election in July for a member to represent that borough in Parliament. He had understood from her previously, in answer to a letter addressed to her husband, who was town-clerk, that he was dead. He became very friendly with her and her family, and gave her an invitation to visit his house when she came to London. She did come in January, having previously written to him to say that she was coming, but should be accompanied by her daughter. On that occasion they stopped several weeks, and no charge was of course made, as they were treated as friends. Mrs. Cotterell, on her second visit in September last, authorised him to negotiate a marriage for her, and for the trouble therein, although not effected, he had charged in his bill £2 13s.; and also to procure her a house and act as her solicitor, as she should like to live in town, on which latter business he had written to her 29 letters, and ultimately, through his exertions, she became a tenant of No. 20, St. James's-place. Witness prepared the agreement and copy of lease, and for the great trouble he had taken in her behalf had sent in two bills of his demand, to one of which her daughter wrote to him, saying that her mamma had been disappointed in money matters; but at a certain time would be in the receipt of some, and would settle with him. The house was to be let by Banting, of St. James's-street, and by witness's negotiation with Messrs. Foster, who were also concerned, defendant became the occupant in January last.—Cross examined by Mr. Austin : The conversation about matrimony took place one morning at the breakfast table, when expressing a wish to change her state, and being intimate with Sir J. Doyle—whom he knew to be poor but studded with honour—(laughter)—he asked her what she would say to a title, which he believed was what she was looking for, while Sir John was looking for money (laughter). She seemed quite delighted at the prospect, and he then having made known to her that Sir John was not rich, but abounded in honours (laughter), defendant replied, "I'll leave it all to you; set it on foot" (laughter). He consequently wrote to Sir J. Doyle, representing defendant as a nice creature (laughter), but never said he should not think of charging such a nice lady, as he considered it a business matter (laughter). Had been a solicitor twenty years, but had not had such a peculiar transaction before (laughter). His wife, on defendant's first visit, foolishly borrowed £10 of her, £5 of which had only been repaid, but the other he had deducted from the full amount of his bill. Had charged for the 29 letters he had written to her. In answer to his letter to Sir John extolling the defendant, that gentleman's reply was, that he was very poor, and his estates mortgaged, but regainable by payments of certain sums, which on his wife doing, he would make over to her, and expect her to furnish him with pocket money (laughter). The matrimonial affair was not carried out.

His Honour here said that reference to such an affair was only to expose a lady and gentleman, and abusing the confidence of the former in a transaction which she had entrusted him with while stopping as a friend under the plaintiff's roof. It was highly improper, and he never heard of similar charges as costs being made.

Mrs. Amelia Cotterell deposed that in September, accompanied by a gentleman named Marshall, whom she had known at Walsall, she obtained from Banting's a card of the house in St. James's-place. She having looked at it, returned again and ascertained the rent, and under what circumstances (it being then tenanted) she could procure it. Before she had time to proceed further she was called into the country, and on the morning of her leaving, plaintiff, to whom she had told all about the house, in bidding her good by, said, "I will, as a friend, look after the house for you." He subsequently wrote to her about it, sometimes two letters a day—as she thought, out of friendship—and on receiving from him per post the agreement, she signed and sent it him back. The letter in which her daughter promised payment was written without her knowledge, and during her absence from home.

Miss Eliza Cotterell, the daughter, corroborated that statement.

Judgment for defendant, with costs.—(Chronicle.)

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE AT THE FREE HOSPITAL.—The adjourned investigation concerning the death of the child Alfred Richardson, instituted by order of Lord Palmerston, was resumed on Thursday, but the proceedings were of no great interest, the cause of the child's death or the mode in which the operation under which he sank was carried on, not being touched on. The inquest was then adjourned to this day, when the case was proceeded with :—

The business opened with an unseemly altercation between Mr. Parry and Mr. Ballantine, upon a formal document handed in. Mr. Parry said Mr. Ballantine would not dare to insult him before a Judge in Westminster Hall, but he had presumed upon the good nature of the Coroner—not upon his firmness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ballantine : Now, Sir, he has insulted you as well as me.

Coroner : Oh, I don't care about it, not a farthing. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Chaplin was called, when a Juror rose, and with some warmth said that the jury were called to inquire into the death of a child, and they had not heard a word of evidence on that point. It was too bad for barristers, who were paid, to fritter away the time of juries, who were not paid.

Mr. Ballantine said, if that were the opinion of the jury he would retire from the case, which was one of great public importance.

The Foreman said that was not the opinion of the jury generally.

The Coroner sympathised with the complaining juryman. He (the Coroner) was only entitled to £1 6s. 8d. for the inquiry—and that perhaps he should never get. At all events he should be paid nothing for the various adjournments, which were of course very inconvenient to him.

A legal squabble ensued as to the order of witnesses, and the jury very earnestly protested upon the waste of time thus caused.

A Juryman : It is the wish of the jury that the case should proceed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bodkin having been called upon by the Coroner to express his opinion as to the manner in which the case should be conducted, made some suggestions.

The Coroner having heard his remarks, said, "Then this is Lord Palmerston's inquiry, not the Coroner's."

Mr. Ballantine said, Mr. Wakley, sen., had called the attorneys on the other side scoundrels, in the presence of the Coroner.

The Coroner said he heard nothing of the sort.

Mr. Collette, attorney for the parents of the deceased child, said Mr. Wakley, jun., had charged him with suborning witnesses.

Mr. Wakley and Mr. Wakley, jun., at once denied these assertions; and at the very earnest entreaty of the jury the case was allowed to proceed.

Mr. T. Chaplin, of Great Russell street, on being examined by Mr. Ballantine, said he was apothecary to the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and recollected the child, Afred Richardson, being brought there. Mr. Cooper sounded the child, and witness assisted him in endeavouring to ascertain whether he had a stone. He performed the operation with a sound once, but did not detect a stone. This was about 15th March. The child had a healthy appearance. It was usual to prepare a patient for a day or two previous to an operation for stone.

Mary Rosser, 13, Marchmont-place, nurse to the child, deposed that she went with the mother and the child to the hospital, and was present when Mr. Scobell first sounded the child. He said there was no stone, and that he could not feel one. Mr. Cook then sounded the child on the same day, who said there was a stone, but he could not do anything for the child, unless it came into the hospital; and he told the mother to make up her mind to let the child come in by Saturday. The child was not, however, taken to the hospital until the Tuesday, 11th April; she then saw Mr. Scobell. The mother asked whether she could have any one to see the operation done. Mr. Scobell said she could, but the mother had not been present. The child was in good health and ran about the wards; when the child discharged his urine he screamed very much, and was in great pain, witness remained in the hospital with the child that night, but the doctor did not examine the child on that day or the next, Wednesday; the child had been playing about all day and did not go to bed until 10 o'clock, he was not examined that night. The child got up at six o'clock and had breakfast of bread, butter, and tea at 8. His bowels were not opened that morning or the previous day. Mr. Scobell came round the ward about ten o'clock, but nothing had been said to witness about the operation being performed. That morning witness took the child to its mother in Marchmont-street. It had no dinner there. The nurse told witness to take the child, as she believed the operation was to be performed when it came back; witness went back to the hospital about one o'clock; the nurse then took the child into the parlour, and afterwards came out with the child and said she had better go and see the doctors and ask when the operation was to take place, the child had its clothes on, she came running back and said all the doctors were waiting to see the operation done; the child's clothes were taken off and a bed-gown was put on, that was about two o'clock; she gave witness the child to warm it before the fire, and said the doctors were waiting for another doctor. Witness asked if she could see the operation done; the nurse said the witness could, but she came directly for a basin and sponge, and said witness could not be present. The child had been left with the doctors, and it was not brought back by the nurse until four o'clock, when she dashed the child on the bed and said, *it was a good job the little dirty wretch was dead.* Witness did not know the nurse's name, it was the day nurse. The child was in an awful state, and had an open cut as long as witness's finger; it was bleeding awfully, the sheet and blanket in which the child was dressed was covered with blood. The child was not dead, but did not know witness, who cleaned the blood from it. The child called for drink, when the nurse said, "I will jump down your —— little throat, if you tease me for drink." The other nurse was present. (The witness here pointed out the nurse.) Witness remained with the child the whole of that night. No doctor came to see the child, to give her any directions from 4 o'clock on the Thursday, untill half-past 10 on the Friday. At half past 10 the nurse had given the child some brandy the previous night. Mr. Scobell and Mr. Cook came and examined the child, and squeezed the wound. Mr. Scobell asked witness if she knew the child was so bad, and said he thought it would not get over it. Witness said she did. Brandy was then given the child, which came up. She remained with the child until it died. She did not see Mr. Scobell and Mr. Cook again until Saturday morning at half-past 10. They did nothing but order the nurse to give the brandy. The child died on the Sunday morning at half-past eight o'clock. The doctors did not see the child after Saturday. On the night the operation was performed the mother came to the hospital and saw Mr. Scobell. Witness heard the mother ask whether there was any stone in the child. Mr. Scobell replied, he doubted if there

N° 12,296. FOUNDED 1814.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
JULY 3—4. 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted by a draft on London or Paris, or by a Post-office order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in France; also through the *Messageries*, Bankers, Booksellers, and Foreign Post-offices.—Subscriptions for Germany or Lombardy should be taken at the Post-offices, in order to receive the journal more regularly.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. De Bernardy, 9, Northumberland-street, Strand.—Cowie and Sons, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—Smith and Son, 136, Strand.—Barker, 12, Birchin-lane.—Dawson, 74, Cannon-street.—Deacon, 3, Walbrook.—May, 33, Gracechurch-street.—Munden Hammond, 27, Lombard-street.—Newton and Co, 2, Warwick-square.—W. Thomas and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. Thomas, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 1, 1854.

The Operations in the Baltic.—*The Minié Rifle.*—According to the latest intelligence from the Baltic fleet, Admiral Napier had just sailed in the direction of Cronstadt, with 12 British screw line-of-battle ships and six French ships-of-the-line, besides a certain number of steamers and frigates. It is probable that he intends to offer battle to the Russian fleet, or to reconnoitre the defences of Cronstadt, rather than to make a regular attack on that place. At the same time it is desirable to ascertain whether it is possible to give a more systematic character to these operations than they have yet had, and to learn the effect of the fire of the large ships upon the Russian land defences. The despatches which describe the late operations in the Gulf of Bothnia convey a spirited picture of the activity of the steam squadron, and of the personal courage and enterprise of every individual engaged in these attacks. An enormous amount of enemy's property has been destroyed in a very short space of time. The inhabitants of the maritime provinces of the Russian empire have learnt, to their cost, that the boasted Imperial navy cannot afford them the slightest protection, and that the Russian territory can be assailed with impunity even by three or four of the smaller vessels of the fleet. But, although we have not the slightest disposition to underrate the gallantry of the squadron sent into the Gulf of Bothnia on this enterprise, and we do not recoil from striking any effective blow at an enemy who has no claim on our forbearance, it must be acknowledged that these despatches do not remove the doubts we have already expressed as to the policy of these destructive measures. It is now admitted that Brahestadt and Uleaborg are open mercantile towns, undefended by the fortifications or forces of the Imperial Government. The property destroyed was chiefly of a kind employed in naval construction, such as pitch, tar, timber, and cordage, but the term "contraband of war" can scarcely be applied to it with correctness, inasmuch as these commodities are the natural produce of the country, ready for exportation, and were not stores for the use of the enemy in his dockyards or arsenals. Indeed, there is great reason to believe that a considerable portion of these articles had already been paid for with British capital, and would, but for the war, have been delivered under contract for the use of the British navy during the present summer. At any rate, as the Russian fleet admits its inability to put to sea, it can hardly be contended that the destruction of timber and tar is a blow to the naval power of that empire. Russia produces naval stores for the use of all the arsenals in Europe, but that circumstance has not made her a great maritime Power. The question, however, as it presents itself to us, assumes a graver character. We are not satisfied that the destruction of private property or merchandise on the coast, unless under circumstances calling for some particular act of punishment or retaliation, is justified to this extent by the present usages of war, or that it really conduces to the honour and advantage of this country as a belligerent Power. During the late war, when the British fleet had acquired and exercised an absolute supremacy over every sea, and the squadrons of France were closely blockaded from the Scheldt to Toulon, we do not recall an instance of any unprovoked descent on undefended parts of the coasts. Vessels were cut out, and contributions of war may even have been levied, but the evils of war would be enormously increased if the naval forces of a great maritime Power were to be directed against any part of an open coast, and such practices are by no means consistent with the declaration of her Majesty on 28th March, intimating that it was the desire of the Crown "to lessen as much as possible the evils of war by restricting its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country." That declaration was made chiefly to account for the refusal of letters of marque to privateers, but it is obvious that the same principle operates against the destruction of private merchandise on land, by which no real public advantage is to be gained. Indeed, Admiral Plumridge fully admitted in his own proclamation at Uleaborg that it was his duty and intention "not to molest or injure private persons or their property, but only to destroy the castles and defences, shipping and property, of the Emperor of Russia." The question asked by Mr. Milner Gibson, and evaded rather than answered by Sir James Graham, is whether the ships and naval stores destroyed by this conflagration were private property, or whether they belonged to the naval establishments of the Imperial government. Some of the reports from the officers employed expressly state that the barrels of tar, &c., destroyed at Brahestadt were marked with the Imperial crown, and that stores of flour, supposed to be private property, were respected. We, therefore, do not impute to the officers engaged any desire to inflict wanton injury on the inhabitants of the coast of Finland, or to exceed the admiral's instructions; but we cannot assent without reserve to the opinion of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that the burning of stacks of timber covering two miles of ground was, strictly speaking, a legitimate destruction of warlike stores, for by the same rule almost all the mercantile stores accumulated for export in the trading ports of Russia might be consigned to destruction. The case of Finland is particularly hard. Scarcely half a century has elapsed since that province was torn from Sweden in a war caused in great part by the fidelity of the King of Sweden to this country; and now we punish the Fins for being Russians, by destroying property on their coasts in a quarrel the cause and even the existence of which was probably unknown in the remotest inhabited latitudes of Europe. At Brahestadt, Uleaborg, and Kemi no opposition appears to have been offered to the boats of the squadron; at Gamla Karleby some troops had been collected, and the attack was repulsed; a circumstance which gives rise to infinite self-applause at St. Petersburg. At Ekness, where the Arrogant and Hecla cut out a prize with extraordinary intrepidity and skill, those ships were engaged with the land forces of the enemy, and fortunately escaped the danger of a very perilous navigation. Upon the whole, however, these operations lead us to the conclusion that ships' boats are exposed on such occasions to very great disadvantage, inasmuch as they can offer no effectual resistance to the fire of land batteries or to riflemen, and are singularly exposed to the guns of the enemy. The more recent attack on the forts and batteries of Bomarsund, in the Isles of Aland, by the steamers Hecla, Odin, and Valorous, when the guns of the enemy were silenced by the heavy fire of our ships, is far more satisfactory.—(Times.)

The War on the Danube.—An unusually long period has now elapsed since the receipt of any positive intelligence from the seat of war on the Danube. At the date of the last accounts, a Turkish general was said to be marching on Rassova, which appears to have been some time since surrounded by the enemy. It is not likely, however, that the Russians will risk a battle on the right bank of the river; and the utmost efforts of their commanders will probably be confined to the maintenance of their position in the northern angle of the Dobrutscha, in the neighbourhood of Matschin and Isaktcha. There is no doubt that the invaders are rapidly concentrating themselves in Moldavia, but it is still uncertain whether the line of the Sereth will be maintained in defiance of the menaces of Austria. Lord John Russell's statement of Thursday night has gone far to dispel any doubts which might still remain as to the purpose of the armaments of Austria; and the Court of St. Petersburg will find it hard to misrepresent the policy of a Government which engages either to take the place of the invaders in the Principalities, or to drive them out by force. Under present circumstances, the strength of the enemy will be dissipated in making head against so many adversaries at once. In the north-west, it will be necessary to watch the movements of Prussia, however strong may be the expressions of sympathy which are conveyed from Berlin to St. Petersburg. It is not one alone of the great German Powers which has repeatedly declared itself favourable to the Allies. Prussia has not been undecided in opinion, though she has been hesitating in act; and the army of Poland cannot safely descend on Gallicia so long as a strong neutral force is collected in East Prussia and Posen. A change of ministry or a change of humour at Berlin might complete the league which has been formed for the maintenance of European independence. It is almost impossible to ascertain the effect which the war is producing on the internal condition of Russia. Reports arrive, from time to time, that the mob of the two capitals is still full of fanatical ardour for war; but it cannot be doubted that the more intelligent classes of the Czar's subjects are seized with profound discouragement. Commerce is annihilated, while the national pride is galled by the confinement of the fleets to fortified harbours. The burden of the conscription is pressing heavily both on the nobles and on the peasantry, and it is felt that the dearly-earned influence of the Emperor Nicholas in Europe is almost wholly destroyed. The moral *status quo ante* is even more irrecoverably gone than the old relations and treaties with Turkey; and the author of all the difficulties which have disturbed the civilised world enters on the second phase of the war without an ally or a well-wisher, with a battered army and an exhausted treasury.—(Chronicle.)

Our Naval and Military Critics.—The open and manly speech of Sir James Graham, backed by the details in the despatches published in last night's *Gazette*, should silence the small artillery of harangues in Parliament, and the paper pellets of the press, so unworthily directed against the conduct of the war in which we are now engaged. If revolutions cannot be made with rose-water, how should it be supposed wars can be made with forbearances to inflict those very injuries, the fear or endurance of which are the only motives which can deter aggressive ambition from provoking their infliction? If we could coincide for a moment with Brother Jonathan as to the right summary process for manifesting opinion, we should, we must candidly confess, be disposed to agree also with Mr. Milner Gibson, that it is a pity *all* the Czar's tar was burnt at Uleaborg, as other uses might have been made of it. Looking also at what goose quills are, in some quarters, capable of, retributive plumage will suggest itself unbidden. Tarring and feathering, if we must speak plainly, is what some speakers, and some writers, in our humble judgment, merit. Though geese, they are certainly not of the geese that saved the Capitol. They hiss insolently at those who battle for them in the Baltic, on the very ground that they are perilling their lives, without thought of prizes, in practically demonstrating to the Czar's subjects, that the Imperial Bobadil cannot guard his coasts:—

"Admiral Plumridge and his squadron," said Sir James Graham, "have in the most gallant and exemplary manner encountered peculiar difficulties. They entered a sea almost unknown and never traversed before by our ships of war. All the lights were extinguished—all the buoys taken up—they had no pilots and no charts. Up to the 1st June the ice was not all broken up; and yet in the short space of three weeks, with all these difficulties to contend with, and frequently running the ships aground, and yet extricating them again, with the best seaman-like qualities, from their danger, with comparatively a very small loss of life indeed, and without having killed a single civilian, or committed any acts of plunder, not having the slightest regard to prize-money,—(hear, hear,)—and having still inflicted so much and such heavy injury upon the enemy, I say it will be hard indeed, if, at the commencement of a war involving immense difficulties and sacrifices, it shall be related to our gallant officers and seamen that the first notice taken of their conduct in the British House of Commons partook of the character of censure."

It is fair to ask what alternative those who censure, at safe distance, our gallant countrymen would have had them embrace? Would they have had them dash at once at Sweaborg and Cronstadt, or would they have had them *do nothing*, or, in other words, tacitly confess that the difficulties of the navigation were enough to cope with, and the enemy inaccessible! Hit high, or hit low, it is certain they could not please those whose esoteric doctrines and disguised hopes were against their hitting at all.—(Globe.)

Stock Exchange, July 1, *twelve o'clock*.—The Market has been heavy this morning, notwithstanding the more favourable character of the Bank returns, and Consols, after having been done at 94⅛, have receded to 93⅝ ¾ for the account. The Threes Reduced have been done at 94 and 93⅝, and a good deal of business has taken place in the Three-and-a-Quarter at 94⅛ to 93⅞. There has not been much doing in the Foreign Stock Market, and no material change in prices has been reported. There has been but little business doing in the Railway Share Market to-day, and prices are generally slightly lower. The Gold Mine Share Market continues inactive, but in those cases where business has been done a slight improvement in value may be quoted.

Two o'clock.—Consols for Acct., July 19, 93¾.

United States.—The following has reached us by electric telegraph from Southampton, dated this morning:—The Hermann, Capt. Higgins, with dates from New York to the 17th ult., has arrived off Cowes, on her way to Bremen. The Hermann brings 190 passengers; specie value 650,000 dols. Breadstuffs, easier in price; cotton, firm; freights, firmer; provisions, languid. The Hermann brings no news of importance.

New York Money Market, June 16.—The following are the latest quotations received, the prices published being those "offered." United States Loan (1856) 108¼; New York State Sixes (1865) 111; Fives (1855) 101½; (1860) 104; Ohio Sixes (1855) 102; (1860) 104; Kentucky Sixes (1871) 107; Indiana State Fives 100; Virginia Sixes (1886) 100; Philadelphia Sixes 99; Cincinnati Sixes (1895) 98¼.

Foreign Exchanges.—London 109⅜ ¾, Paris 5. 10, to 5. 12½; Amsterdam 41½ to 41¾; Frankfort 41½ ¾; Bremen 79¼ ½; Hamburg 36¾ to 37; Antwerp 5. 12½ to 5. 13¾.—(Globe.)

We have received the following by electric telegraph from our correspondent, dated Vienna, June 30:—"I am assured that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall this morning; but it is not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off in consequence."—(Times.)

Prince Paskiewitsch's Return to Jassy.—The following graphic letter from a correspondent at Jassy, dated June 16, is communicated by our Berlin correspondent:—

Prince Paskiewitsch returned here the day before yesterday. What a difference between his former entry! Then he was received with Imperial honours, his entry was welcomed by innumerable peals of bells; when he repaired to the cathedral to mass, the Metropolitan came to meet him with the Gospels and the Cross, and he was conducted through the Imperial door (the centre) up the nave to the altar. At that time the Prince of Warsaw was so sure of his game that he invited members of our *beau monde* to take coffee with him *in Silistria!* and expressed himself delighted that, old as he was, he was to have the pleasure of meeting the two lasses, Britannia and Gallia. This gallant and *galant* spirit, however, is broken; all silently and sadly has he returned to Jassy. His suite maintain that he has only received a contusion; but we hear that his wound is so considerable as to compel him to go on crutches, and nobody is admitted to see him. There are no less than 12 members of his staff among the absent!—(Sun.)

The Operations against Silistria.—The following is from a recent number of the *Invalide Russe*:—

The record of military operations which has just been received from Marshal Prince of Warsaw, Count Paskiewitsch of Erivan, comprises a narrative of the siege of Silistria from the 24th to the 29th of May (old style). The works which were proceeded with were chiefly against the advanced fort. In the night from the 26th to the 27th of May the organisation of the descent of the ditch was proceeded with, and at the same time mining operations were carried on as far as under the enemy's bastion, and the mine exploded on the 29th, at break of day. As a result of this explosion, which succeeded well, the sappers and the 12th company of musketeers of the regiment of infantry of Prague precipitated themselves courageously from the head of the trenches into the interior of the enemy's intrenchments, but the Turks, having organised a second line of defence, continued an obstinate resistance, and even made a powerful sortie from their internal breach. Our musketeers returned to the trench, and, aided by two other companies of the same regiment, repulsed the attack of the Turks. In this interval detachments were sent, as heretofore, from the camp of the besiegers to obtain information respecting the enemy in the environs of Silistria. On the 28th a *reconnaissance* in force was made of the enemy's fortifications with a considerable number of troops. 31 battalions of infantry, 32 squadrons of cavalry, with 8 sotnias of Cossacks and 12 batteries of artillery, under the Marshal in person, executed, without obstacle, a movement round the whole of the fortress as far as the village of Kalopetri (to the south-west). On approaching that village the advanced guard of Lieut.-Gen. Khrowleff met a corps of from 4,000 to 5,000 Turkish horsemen, routed them, took from them a flag and some prisoners, and forced them to retreat in disorder and with loss towards the fort of Abdul-Medjid. During this time the greater portion of the troops had taken a position on the heights, to the right of Kalopetri. The enemy then opened a fire from the fort of Abdul-Medjid, but without doing us any harm. The whole of our loss during that day was confined to the advanced guard of Lieut. General Khrowleff, and consisted of one subaltern officer killed and three wounded, and 12 men killed and 18 wounded. Towards evening the whole of the troops returned quietly to the camp. Unfortunately, we have to add that during the movement of the troops under the fire from the fort of Abdul-Medjid a ball, which fell at the feet of the Marshal's horse, gave a severe contusion to his Highness on his right side. This accident at first appeared so trivial that the Marshal did not even dismount from his horse up to the end of the cannonade; but, on returning to head-quarters, he felt a great deal of pain, and he will probably be unable to mount his horse again for several weeks. Mussa Pacha, late commandant of Silistria, has been succeeded by Hussein Pacha. The garrison of the fortress has received a strong reinforcement from Rasgrad.—(Times.)

General Luders.—The French papers are thought to have made the situation of General Luders worse than it really is. This best of the Russian commanders was wounded in the knee, and the French translator appears to have mistaken the German word *knie* (knee) for *kinn* (chin).—(Globe.)

Praises of the Commissariat!—We have received the following communication from an officer high in position in the expeditionary army to the East; it is dated Scutari, July 14:

The government never did anything more generous or that is more appreciated than sending out stores of simple necessaries, such as tea, sugar, coffee, pearl barley, rice, &c., for the troops at cost price. It will repay them in the improved health of the soldiers—the things are all excellent, and Col. —— and I have them in constant use. The French officers are just as loud in praise of our organisation and the care we take of our soldiers as our grumblers at home are of the French arrangements. The advantage is every way on our side—tents, food, everything.—(Globe.)

Spain.—Our Madrid correspondent writes, under date of June 25:—

Both Mr. Otway and the French minister have addressed strong remonstrances or protests to the Spanish government on the subject of the royal order requiring foreign residents in Spain to contribute to the forced loan. There has also been an interview on the same subject between the British chargé d'affaires and the President of the Council of Ministers. I am glad to be able to state that the aspect of the affair is favourable, and that there is a probability of its being promptly and satisfactorily settled.—(Times.)

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day at two o'clock.—(Globe.)

Yesterday the Duchess of Inverness gave a grand ball, at Kensington-palace, to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The assemblage comprised the foreign ministers and ministers of state, and the *élite* of the fashionable world.—(Post.)

The inhabitants of Southampton signified to the Portuguese ambassador their desire to entertain the King of Portugal and suite to a public banquet, in honour of his arrival at that port, but his Majesty's engagements will detain him until Sunday or Monday next, when he will leave for Brussels; the King will therefore be prevented from accepting the invitation.—(Daily News.)

The Earl of Jersey's son-in-law, Major Charles Park Ibbetson, formerly of the 11th Hussars, has been appointed Major of Brigade to Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., at Devonport.—(Post.)

Captain Giffard's Widow.—It is with gratification that we hear that her Majesty has expressed a wish that Mrs. Giffard should have the highest rate of pension (£200) permitted by the regulations, and that she should have apartments at Hampton Court Palace. There are five children, the compassionate allowance for which under such circumstances. may be £25 a-year each.—(Globe.)

Maldon.—The *Essex Herald* contradicts the statement of the *Herald* that Mr. Dick would be supported by the Conservatives as a second candidate in conjunction with Mr. Peacock. Mr. Leonard will, it is believed, be the Liberal candidate.—(Daily News.)

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was yesterday prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to 20th July.—(Times.)

Bank of England.—The following is the Account for the week ending June 24:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	£27,132,635	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin, Bullion	13,132,635
		Silver Bullion	—
	£27,132,635		£27,132,635

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	9,831,250
Rest	3,202,523	Other securities	15,584,007
Public deposits (includ. Excheq. Sav. Banks, Commission. of Nat. Debt, & Div. Accounts)	4,852,805	Notes	7,518,400
Other deposits	10,114,383	Gold and Silver Coin	737,340
Seven-day and other bills	968,286		
	£33,690,997		£33,690,997

The above return, when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities, an increase of *Public Deposits* of £1,640,423; a decrease of *Other Deposits* of £399,108; an increase of *Rest* of £8,270; and a decrease of *Seven-day and other Bills* of £44,126.

In the Assets the return shows an increase of *Other Securities* of £209,770; an increase of *Reserve of Notes* of £845,720; an increase of *Gold and Silver Coin* of £1,218; and an increase in the *Government Securities* of £130,751.

The *Bullion* in the Issue and Banking Department together amounted to £13,869,975, which, as compared with £13,109,377, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £760,598.

The *Notes* in circulation amounted to £19,614,235, which, as compared with £19,700,575, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a decrease of £86,340.

This return shows that there has been an increased demand for money, but the resources of the Bank have increased in a greater degree, arising solely, however, from a large augmentation in the government balance of upwards of one-and-a-half millions sterling, whereby there has been added to the Reserve of Notes more than eight hundred thousand pounds. The late heavy arrivals of gold have added between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds to the stock of bullion. It must, however, be observed that the public have withdrawn four hundred thousand from their deposits, and have at the same time increased the bills under discount, &c., to the extent of two hundred thousand.—(Chronicle.)

A telegraphic despatch from Southampton, dated yesterday, says.—"The Himalaya is once more afloat, and has reached this port. She was got off at last night's tide, and has received no comparative injury, and came from her muddy bed in a very easy manner. She will shortly come into dock."—(Herald.)

In consequence of the receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Admiralty, the Algiers, 91, Capt. Talbot, left the Sound by the Eastern Channel yesterday evening. She is 100 men short of her complement, and is reported to be bound to Spithead. The repairs of the Avon steamer having been completed, she sailed yesterday morning in quest of the Russian Indiaman reported to be in the Channel.—(Herald.)

Orders have been sent by government to the authorities at Southampton to prepare conveyance immediately to the East for 92 cases of swords for Omer Pacha's cavalry, and 2,000 barrels of ball cartridges.—(Daily News.)

The Baltic Fleet.—In anticipation of bringing the enemy to action, Sir Charles Napier has issued throughout his fleet the following general orders, to be carried into effect on the signal to engage being given. These regulations were drawn up by Rear-Admiral Chads:—

The established number of full charges to be completed after exercises with cartridge. On going to quarters, unless contrary orders are given, full charges are always to be handed up. The breechings of all broadside guns to be such a length as to come a foot within the port-sills when taut. Spare and rigger lines fitted with hand toggles to each gun. A large supply of wads, cut open, and reduced by an inch for expansion, to each gun. Quoins to be marked and fitted with lanyards, and made fast round the bed-bolt, to keep them from flying out. Beds bolted and lashed down to the bolts, to prevent their displacement. Spare tubes, locks, trucks, breechings, and side tackles. Reserve cartridge cases to be hung up amidships, two cases not to be taken to the gun if loaded. All shells to be placed on the opposite side to that engaged. Case shot, grape shot, fighting lanterns—in fact, everything, should be removed from the ship's side, and placed in the rear of the guns, as near amidships as possible. Water on all decks, four tubs on each deck, besides the tanks. Hammocks and screens for the tops, and three buckets filled, to extinguish fire aloft. Yards and gaffs to be slung. Spare tiller, tiller ropes, and relieving tackles ready. Stoppers and deadeyes for securing shrouds and backstays. Axes and tomahawks for cutting away rigging or clearing wreck. Pumps and fire-engines rigged and ready for service. Shells at the quarters, equal to five broadsides, ready. Extra shot should be passed up to complete at least 60 broadsides, and placed in shot grummets as near amidships as possible. It is found that shot can be passed from hand to hand more rapidly and with less confusion than by being hoisted up in nets. When the ship has much heel it is desirable, whether fighting to windward or to leeward, to remove the near trucks; this the crews are accustomed to do at their own drills. The weather guns, otherwise, come in too heavily on their own breechings, the lee guns running out after their recoil. Converging lines combined with graduated semi-circles on each gangway, or other place, are most essential. The seamen soon understand their use. Night sights for chase guns, dead white, are at times useful. The long tangent sights for distant firing are to be kept on deck."—(Times.)

A Present and a Sharp Hint.—*Minor Operations in the Baltic.*—Mr. Fagan, a Sheffield cutler, forwarded a fortnight since a case of razors for Sir Charles Napier, as a mark of admiration. In writing to Mr. Osborne, at the Admiralty, the donor, says:—

Allow me to beg of you to forward the accompanying packet as soon as convenient to the Baltic. We heartily pray in this good old town that the British flag may be soon planted on the towers of St. Petersburg, and that the Sheffield razors may become one of the thousand comforts the gallant admiral shall enjoy after his successful bombardment of the Russian capital.

The gallant admiral acknowledged the gift in the following terms:—

"Duke of Wellington, Barro Sound, June 20.

"Sir—I am very much obliged to you for the razors you were good enough to send me. It was not before they were wanted, as mine are none of the best. Every morning I shave, I shall think of you and the good people of Sheffield.—I remain, yours very truly, "Charles Napier."
—(Globe.)

It is stated that the new costume of the British infantry has been hit upon as follows—a wide or easy-fitting frock coat, "that a soldier might mow in;" loose trousers, of a dark colour, for all seasons; a soft elastic stock, and a light low-crowned shako. It is said that the Grenadiers' caps and the Highlanders' plumes are to be totally done away with. So much for the march of improvement in the 19th century.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Militia Half-pay.—Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to half-pay to be granted to subalterns of militia regiments. We understand that it is not intended to give retired or half-pay to those officers on the disbandment or disembodying of their corps. The allowances of this description were given at the peace in 1814 in consideration of the great duration of the war, and the consequent length of service of the subalterns in the embodied regiments of militia.—(Globe.)

The French and English Union Festival.—Extract of a letter dated from Liverpool, Friday:—"This afternoon a meeting was held in the Town Hall, to determine on the course to be adopted to carry out the national festival in celebration of the union between England and France. As a heading to the list of subscriptions, the Mayor put his name down for £50 and resolutions approving of the demonstration having been unanimously passed, numerous other subscriptions were added, so that Liverpool is likely to take a prominent position in promoting the object in view."—(Herald.)

Militia Rations.—A correspondent of the *Stamford Mercury* complains that while Colonel Sibthorp and the officers of the South Lincolnshire Militia have been exchanging feasts with the corporation, the meat served out to the men is so unfit for human sustenance that portions of it have been thrown by them about the streets; and two of the privates derisively carried a large piece each at the points of their bayonets on going out for afternoon drill. One man who placed himself so armed before the head-quarters was sent by an officer to the guard-house. The meat has been furnished by contract from London, and appears to be in a great measure comprised of the leavings of the markets and stalls.—(Globe.)

Comparative Cost of Soldiers in Europe.—The following statement, which is founded on data afforded by Marshal Marmont, will show the relative expense to their respective countries of English, French, Prussian, Austrian, and Russian soldiers, viz.:—120 English soldiers cost as much as 538 Russian; 120 French cost as much as 350 Russian; 130 Prussian cost as much as 240 Russian; 120 Austrian cost as much as 212 Russians.—(Sun.)

Prudent Soldiers.—The 80th has arrived from India, after an absence of 18 years. Some of the soldiers appear to have been very prudent and careful, for it is stated that among them are men worth £500 to £1,000. This must have been from sheer economy, for they have had little opportunity of getting prize-money, and none of making money by trade. The men appear to be much worn, and many of them will no doubt have to be invalided. They left India without knapsacks, as they were destroyed in Burmah, and they came ashore with havresacks only.—(Sun.)

Food in Australia.—The *Sydney Herald* has lately shown that the supply of animal food, which was formerly so abundant, is beginning to fall off, and that beef and mutton, the staple articles of consumption, are not unlikely to become actual luxuries in Australia. On the other hand, in the southern island of New Zealand the flocks and herds are flourishing in the Canterbury province; and in the northern island, the breadth of land under wheat and potato cultivation is daily being enlarged.—(Globe.)

A melancholy accident has occurred at Southampton. Mr. Luard, of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of Col. Luard, one of the directors of the South-Western Railway, fell into the docks on Wednesday night and was drowned. An inquest has been held on the body, at which a verdict was returned of accidental death, and a recommendation was made to the dock authorities to have some protection raised on the quay to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident in future.—(Standard.)

Mr. C. Mathews's Failure.—In the Court of Bankruptcy this afternoon, Mr. Commissioner Fane gave judgment in the case of Mr. Mathews, lessee of the Lyceum Theatre. The case excited much interest amongst the members of the theatrical profession, many of whom were present:—

Commissioner Fane said that the application by Mr. Mathews, the eminent actor, was unopposed; and not only so, but was signed by nearly the whole of his creditors, who most respectfully asked him (the commissioner) to award him an immediate, as well as a high-class, certificate. This was signed by Mr. Allcroft and the Marquis of Abercorn, and other creditors for sums of hundreds of pounds, as well as by creditors whose debts did not amount to £20. When the matter first came before him, he (the commissioner) knew so little of it that he considered it right to defer it in order that he might carefully read over the papers; and having done so, he was now happy to say that he could comply with the wishes of the creditors and give Mr. Mathews a first-class certificate. (Cheering in court). As far as he (the commissioner) could see, Mr. Mathews had not been guilty of any dishonesty or extravagance. He hoped he would not again place new creditors at the mercy of the old. If he (the commissioner) thought such would be the case, he would not grant him an hour's protection; for he looked upon such a course as a great commercial crime. The learned gentleman concluded by saying, I give Mr. Mathews a first-class certificate with pleasure.

Mr. Mathews left the court amidst the congratulations of a large number of his friends.—(Globe.)

At the Mansion-house, yesterday, Wan Heck, a Chinese beggar, who has been frequently charged with crouching into corners of the streets for the purpose of exciting compassion, was brought up by a policeman. The defendant had refused to leave England in the vessel in which he had engaged to return to his native country, having preferred his chance of an easy livelihood in the streets of London. It is believed that his success as a silent mendicant enabled to him to live very comfortably. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month in Holloway Gaol.—(Standard.)

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

(FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.)

ADMIRALTY, June 29.—Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been received from Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic, enclosing Admiral Plumridge's report of his proceedings in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Duke of Wellington, Baro Sound, June 18.

Sir—I beg leave to enclose Admiral Plumridge's report of his proceedings in the Gulf of Bothnia, from 5th May to 10th June, by which their lordships will observe that he has destroyed 46 vessels, afloat and on the stocks, amounting to 11,000 tons; from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of pitch and tar; 60,000 square yards of rough pitch; a great number of stacks of timber, spars, plank and deals, sails, rope, and various kinds of naval stores, to the amount of from £300,000 to £400,000, without the loss of a man. Admiral Plumridge has had to contend with innumerable rocks and shoals, incorrectly laid down in the charts, and met the ice up to 30th May; nevertheless, though several of his squadron have touched the ground, I am happy to say they have received no damage that he is not able to repair with his own means. The Rear-Admiral, their lordships will observe, speaks in the highest terms of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, and particularly of Lieut. B. P. Priest, the first lieutenant of the Leopard, an old and deserving officer, and of Lieut. Hammet, his flag lieutenant.—I have, &c., Chas. Napier.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

H.M.'s ship Leopard, at Sea, 10th June, 1854, lat. 64 deg. 1 min. N.; long. 22 deg. 41 min. E. At noon.

Sir—In obedience to your orders of 5th May, 1854, I proceeded with the squadron under my command to examine, as far as practicable, the Island of Aland, but not be able to procure a pilot, I found the hazard too great to proceed further in the execution of that duty; the reports of Captains Buckle and Giffard, numbered 1 and 2, will more fully inform you of the result and termination, for the present, of that service. From thence I proceeded up the Gulf of Bothnia, and I have now the honour herewith to transmit letters and papers, giving a detailed account of the squadron's proceedings up to the date hereof.

Boats of Leopard employed at Brahestadt, Uleaborg, and Tornea:—1st Gig: Lieut. B. P. Priest; Mr. T. H. Wall, assist.-surg.; Mr. J. Ray, passed clerk—1st Cutter: Lieut. L. U. Hammet; Mr. R. Harrington, midshipman—Galley: Lieut. W. Graham; Mr. H. St. L. Palliser, naval cadet—Barge: Lieut. G. W. E. Lloyd; Mr. A. Salwey, mate—1st Launch: Mr. H. G. Payne, mate; Lieut E. D. Taelwall, R.M.A.—Pinnace: Mr. J. Laurence, second master; Mr. W. D. M. Dalbin, naval cadet—2d Gig: Mr. J. G. O'Connell, master's assistant—2d Cutter: Mr. A. Jacob, naval cadet.

Valorous' boats at Uleaborg and Tornea:—1st Launch: Lieut. C. B. C. Dent; Lieut. W. S. Davis, R.M.A.—Pinnace: Mr. R. F. Broadrick, mate—1st Cutter: Mr. M. A. S. Hare, midshipman—1st Gig: Mr. J. R. Trefusis, naval cadet; Mr. W. Ray (M.D.), assist.-surg.—2d Gig: Mr. J. Bailey, cadet.

Vulture's Boats, at Brahestad and Uleaborg:—1st Launch, Lieut. C. Wise; Mr. N. J. Morphy, mate.—Barge, Mr. C. F. Hill, mate; Mr. Chapman, master's-assistant.—Cutter, Mr. C. P. Fortescue, midshipman.—Gig, Mr. J. V. D. Butler, naval cadet; Mr. G. Duncan, assist.-surgeon.

Odin's Boats at Brahestad and Uleaborg:—1st Launch, Lieut. W. Mould; Mr. C. F. Montague, mate; Lieut. A. O. Lewis, R.M.A.—Pinnace, Lieut. Carrington; Mr. Long, acting second master.—Barge, Lieut. J. H. B. Fellowes.—Cutter, Mr. H. Althorpe, midshipman.—1st Gig, Mr. C. Rice, naval cadet.—2d Gig, Mr. H. Salmond, naval cadet; Mr. J. C. Hamilton, assist.-surgeon.

From the hindrances the squadron have encountered in this service, it has spread over a greater space of time than I at first contemplated; the intricacies of the ice, navigation, innumerable rocks, shoals, and the imperfect state of the charts as to the soundings on the Russian side of the gulf, together with the difficulties we experienced in disentangling the squadron, up to 30th May, from the floes and fields of ice (of which we saw the last this morning), could not be surmounted in less time, or with less vigilance, by the officers in command, and that of the captain of my flag-ship, together with the constant perseverance and zeal evinced by Mr. G. B. F. Swain, the master of the Leopard; which ship I may here observe, to the credit of these two officers, has led the squadron from leaving the Aland Islands. I feel it incumbent on me to notice how sensibly I feel the zealous co-operation of Captains Buckle, Giffard, Glasse, and Scott, as well as the good arrangements of their ships' boats for service. The letters from No. 3 to 6, show the names of the several lieutenants and boats commanded by Lieutenant B. P. Priest, of this ship, and seconded by my flag-lieutenant, L. U. Hammet. To them and the other officers, those subordinate, the seamen, marines, and their lieutenants (Davis, Lewis, and Thelwall), my thanks are fully due. Any credit that may arise from such extensive damage having been executed, will, I trust, pardon me for thus bringing to your special notice the names of that steady, old, and deserving officer, Lieut. B. Priest, who held the boat command from Brahestad to Uleaborg and Tornea. I cannot refrain from again reverting to the ability and exertions of Capt. G. Giffard, feeling as I do that it is my duty to take this opportunity of bringing some of his merits before you.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Hanway Plumridge, Rear-Admiral.

Return of Enemy's Property destroyed at Brahestad, Uleaborg, and on the Kemi River, near Tornea, between the 30th May and 8th June.

Her Majesty's ship Leopard, June 9.

Burnt afloat and on shore, and totally destroyed:

Brahestad, May 30.—1 brig, 250 tons, under repair and empty. 1 barque, 450 tons, just launched and empty. 1 topsail schooner, 140 tons. 2 F. and A. schooners, 60 to 80 tons, in ballast. 5 sloops, 60 to 80 tons. 4 large vessels, building, 300 to 500 tons.—Naval Stores destroyed:—About 25,000 barrels of pitch, tar, and oil. A large quantity of timber, spars, plank, and materials for ship building. Three building yards, with workshops and storehouses.

Off Uleaborg, June 1.—3 schooners, 60 to 170 tons, 1 empty and 2 laden with tar, but burnt; they sank in the gale of 2d June. 5 barques, 300 to 400 tons, building and nearly complete.

June 1 and 2.—8 schooners, 50 to 150 tons, hauled up on shore and purposely damaged.—Scuttled and purposely sunk:—2 brigs, 600 tons, partially laden with tar; 1 brig, 400 tons, do.; 1 brig, 350 tons, do.; 1 cutter, 100 tons, contents not ascertained; 1 schooner, 150 tons, do.; 1 brig, 300 tons, just launched and empty.

Ukovaryakka, June 1 and 2.—1 vessel, ready for launching, 204 feet long, about 1200 tons. 1 vessel, in frame, not measured. 1 barque, 600 tons, empty, but scuttled.

Killonerusit, June 1 and 2.—1 schooner, 100 tons, laden with tar, purposely scuttled; 1 schooner, 70 tons, hauled up and fresh caulked; 3 schooners, 80 to 100 tons, empty.

Naval Stores destroyed:—Uleaborg, June 1 and 2.—From 40 to 50,000 barrels of tar and pitch; 6000 square yards of rough pitch; a vast number of stacks of timber, spars, planks, deals, &c.; a large number of storehouses, containing sails, rope, and all kinds of stores; numerous workshops, with forges; several building yards, and a great extent of wharfage.

Kemi River, near Tornea, June 8.—1 schooner, of about 80 tons, empty; 80 stacks of timber. Being a total of 46 vessels destroyed; and, at the lowest estimate, the enemy has suffered damage to the extent of—At Brahestad, £65,000, Uleaborg, £300,000; Kemi River, £15,000—total, £380,000.

(Signed) Geo. Giffard, Captain.

(Sub-Enclosure No. 1, in Enclosure No. 1.)

Her Majesty's ship Valorous, at Sea, May 15.

Sir—I have the honour to report to you that in consequence of thick foggy weather, I did not reach Glasselhamn until noon of the 6th inst. On landing to communicate, I found that the commandant was absent at Stockholm, but the officer in command, Captain Bilbery, very obligingly afforded me all the information in his power through the interpretation of Captain Fahnelyelm, the director of the electric telegraph, which was to be in operation in about a week. No pilots for the Aland Islands could be obtained, and I believe they are not permitted to serve in our ships of war. The commandant observed that he believed there were not more than 1000 troops at Bomarsund, and that 300 of them had been lately relieved by 500 from Russia; he did not appear to know anything about the gunboats. The only information that I could obtain relative to the Aland Islands was, that the inhabitants appeared to be well disposed towards the English, and that they had declined taking up arms to oppose us. He was anxious to know whether their post-boat Eckero would be intercepted by us. I replied it would not unless it contained military dispatches to or from the Russian government, but that I considered it advisable that a passport should be obtained from the commander-in-chief to be produced when boarded by cruizers.

I proceeded next morning in the direction of Wardo Island and Bomarsund, but in the afternoon found myself near some shoals, with ice on some of the patches; I therefore anchored to sound, and a fog soon came on, which prevented my moving until noon on the following day. On standing to the southward, on the 8th inst., towards Wardo Island, I observed a barque running to the southward among the islands, and on my steering to cut her off, she bore up. I therefore stood in cautiously, and finding a good channel close to some rocks and small islands, I proceeded in, anchoring in 15 fathoms, with Vulture in company, within a mile of the barque, in a good harbour formed by the Island of Saggo and numerous others. On sending the boats, the barque was found to be aground and deserted, in a small cove. Russian colours and a paper found on board proved her to be the Princess of Uleaborg, of 346 tons, with a cargo of salt (part having been landed), from St. Ubes, bound to Abo. Observing a boat pulling away from her, I sent a gig which brought her back, with the master, mate, and three men, the ship's papers, and their private effects. I have sent her to Faro, with a prize crew of eleven men from the Valorous and Vulture, in charge of the second master of this ship. The village, consisting of half a dozen cottages, was deserted, with the exception of an old woman. I left a paper in the largest house, on which I caused the master of the captured vessel to state that the English would not molest them, or touch their property, but would pay for anything they had to dispose of, and this was likewise explained to the woman. We also found a cutter of about 35 tons, deserted and empty, called the Alfred, which the master of the Princess said was a revenue vessel. The barque having been got afloat and brought out during the night, I started the following afternoon with the Vulture, towing the barque, and the cutter not being worth removing I directed her to be burnt.

While casting the anchor, three or four cables length from where we had been lying, the ship tapched on a sunken rock.

The prize parted company in the evening, and I proceeded with the Vulture in the direction of Bomarsund. The master of the Princess stated that he had been three weeks at Marsund, and that the Russians had 500 troops there and 1,500 at different parts among the islands, but principally at Bomarsund. Some, he said, were in the vicinity of the spot at which we had captured his vessel, and several watch-fires which were kept up during the night on the adjoining hills, which are rocky and covered with pine-trees, supported the assertion, though we saw none.

Next morning the Vulture in company, I proceeded in the direction of Bomarsund, but found the channels very intricate between the innumerable small islands and rocks, which did not correspond with any of the charts, and which appear to be far from correct. Having no pilot, I proceeded cautiously by the eye and lead, the water being perfectly smooth. About two p.m., I observed a part of the works of Bomarsund, which proved to be two casemated batteries, one of which appeared to have double loop holes below, and both with embrasures on the summit, with chimneys appearing between them, a sketch of which, as I observed it to be from our mastheads, was taken by Mr. Broadrick, mate, is enclosed herewith; the distance was about five miles from Bo-

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OFFICE, Nº. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 2—3, 1854.

THE WEEK AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Lord Aberdeen has this week explained, in the House of Lords, the speech of last week, which created so great dissatisfaction; and by a more clear development of his meaning, he has completely satisfied all candid minds that there is no real difference between himself and his colleagues or the country. At the same time, he has produced a copy of the despatch which he wrote immediately after the treaty of Adrianople had been concluded, expressing his judgment upon that transaction. Accompanied by this document, Lord Aberdeen's explanation not only brings the uncontrovertible testimony of the past to prove the writer's consistent opposition to the encroachments of Russia, but marks out the line for the conduct of the future. The explanation has already had its complete effect. In withdrawing the motion of which he had given notice in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard has only anticipated the feeling of the Commons and expressed that of the public. The despatch is an historical document of that important class which in themselves constitute action, and its reproduction at the present day is also an act of decision. There can no longer be mistake in regard to what Lord Aberdeen meant to say on Monday the 19th of June, since his explanation, by this irresistible testimony prove that in wishing a peace of twenty-five years no more disastrous in its events than that of the last twenty-five years, he did not mean to pay the price involved in returning to the treaty of Adrianople. He does not fear Russian encroachments upon Europe independently of Turkey; he feels inclined to fear it less every day—evidently because he regards Europe as prepared, and the alliance of France and England as more than a match for the worst that Russia can do. Any reader of the despatch must see as well as any Englishman who approaches the subject, without his twenty-five years' insight, how completely changed are the situations, since the English Minister was fain to content himself with inditing a protest. At that time, Russia might, in the letter at least, claim credit for some moderation: she was in triumphant march upon the capital, and forbore. At present the case is entirely reversed. Russia is not triumphantly marching upon Constantinople, but is shamefully repulsed from Silistria. The substitution of an insidious for an aggressive policy is not merely suspected by the English Foreign Secretary, but known by the Premier, and Lord Aberdeen's despatch is countersigned by Time. The Turkish army and the Turkish population, suspected just before the present war of timidity, incapacity, and non-nationality, have proved to be full of national fire and courage; and the forces have been commanded in a manner to excite the admiration of the countrymen of Wellington and Napoleon. The French dynasty which leaned upon Russia has been swept away; and the memory of 1815 is extinguished in the alliance of France and England, or remembered only to rivet that alliance by mutual respect. Ireland sends not an agitator from Clare clamouring for admission into the House of Commons, but recruits clamouring for admission into the army marching against Russia. Swing is a tradition; the English people, tranquil and united, are impatient only for the battle; and Hume himself superintends the efficient expenditure for military purposes. The situation affords the facilities, as it suggests the necessities, after twenty-five years' pause, for converting the protest of 1829 into a programme of new arrangements to be practically realized.

Although the other subjects in Parliament are too important to be overlooked, they are secondary to the great subject of the war. As before, the position of Ministers in domestic affairs is not so good as it is on the Danube. Two more "retractations" have been added to their list of measures abandoned. Lord John Russell has announced the postponement of the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill; and Lord Palmerston has formally notified the withdrawal of the Police Bill. The Oxford University Bill has undergone a further enlargement. Having modified the second resolution which was negatived last week, Mr. Heywood reintroduced it on the third reading. It now stands so that the signature to the Thirty-nine Articles is waived on taking a Bachelor's degree in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Music—studies not essentially connected with clerical training or preferment. Mr. Collier has succeeded in carrying a resolution, that the principle of "limited liability" in trading partnerships, ought to be adopted—especially, according to a rider added by Mr. Lucas, for Ireland.

The cross-purposes of the daily newspapers are not the simple caprice of journalism: they reflect movements which are going forward in "distinguished" circles, and represent something which, for want of a better word, we must call "intrigue," to alter the actual distribution of office. We are obliged to speak of this movement in very indefinite terms, because in truth the objects are vague and the means of agitation are equally shadowy. In the present state of the political world, where distinct objects are in abeyance, men can get up understandings, wink suggestions of party movements, hint at combinations, and work principally through the boudoir. "Nods and becks and wreathed smiles" become the machinery for party competition; and so far have these delicate movements gone, that the question already rises, Who is to be the next Premier? Or, if all the Premiers expectant spoil each other's position, What is to be the next Ministry? One paper Ministerial so far as it is French in policy has become an Anti-Russell organ; an Anti-Ministerial paper, hot in favour of making Lord Palmerston Minister of War, now becomes Russellite in its antipathy to "the Peelite section"; while the tremendous Aberdeen organ of the Opposition in the morning press rallies to the Peelite side for fear the Whig part of the Cabinet should overcome the Conservative part. The consequence is a confusion of sides in the press, desperately mystifying to those who are not admitted to the evening parties at which the competition of faction is just at present most sedulously carried on.

We may daily expect to hear that an Austrian army has entered Wallachia, as Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons on Thursday, for the purpose of occupying and guarding the Principalities, if they be vacated by the Russians, or of driving out the invaders if they have not already retreated. Austria advances under a convention with the Porte; and obviously she is brought effectually into the field. The movements of marching and of observation now indicate that Russia regards Austria as a recognized enemy, and that the Emperor Nicholas is by no means inclined to give way; while the general retreat of the Russian forces throughout Wallachia implies a state of discomfiture on the part of Russia not calculated to impress any of her opponents with fear. For the retreat is obvious, though the ground upon which the Russians mean to "form up" is not so evident. From Giurgevo and to the Dobrudscha they are in a backward movement. No mention is made of the surrender of the towns in the Lower Danube; which might imply that they are still to support the Russian left wing, the right being drawn back so as to form a broad front having Austria as well as Turkey and her allies before it. Meanwhile, the Austrian army under Coronini is expected to march down the left bank of the Danube, respecting the territory of Servia, and tacitly inviting Russia not to resist the advance; while expectation now begins to fasten upon Sebastopol as the next aim of the allied forces.—(SPECTATOR.)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SPEECH.—Lord Aberdeen complains of misapprehension and misrepresentation, but by his own showing, the speech which filled the country with astonishment and dismay was a speech which did not express his opinions fully and completely, and which has been fairly judged according to its imperfect terms and scope. If the speaker did not do justice to his own views, he has only himself to blame. And certainly no one could have divined that Lord Aberdeen, while dissenting from Lord Lyndhurst's spirited argument, was so nearly in agreement with him. That was the occasion to have called forth the speech of last Monday, which indeed is neither a speech of explanation, nor of retractation, but a sort of supplementary exposition, showing that though Lord Aberdeen has acquitted the Czar upon one felonious count, he holds him guilty upon another of a graver cast. Being a great lover of peace, Lord Aberdeen is naturally polemic and disputatious, and the assertion that Russia had doubled her territories within the present century, moved him to a contradiction, in which he thought much more of confuting an individual than of the impression his words would convey, and their effect at home and abroad. Because an opponent somewhat exaggerated Russian territorial encroachment, he made passing light of it in the spirit of controversy, forgetting that the position of a statesman is as incompatible with such a handling of a great national question as a duel would be with the duties of a general in the field. He says, truly enough, that Russian territorial aggression was not to be feared, but that Russian influence for the same end was to be feared; and he gave expression to what he did not fear, and locked up in his breast what he did fear. This was not natural, but what was suppressed would have brought him into position with Lord Lyndhurst, which in the excitement of debate the spirit of disputation forbade. It is a point of good generalship to be prepared with a reserve, but such a strength in reserve as Lord Aberdeen has discovered is without parallel. Another time he should be requested to say what he has left unsaid, or to give those second thoughts, which are proverbially best, the first place. There is one part of his speech, however, which the context of the supplement does not correct or improve, and that is the alleged kind service of the Czar to the Porte in protecting it against Mehemet Ali, receiving in return only the little advantage obtained by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. But besides this special consideration, there was another motive for the friendly service, for the Czar having a prospective partnership interest in Turkey, was naturally hostile to any interference with the property. Meaning to rob the house at suitable opportunity, he was, of course, quite ready to bar the doors against a rival depredator. Another part of Lord Aberdeen's reply to Lord Lyndhurst, which no subsequent statement can reconcile with sense and consistency, is his wish for another five-and-twenty years' peace, like that which followed the Treaty of Adrianople. His views of that treaty, which he justly designates as disastrous, are now before the world. The effect, in his opinion, was fatal to the independence of Turkey. How he could have spoken those light words, denying the encroachments of Russia, after he had penned the following grave words on the same subject-matter, is utterly inexplicable:—

The modes of domination may be various, although all equally irresistible. The independence of a State may be overthrown and its subjection effectually secured without the presence of a hostile force, or the permanent occupation of its soil. Under the present treaty the territorial acquisitions of Russia are small, it must be admitted, in extent, although most important in their character. They are commanding positions, far more valuable than the possession of barren provinces and depopulated towns, and better calculated to rivet the fetters by which the Sultan is bound. The cession of the Asiatic fortresses, with their neighbouring districts, not only secures to Russia the uninterrupted occupation of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, but places her in a situation so commanding as to control at pleasure the destiny of Asia Minor. Prominently advanced into the centre of Armenia, in the midst of a Christian population, Russia holds the keys both of the Persian and the Turkish provinces; and, whether she may be disposed to extend her conquests to the east or to the west, to Teheran or to Constantinople, no serious obstacle can arrest her progress. In Europe the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are rendered virtually independent of the Porte. A tribute is, indeed, to be paid to the Sultan, which he has no means of enforcing except by the permission and even the assistance of Russia herself; and a Prince, elected for life, is to demand investiture which cannot be withheld. The Mussulman inhabitants are to be forcibly expelled from the territory. The ancient right of pre-emption is abolished; and the supplies indispensable for Constantinople, for the Turkish arsenals, and for the fortresses, are entirely cut off. The most important fortresses upon the Danube are to be razed, and the frontier left exposed and unprotected against incursions which at any future time may be attempted. It is sufficient to observe of the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube, that their effect must be to place the control of the navigation and commerce of that river exclusively in the hands of Russia.

The twenty-five years of peace, under the "disastrous treaty," which Lord Aberdeen declared it would not be amiss to get renewed, have been twenty-five years of sapping and undermining the independence of Turkey. How that country has resisted the machinations against her, with all the advantages which her enemy has possessed, as recited by Lord Aberdeen, is truly wonderful, but the strain of such another five-and-twenty years of peace with Russia is more than she could bear. There is more peace in the war than in such a perfidious peace as has passed away. As we predicted, the bully has been found really weak in aggressive warfare, and, conceiting himself an eagle, has performed the part of the daw in the fable; but though he may not be of a force to cope with the justice of Europe, he may yet be of a force to trouble its repose by insane attempts like the present, unless his means of mischief are circumscribed. When the time comes, his humiliation will be deprecated with an outpouring of cant of generosity; but as his conceit of power has been the main cause of the disturbance of Europe, and the destruction already of many thousand lives, his humiliation is the politic and necessary corrective of a dangerous delusion. We confess we should have been better pleased with the supplemental speech if Lord Aberdeen had been a little less vehement in professions. He professes peace, and he professes war; first in the love of the one, foremost in the prosecution of the other:

It is true, my lords, that I have, perhaps, more than any other man in this country, struggled to preserve a state of peace. I have done so because I thought it a duty to the people of this country—a duty to God and man—first to exhaust every possible measure to obtain peace before we engaged in war. (Cheers.)

He afterwards says:—

I personally have been more urgent than perhaps any other man in exhorting a speedy advance and concentration of the allied forces beyond the Balkans, in order to support the gallant army of Omar Pasha, and to extend a hand to Austria, in order to enable her to take a more active part in the operations of the war.

More than any other man my Lord Aberdeen has struggled to preserve peace; more energetically than any other man my Lord Aberdeen has urged on the movements of the war. And has not every other adviser of our Sovereign performed the same duty to the country, to God, and to man? Is it to be believed that any one has been backward, or less zealous, less earnest than another, in exhausting every honest and just expedient for peace before recourse to the sword? What right can the First Minister have to claim pre-eminence in the discharge of this clear and imperative duty both of the Christian and the statesman? He may have performed his part more ably than others, but not more conscientiously, for there are no degrees in the realm of conscience. Why is he to arrogate to be first in virtue, first in duty to his sovereign and his country, first in duty to God and man? And hardly less invidious and objectionable is the boast of urging on the war "more than any other man," implying that all are not equally earnest, resolute, and energetic in her Majesty's councils, and that there are divisions of the backward and the forward, or at least such distinctions. Lord Aberdeen should surely refrain from thus exalting himself at the expense of his colleagues, for it neither consists with justice, nor good taste; and as little does it become the dignity of a statesman charged with the honour and fortunes of a mighty empire at a most critical juncture. It may be, however, that in this as well as in other instances, Lord Aberdeen appears to say what he does not mean to say, and that it is another example of that imperfection in expressing himself to which he ascribes his previous miscarriage. It was not always thus with him, for we remember, and with respect and gratitude, the services he rendered to the free trade cause by his argumentative and statesmanlike speeches, which were amongst the most weighty and earnest on that great theme.—(EXAMINER.)

LORD ABERDEEN.—Lord Aberdeen, "with one foot in the grave," to adopt his own self-description, has recently thought fit in his place in Parliament to vindicate some passages of his busy though not memorable career. The necessity for such "explanation" in one filling the most eminent post in the kingdom alone proves how unworthily it is occupied. The conduct and opinion of a Prime Minister should be of that eminent and signal character that, though they may be opposed, they should not need to be explained. It is only when high places have been illegitimately obtained, not by fair parliamentary influence, but by backstairs intrigue, that there can be a necessity for such a humiliating performance as took place on Monday last. A young member of Parliament, without following, and we should think without concert with any individual, gave notice of a motion condemnatory of Lord Aberdeen, which both in its form and spirit was so irregular and unconstitutional that its sanction by the Opposition was out of the question. Yet no sooner is he menaced by this Bashi-Bazouk than the Prime Minister of England, in a panic, hurries to the House of Lords to anticipate his House of Commons' assailant by an exposition, which was received with invective and derision by some of the friends of Lord John Russell, but by his opponents with the contemptuous silence which it merited. Notwithstanding the controversial obscurity with which the subject has got involved, the relations between Lord Aberdeen and Russia are simple. Early in life the present Minister of England imbibed the idea that Russian power was the conservative element of European society. It is, in fact, the destructive element. In 1828-9, notwithstanding all the efforts of Prince Metternich, then in his zenith, and who had formed a correct estimate of the military means of Russia, Lord Aberdeen refused to resist the efforts of the Czar, then engaged in the same operation on Turkish integrity and independence which we are now witnessing. More than this, he endeavoured to assist those efforts. He consented to the blockade of the Mediterranean forts of Turkey by the Russians without the cognisance of his colleagues, and was forced to retract his assent. He succeeded in preventing the entrance of the English fleet into the Black Sea, which would not only have hindered the success of the Russians, but would have secured the triumph of the Turks. In one of the secret dispatches of this period, which, at the sack of Warsaw, were rifled from the portfolio of Constantine, is a dispatch from Count Matuschewitz, the Russian Envoy at the Court of St. James's (1829), informing his Court that Lord Aberdeen, while he dwelt on the difficulties with which he had to contend, had acknowledged his wish that the Russians should be successful in their campaign against the Turks. No doubt, if any other person than Lord Aberdeen had been Secretary of State at this period, the treaty of Adrianople would never have been concluded, and, in that sense, he may be said to be the author of that disastrous document. Many weeks after it was signed he produced that despatch or its contents, for a copy of which he has recently moved in Parliament. It is a comment on the past, conceived in the spirit of the traditionary policy of our Cabinet, very just and unanswerable, but quite useless. It was of this despatch that Prince Metternich observed, "Apparently Lord Aberdeen has commenced his career as an historian." Well, in 1853, Lord Aberdeen is once more in office, and we find him at the same work again. In 1829 assisting Russia against Turkey; in 1844 conspiring with Russia against Turkey; in 1853, with the same confidence in Russian force, and the same despair of Ottoman strength, deprecating all resistance, and instructing his Secretary of State to write to our Ambassador at Constantinople, that, though "the Western powers might succeed in crippling Russia in the struggle, Turkey would, in all probability, disappear in the course of the contest." The honesty of Lord Aberdeen can only be established at the cost of his powers of discrimination, his judgment, and his knowledge of affairs. The Minister selected to champion the integrity and independence of Turkey has looked upon that country for half a century as a corpse, and has never concealed that opinion from Russia. But can his honesty be established even at this expense? In February he vindicated his course by a conviction throughout of the good faith of Russia; in June he attempts to clear himself by the production of an ancient despatch, which records his persuasion of the inveterateness of Russian duplicity. But, whatever may be the motives of Lord Aberdeen, the result to the country is the same. He has involved us in a costly, a perilous, and an unnecessary war. Had he acted with frankness and firmness towards Russia at the commencement, Europe would not have been disturbed, and, had peace been maintained for a few more years, it is evident that even the Czar would have discovered that the Porte was a sufficient barrier to his ambition. Lord Aberdeen concluded the melancholy display of Monday by one of his habitual notices of this journal. It seems that we stated in our last number that Prince Metternich had been consulted by his imperial master, and we added that we had reason to believe that the fruits of his counsel had been communicated, though not officially, to Lord Aberdeen. We alluded also to previous communications which had taken place between the two statesmen. Lord Aberdeen declared on Monday that he had had no communication with his Highness for a year and a half, and insinuated that the whole paragraph in the *Press* had been suggested by a casual allusion to Prince Metternich in his speech of the 19th June. A little while ago Lord Aberdeen traced the Cabinet secrets revealed in the leading articles of the *Times* to a youth who had been for a few months a clerk in the Foreign-office. Now, it is from hints furnished by his own speeches that the *Press* has been enabled to announce to the public the existence of the "Secret and Confidential Correspondence" a year before it was disclosed; that, throughout last autumn, it furnished important information—sometimes even weeks before it otherwise transpired; that, on the 27th of May last, it announced the secret negotiations which were to lead, in the first instance, to the evacuation of the principalities by the Russians. We really should have thought, after the scrape of the "clerk in the Foreign-office," that Lord Aberdeen would scarcely again have had recourse to such desperate rigmaroles. Lord Aberdeen at present affects sincerity, plainness, and a habit of rough truth. "Honest Iago!" It may be that he has changed since he gave his friendly and confidential counsels to his predecessors. 'Tis a charitable conclusion. He declares, with uncouth raillery, that he has had "no communication, *direct or indirect*, with Prince Metternich since he has been in office." We aver, on the contrary, that within this year an individual who for long years has possessed the confidence of Prince Metternich and Lord Aberdeen, and has been frequently employed by the Austrian statesman on special services, arrived in this country, saw Lord Aberdeen instantly and without the interposition of any third person, remained here privately for three or four days, had repeated interviews with the English minister, and returned. We have the best reasons for believing that the object of this mission was that concerted action with Austria which is to extricate both Russia and Lord Aberdeen from their terrible embarrassments. We have more to say upon this head, but it will keep. Lord Aberdeen not only reads the *Press* very regularly, but is in the habit of replying to its articles. The matter, therefore, may rest till his next speech.—(PRESS.)

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.—And so we are to have another "Occupation." In answer to questions from Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Henry Willoughby on Thursday night, Lord John Russell stated that a convention had been concluded between Austria and the Porte, *to which France and England were no parties*, for the occupation of the Danubian principalities by Austrian troops, on the departure, whether voluntarily or by force, of the Russians. Every one is amazed by this announcement, what to make of it nobody knows. One thing only is quite clear, and universally understood, namely, that Austria has quite as much of the monomania of occupying as Russia. That has been manifest from the first. At last, when there remains no longer the shadow of a pretext for going to fatten on any of these poor people, Austria must fain take possession of the principalities. The Turks have fought for them, have spent blood and treasure to recover them, have done deeds of unexampled valour, and have fairly beaten the Russians. But the Turks are not to enjoy the fruits of victory. They are not to pursue the Russians, or to feed on Wallachian rations. It would be too outrageous to have them gall the kibe of the retreating Russians. It would be too dangerous to give the opportunity to England and France. So the Austrians kindly offer to "occupy." The *Times* told us the other day that the Austrian army in Gallicia and the Bukowina is so straitened for provision that it cannot keep within its territory or find provision there. Well, then, we suppose that it must "occupy" in order to live. We can add that in Gallicia the peasantry are now dying by hundreds of starvation. And just as Wallachia and Moldavia were congratulating themselves on getting rid of the hungry Russian, and on having a friendlier visit from their liberators, the French and the English, who would at least pay for what they might consume, lo! they are informed that such cannot be the case. They have fed the Russian, and now they must feed the hungrier Austrian. Why? They may well ask, why? If English, French, and Turkish armies advanced to the Pruth, as they ought, what need of any occupation of the principalities? Is it feared that they will be too liberal, that Prince Ghika or Prince Stirbey would be too independent? Really this ambition to prey upon one's neighbours, yet not to fight for them, of which Austria offers such a notable example, is too bad. The Austrian army might have long since put an end to Russian aggression. It might have advanced and fought; and had it done so, no one would have objected to its occupying the camps and cities that the Russians had vacated. But to run no risk, to go to none of the expense and sacrifices of England and France, and yet to bag the game, is most unfair, as well as most preposterous. We write on the presumption that this new occupation will be solely in the interest of Austria, and that it cannot be for the interest of any other power, except indeed Russia herself. In this we shall be very glad to find ourselves mistaken. It is said that Austria occupies the principalities in order that the French and English may attack Sebastopol. But if they desired to attack Sebastopol, why did they not land at once in the Crimea instead of loitering about at Gallipoli, and at Scutari? They certainly were not prevented from striking this decisive blow by their haste to reach Silistria, where they will probably not arrive in time to see the rear guard of the retreating Russian army. It is notorious that Sebastopol was, up to the time when the movement on Varna took place, open to a *coup de main* on the land side. By the time, however, that the united army can be for the fourth time embarked and disembarked, preparations will probably be made for their reception in the Crimea, and we shall be told that nothing more can be done this year.—(EXAMINER.)

LORD ABERDEEN'S FAMOUS DESPATCH.—Wisely does Lord Aberdeen appear to have acted, when, sometime before his speech of Monday week, he declined, through Lord John Russell, to produce the despatch of 31st October, 1829. However unfair it may be, and however suspicious it may appear, in the first place to quote a document in debate, and then to refuse its production, this unusual step was more politic than to sanction the publication of a small volume in condemnation of his own policy, for such the despatch in question turns out to be. And one word here as to the excuse which has been offered for withholding it, namely, that when moved for by Lord Dudley Stuart in the House of Commons, we were still at peace with Russia, although preparations for war were rapidly going on, and that the publication of the despatch was inconsistent with a state of amity. Such an apology will have weight with those only who have not perused the paper. Whatever may be its merits as a state paper (and we are far from undervaluing them) not the least consists in the entire absence of expressions unnecessarily offensive and irritating. Some indeed may think, and we are of the number, that considering the gross injury which had just been inflicted upon England by the Emperor of Russia, its language might have been less elaborately complimentary, without being less dignified—that a succession of bows and professions of cordial amity, were scarcely in keeping with a remonstance against broken assurances; and might have been better withheld, until some reparation for the wrong and indignity had been offered. But this is chiefly a matter of taste, on which it would now be unreasonable to insist. It is a defect, moreover, which is far outweighed by the sterling value of the truths, which, in forcible language, and with unanswerable reasoning, this despatch establishes. That Russia extorted from Turkey advantages more than equivalent to a vast increase of territory, by the unfortunate, the disastrous, the all but fatal treaty of Adrianople, Lord Aberdeen has finally proved by the production of his despatch. If we seek for the real motive which has actuated Lord Aberdeen in concealing with so much precaution this excellent State paper, we shall not have far to look. It was concealed, not because the terms in which it is couched are angry and hostile—for its tone, on the contrary, is courteous and even submissive; not because it abounds in indignant reproaches, for it contains only the gentlest remonstrances; not because it enumerates the advantages which Russia had acquired, for what victor but can bear to hear his sins enumerated—but because it establishes beyond the possibility of controversy, that in 1829 Lord Aberdeen *had put faith in the assurances of Russia and was deceived*, and it would have been highly inconvenient that this fact should have been brought prominently forward at a moment when the government rested the defence of the policy they had pursued with regard to the Eastern question on the confidence they placed in the assurances of Russia. Let us hear Lord Aberdeen's own language on this subject:—

His Imperial Majesty, in carrying into execution his threatened invasion of the Ottoman dominions, renounced all projects of conquest and ambition. His Imperial Majesty frequently repeated that, so far from desiring the destruction of the Turkish empire, he was most anxious for its preservation.

The important result arising from the confidence which this assurance inspired is described in these words, Sir Robert Gordon being then the English Minister at Constantinople:—

By the persuasion of the British and French Ambassadors, and of the Minister Extraordinary of the King of Prussia, the defeated monarch was induced to place entire confidence in the moderation of his Imperial Majesty.

Now as to the breach of faith:—

It may not be easy to accuse of want of generosity the conqueror who checks the unresisted progress of success, and who spares the defenceless capital of his enemy. Nevertheless, the treaty in question, certainly not in conformity with the expectations held out by preceding declarations and assurances, appears vitally to affect the interests, the strength, the dignity, the present safety, and future independence of the Ottoman empire.

And the despatch then proceeds elaborately to justify these strictures on the unhandsome conduct of his Imperial Majesty. Now we ask, if this despatch had been in the hands of the public, how could Lord Aberdeen have put forward the defence that, although informed of the words which dropped from the Czar respecting the sick man, although holding in our hands the memorandum of 1844, although receiving from our diplomatic agents in all parts of the Russian empire warning that preparations for war on a vast scale were on foot, and although knowing Prince Menschikoff had demanded from the Porte concessions respecting which he had extorted a pledge of secresy—still we continued to place firm reliance on the good faith of the Czar, and on the assurances transmitted through Count Nesselrode and M. Brunow. Would not the Ministry have been open to this question—Is this the mode in which sensible men conduct their own private affairs of importance? Put faith in a man by whom you have been so grossly deceived, and in a transaction of the very same nature? Do you trust twice the confidential servant who has robbed you, or the professed friend who has cheated you? Ought you not to have exercised a yet more jealous vigilance on behalf of the public interests than that with which you are accustomed to watch over your own?—(EXAMINER.)

DISASTER OF GAMLA KARLEBY.—*Effects of Injudicious Encouragement.*—We look upon the disastrous attempt against Gamla Karleby as the natural consequence of the encouragement given to the rash affair of Ecknaes. No doubt a well-done Odin and Vulture was expected to follow the "well-done Arrogant and Hecla" signalled by the admiral, but unhappily the result is different, and 54 men, including several officers, are killed and missing. And this is the price paid for an enterprise the success of which would have been the burning of some tar barrels, and the destruction of a few merchant vessels. And here we must observe on the ugly fact that not a single Russian combatant has been taken prisoner since the commencement of hostilities, while the Czar parades the captive crews of two of our steam-frigates. And all that we have hitherto lost, have been lost by imprudence. The Tiger was steaming in a fog on a strange coast at the rate of five knots an hour. The Hecla's and Arrogant's killed had their lives thrown away in a rash enterprise for no adequate object. The Odin's crew were more legitimately employed, but with still less prudence.—Our admirals in the Black Sea and Baltic are to be commended for their judgment and caution in abstaining from any doubtful enterprise. We concur in every syllable said by the *Times* on this head, but it would almost seem as if so much prudence in great matters was to be counter-balanced by imprudence in small affairs. And for what? to singe the enemy's coast here and there, or to give, as it were, a runaway knock. These operations are carried on at a most disproportioned risk by the class of vessels now employed in them, and the matter will not be much mended by substituting gun-boats, drawing 11 or 12 feet water, though it has been proved by the example of the vessels Mr. Scott Russell built for the Prussian government, the Nix and Salamander, that a heavy and most efficient armament may be combined with great speed, and the draft of only five feet, which is the great desideratum for the flats and inlets of the Baltic waters.—(EXAMINER.)

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN THE BLACK SEA.—The following interesting particulars are derived from a private letter:—

The Sidon conveyed 200 Russian prisoners from Baltchick, a few days since, to Constantinople. They had been captured off the coast of Circassia by the Highflyer and Agamemnon. The officers, seven of whom messed in the Sidon on their passage down, appeared to congratulate themselves much in having fallen into the hands of the English instead of into those of the Turks. There were four or five in the midshipmen's berth, and the commandant took his food with the captain. They were (says the writer) very quiet fellows, and a much better set than our officers expected to find them. There was a very eccentric character amongst them in the shape of a Polish doctor, who luxuriated in a silver-headed cane, in bad Latin, and in abuse of the Russians in general, and of those who were with him in particular. When highly excited one day, whilst talking to an officer of the Sidon, he exclaimed, "Domine, libertas Russiæ, libertas est baculi," flourishing his stick at the same time *à la* wild Indian. He could not understand why he should have been compelled to serve the Russians against his will, and considered he was most unjustly treated in being detained as a captive by the English. It was in vain to try to make him comprehend that "he who goes to bed with dogs must expect to get up with fleas." These prisoners were left on board her Majesty's troop ship Megæra at Constantinople, where they are to remain till a Turkish ship from the dockyard in "the Golden Horn" can be fitted for their reception.—(Atlas.)

TURKISH CARELESSNESS.—A recent letter gives the following instance of Turkish *insouciance*:—

It may give your readers a good idea of the management of the Turkish officials here when I tell them that in the centre of the town, close to the market-place, in one of the most bustling—or rather least stagnant—parts of Varna, is situated a large one-storied stone building, perforated in about a dozen places with window apertures, across which were placed a few rusty iron bars. This is the *powder magazine*, containing I am afraid to say how many tons of powder and loaded shells. Until the arrival of the allied troops it remained in this state, and the walls and doors of the building formed favourite lounges for the idle portion of the community (always the majority in Turkish towns), who used to assemble all round the magazine in crowds, smoking their chibouks and narghileas on the shady dunghills. No one could understand how the safety of the town was hourly jeopardised by the unprotected magazine. But Sir George Brown, I believe, comprehended the whole matter in a moment. By his orders the windows were carefully filled in with solid masonry, sentries were mounted all round the place, and smokers prohibited from assembling.—(Observer.)

ST. PETERSBURGH.—Extract of a letter from this city, dated June 15:—

The Emperor has become remarkably reserved even to those nearest his person. Politics or conversation with war and batttles for its topics creep out like apparitions, that shun the light of day. The Emperor does not like his subjects to talk or think about such things. Whoever does not feel exactly disposed to amuse people with fine-sounding phrases, or to admire pretty little bracelets, made out of Turkish captured cannon, and worn by the ladies, or to listen to the declamatory reading of war bulletins just sent from Bucharest, which the Princess Tattiana Potemkin has brought to her by a special courier of her own, and which she communicates in the way stated above to her guests at a morning or evening conversazione improvised for the purpose, why he shrugs his shoulders, holds his tongue, and at the most ventures a smile on reading in certain simple-minded journals that the German party here is all for peace, but that it is kept down by the Russian party.—(Britannia.)

PRUSSIAN SAILORS.—*The Discipline of our Fleet.*—A letter from a Prussian correspondent, dated Dantzic, June 27, in the *Herald*, contains the following:—

"The room in which this letter is written was tenanted, in the year 1842, by Prince Mensikoff, who, to use the vernacular idiom of a London landlady, 'found his own plate and linen,' and slept upon an indescribable mattress, which was laid upon the floor, where it was when he called the attention of a visitor to it, saying, that he had slept on it when in the castle of Wimesilmunde, near this village, in the year 1807, and had used no other bed in the interval of 35 years. Along the front of the apartment is an open gallery, or balcony, without roof; and at about 40 yards' distance in front all that is left of the Vistula upon this side of Dantzic creeps slowly into the sea. Sitting in this balcony, and looking between the tall masts of the shipping, and over a low island in the open sea to the eastward, you might catch the first hazy smoke wreath, as it rose from the English steamer coming from the Baltic fleet. And, yesterday passing so close to you, that you might have thrown your biscuit or your slice of pine-apple upon her deck, as with her lower yards apeak, she was tracked down the river into the Bay of Dantzic, you would have seen his Majesty the King of Prussia's sloop of war Amazoni, of 12 guns and 100 men. The Amazoni is commanded by the Prince von Hesse, who, with the commander of the Prussian frigate Gefin, paid a complimentary visit here to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, when the Driver was in this harbour. She will be remembered by many who have seen her in the Mediterranean. Her hull is a very pretty model, but her lower spars seem very long, and her poop and forecastle have no bulwark. Her crew, as well as that of the Gefin, appear to have been selected with great care, and perhaps a company of finer-looking men cannot be found on board any one ship of any service. In the young navy of Prussia the most minute points of discipline are attended to with military exactitude; and your ear would continually be startled by the shrill scream of the sea whistle, which the gig and cutter coxswains use as the signal to their crew. You would not fail to note the soldierlike and almost *pipeclay* neatness of the Prussian sailor's dress, and you might at first draw a comparison unfavourable to the sailors of your own country's men of war, who land without shoes or stockings, and whose dark blue trowsers, woollen shirts, and Scotch caps, are strongly contrasted with the long mackerel-catcher streamers of the glazed hats and the elaborately got-up ducks and blue turned down collars of the white shirts of the Prussians. But a judge of horse flesh does not always prefer the horse that wears the prettiest harness—a seaman will not select his sailors on account of the length of their hat ribbon, and you would see enough in the English crews to satisfy you with your own country's navy, and you would forgive them, even if they took an extra glass of grog after a three months' cruise. The three months given to Admiral Napier to arrive at Cronstad have not yet expired. His intentions are unknown, but there is little probability that any negligence or inaptitude will be found in his proceedings. The men who *will* fail are those who forget that the first military virtue is *obedience*, and who, without requisite information, pretend to measure and discuss the plans of their commander, presume to censure the conduct of their chief—and who, in their itch for writing, merge the duty of a naval officer in the vanity of a newspaper correspondent. The sooner such men are drummed out of the fleet the better will it be for the public service. The maxim that made the Roman armies famous was, that a soldier should dread even death less than he feared his commander.—(Britannia.)

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.—A wag in the House has forwarded us the following:—

Extract from House of Commons Paper for Friday, June 30:—Notices of Motions.—Mr. George Butt.—C. C. Fulke Greville, Esq.—On going into committee of supply, to move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which an increase of the salary of C. C. Fulke Greville, Esq., was authorised by the treasury; the number, nature, and duties of the offices at any time held by the said C. C. F. Greville; and the compensation which at any time has been granted to or received by him for the loss of salary or emoluments in relation to such offices.

The precedent of the honourable member who moved the other night for a return of the actual service rendered by Mr. Greville, in exchange for the very handsome pension about which so much unhandsome fuss was made, has, we observe, been extensively followed. The parliamentary paper for Monday next contains, among others, the following motions for returns:—

Lord John Russell.—Return of the actual services of Lord Palmerston to the present Ministry.

Lord Palmerston.—Return of the actual services of Lord John Russell to the present Ministry.

Mr. Williams.—Return of the actual services of Sir William Molesworth to the cause of Radical reform since he joined the Cabinet, distinguishing between his general conduct and any prepared essay on a theoretical question delivered at an arranged cue from Mr. Bright.

Mr. Layard.—Return of the actual services of the Earl of Aberdeen in promoting the advance of the British forces, as described by his Lordship on Monday last, distinguishing between his conduct before and after his Lordship's quarrel with the Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Hume.—Return of the actual services rendered to the country by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the saving of the national funds by his financial devices, distinguishing between the sums that are lost and past recovery, and the sums which may, by dexterous management of the balance-sheet, be made to look as if they existed.

Mr. Napier.—Return of the actual services of the Law Officers of the Crown in the passing of any of

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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

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LONDON, JULY 3 – 4, 1854.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR—*The Austro-Turkish Convention.*—The terms of the treaty concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the Porte on the 14th of June are somewhat vague, as was to be expected from the cautious policy of the Cabinet of Vienna, and the very uncertain state of affairs with which it has to deal; for, in contracting a positive engagement to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by negotiation or by force of arms, Austria could not have foreseen at the time when this treaty was signed, and cannot even now know with certainty, what the position of the Russian armies and the intentions of the Russian Court may be when the moment of action arrives. This treaty, however, lays down the great principle that Austria will intervene in the Principalities to restore the state of affairs established by the Porte, and by this stipulation alone the exclusive authority claimed and exercised by Russia for the maintenance of her privileges is at an end. It also declares that the sovereign rights of the Sultan, which were assailed by the Menschikoff mission, and the integrity of the Ottoman empire, which was invaded by the Russians just twelve months ago, are to be the basis of any future peace, and that Austria will enter into no other arrangement with Russia. On these main propositions the Austrian compact entirely agrees with that entered into by the Western Powers. The one is as hostile to the designs of Russia as the other; and, although it may be said that the Anglo-French Convention goes further with reference to the exaction of guarantees for the future, yet, when hostilities have commenced, it is clear that no government will conclude peace without security for the future, and that the distinction between defensive and offensive war, which may at first be relied upon, speedily disappears. The effect of this Convention must therefore be either the immediate and unqualified evacuation of the Principalities by Russia, and the recognition of the sovereign rights of the Porte, as interpreted by the other Powers of Europe, or a rupture between the Emperor Nicholas and the Court of Vienna. The former of these alternatives is not only an abandonment of the position assumed by Russia in her present quarrel with Turkey, but a surrender of the chief objects to which her policy has been directed for a long series of years; for that Austria should enter the Principalities with the consent of the Porte, to restore that legal authority which a Russian invasion has overthrown, is practically to transfer the protectorate of the Danubian provinces from Russia, as the enemy, to Austria, as the ally of Turkey and the confederate of the Western Powers. In spite, therefore, of the intimations which have already reached us, and of the statement of the continental journals that the Russians have been ordered to retire behind the Pruth, great doubt must still be entertained whether the retreat of the Russian army is to be regarded as an act of political submission. In addition to the improbability of such a humiliation being accepted by a Sovereign who professed the other day to be at the head of 700,000 soldiers, the last intelligence we have received of the movements of the army by no means indicates so thorough a retreat. On the 20th of June the whole corps of General Paniutine, or the second division of the Russian army is said to have entered Moldavia, and to have established its head-quarters at Roman, on the Sereth. Pontoon equipages had been conveyed to Adschind, and other points of that river. At the same time the local troops of Podolia and Bessarabia had crossed the Pruth and joined the regular forces, which are stationed in eight cantonments or divisions along the valley of the Sereth, from Fokschani to Bakou, Roman, and Niemza. According to another account, troops are continually advancing into Moldavia from Podolia and Bessarabia, while the remains of the army defeated before Silistria have descended the Danube to Ibrail and Galatz, and a fresh corps, said to be 60,000 strong, occupies a position in Upper Moldavia, between Jassy, Tirgul Formos, and Roman; the reserve of 20,000 men being at or near Kamenietz Podolsky. If these facts are correctly stated, they lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion, that unless some abrupt change takes place in the decisions of the Emperor Nicholas, his generals are preparing to shift the theatre of war to Moldavia, but not to retire from the country altogether. The retreat from Wallachia was compulsory and inevitable, for from the moment that an Austrian army seriously threatens that province from the passes of Transylvania it cannot be defended. But Moldavia lies far more within reach of the Russian lines of operation; it may be entered at any point, or from either extremity; and, although it is of comparatively small value to the Ottoman territories, it is of extreme importance to both the Russian and Austrian empires. The complete occupation of Moldavia by Austrian troops until the termination of the war is absolutely fatal to the ascendancy of Russia on the Danube, for even the forces collected in Bessarabia, or advancing to the south, may at once be turned by an Austrian demonstration on their flank and rear. For these reasons it appears to us improbable that the whole province will be ceded by Russia to an Austrian occupation on the advance of the latter power, under the sanction of Turkey and the other states with which Russia is already at war. The final decision of the court of St. Petersburg on all these points will only, however, be known upon the arrival of Prince Gortschakoff (a diplomatist, not the General of the same name,) at Vienna with the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the last communication of the German powers. Whatever that answer may be, the events of the last month, and the necessity of acting a decided and irrevocable part in this emergency, have given rise to great doubt and agitation in the councils of the Russian empire, and even in the Imperial family. In the first fortnight of June the Emperor saw his best army under his most redoubted marshal baffled in its repeated attacks on Silistria, and compelled to retreat with the loss of five of its principal generals and the utter discomfiture of the troops. An Anglo-French army at the same time occupied the positions he had so recently assailed, and this force now threatens from more than one point the stronghold of the empire in the Crimea, while it has received considerable reinforcements both from England and France. An Anglo-French fleet, which will in a few days be strengthened by a division of French troops, cruises with impunity in the Gulf of Finland, intercepts the communications of every port, stops the trade of the capital, confines the whole Russian navy under the shelter of its fortresses, and devastes the coast at its pleasure. At the same time, while Austria completes her preparations for war and advances her armies to the extreme frontier, under the chief command of her ablest officer, Marshal Hess, and even Prussia is ready to call out her entire army at a few hours' notice, a treaty is concluded between Austria and the Porte diametrically opposed to all the objects of Russian policy, and sanctioning the immediate occupation of provinces which Russia has already regarded as her own, under a protecttorate which dates from upwards of half a century. Such a series of reverses, followed by the prospect of still more terrible calamities in a contest between Russia and the combined strength of Europe, is no inconsiderable retribution for the Menschikoff mission and the seizure of the Principalities. It has accordingly produced a deep and depressing effect upon every class capable of reflection at the Russian Court and in the Russian empire. The credit of the Imperial Government is so far shaken that it has failed in the attempt to raise a loan of eight millions in Holland, the army feels that it has compromised its reputation, and we have reason to believe that a violent difference of opinion has manifested itself between the Cesarewitsch and his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, the former being opposed to a policy which is so injurious to his own inheritance, while the latter is at the head of the fanatical Muscovite party. We shall probably only learn hereafter the extent and effects of the present crisis; but certainly never has ambition been more promptly or more severely checked, or one false step entailed so long a chain of mortifications and reverses.—(TIMES.)

The decision of the Emperor Nicholas is at length known. In perfect consistency with that self-willed and unteachable obstinacy which has, from the first, scouted the monitions alike of prudence and of justice, and defied both the opinions and the force of the civilised world, the aggressor peremptorily rejects, in all essentials, the last appeal of those Powers who have anxiously sought to reconcile their duties to Europe with their traditionary friendship for the disturber of its peace. The summons of Austria and Prussia for the evacuation of the Sultan's territory is answered by an unequivocal negative—Russia will resist "to the last man and to the last rouble." It is a singular and suggestive coincidence that the challenge which the Czar has thus finally thrown down to Austria and Prussia exactly completes the year which commenced with its invasion of the Sultan's dominions. The dispatch of our Berlin correspondent, communicating this important intelligence, is dated on the anniversary of the crossing of the Pruth. With the exception of the episode of the bombardment of Odessa, scarcely any armed collision of importance has yet taken place between the forces of the Western Powers and the enemy. The allied armies are, however, already present at the seat of war, where their influence has been sensibly felt in liberating a portion of Omer Pacha's forces from compulsory inaction at Schumla, and in precipitating the retreat of the invaders. Large reinforcements have sailed, or are about to sail, both from England and France; and the flags of the two countries remain in undisputed possession of the Black Sea and the Baltic. The fruit of thirty campaigns has been lost to Russia by the evacuation of the Circassian fortresses, whilst the injuries sustained by the Turkish army in Asia during the past winter have not been attended with any substantial gain to the enemy. The retreat of the Russian forces towards the Sereth and the Pruth forms the last portion of the military history of the year. The gallant and successful defence of Silistria has justly inspired the Ottomans with fresh confidence, while it deprived the Czar of an opportunity—which, however, it is now very doubtful whether he would have used—of displaying a prudent magnanimity in the form of concessions to Austria. The result of the diplomatic and military transactions which have taken place is, thus far, unfavourable to Russia. The general belief in her irresistible power has been shaken, and even the satellites of success are beginning to incline to the cause of justice. It is under such circumstances that the Czar opens the second year of war, by contemptuously repelling the friendly, though urgent, appeal to his prudence which Austria and Prussia had addressed to him while the issue of the campaign on the Danube was still doubtful. With his best generals disabled, his armies discomfited and disheartened, and that prestige of invincibility which has hitherto so powerfully supported both his diplomacy and his arms, irrecoverably lost, he invites and compels the hostility of Powers who, but a year ago, were united with him in the closest alliance and amity. In this insane defiance of the united force of Europe, this almost judicial blindness and fatuity, which the heathen moralist would have interpreted as a divine malediction, we cannot be wrong in reading the presage of that fate which the law of nations awards to its contumacious and high-handed violator. With France and England identified in councils and in arms, the issue of the struggle was already beyond the reach of doubt; and with the vast armaments of Austria added to the European League, we may reasonably hope that the aggressor will speedily receive the chastisement and humiliation which his crimes so loudly demand.—(CHRONICLE.)

The stream of armed men that has now for some months been flowing from England, France, and Algeria to the shores of the Black Sea, shows at present no signs of check. The last body ordered from this country to Turkey will include five infantry regiments, besides two of cavalry, and 1,200 riflemen—making, with a field battery of artillery, a force of about seven thousand men. Adding these to the troops hitherto sent to aid the Sultan, and calculating the forces afloat as well as those ashore, we may, in round numbers, say we have something like 50,000 men arrayed in arms against the Russians on the Danube and Black Sea. The French, if we may rely on some of their published calculations, have in Turkey, or on the way to it, an army about double the number of ours there. Add to all this the amount of force that Austria has long been mustering on her side of the frontier of the Principalities, and we have a total military power against which—honestly and vigorously directed—all resistance on the part of the Czar would be vain. We must now, we are told, include the armies of the Emperor Francis Joseph amongst those arrayed, nominally at least, against the invader of Turkey, and having done so, and our calculation of men in arms on both sides being complete, a single glance at the map shows how quickly and thoroughly Russia might be crippled, the war might be finished, and an honourable peace be secured, if—as we have just said—all parties were honestly intent on doing what ought to be done.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE ELECTRIC STORY TELLER.—Wonderful is the telegraph in celerity, and in its power of iteration. It tells us almost on the instant what is said in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or Trieste; but the story is not always worth telling. In short, the telegraph twaddles. "The latest intelligence" seems too often to be the same thing you have been talking of for days past. Take a few telegraphs for the last three weeks, and see how they repeat, scarcely varied in terms, the statement that Prince Paskiewitsch is returning to Jassy; that he is ill; that certain Generals are wounded; and that the Russians are effectually repulsed at Silistria; all repeated every day, and even on the same day, in the "latest intelligence," "second edition," "third edition," and "evening paper;" going the round of all the journals, and next day even back into the same that began, as "part of the following" that "appeared in our second edition yesterday" But let us take a simple series, about one subject. The date in Italics is that of the paper in which the announcement appeared:—

May 25. "Constantinople, May 15. The English troops are ready to leave, but the French have not yet wholly arrived."

May 27. "Paris, May 26. An English division was to embark at Constantinople for Varna, while the French force was to march on the Balkans."

June 3. "Vienna, June 2. A detachment of the allied armies had arrived at Varna."

June 5. "Vienna, June 4. The allies are advancing with all speed to the seat of war, by way of Varna."

June 8. "Constantinople, May 29. No troops have been sent to Varna."

The setting out from Scutari was kept up from day to day for two or three weeks.

June 10. "June 8 and 9. The whole of the English Light Division is now at Varna. Ten thousand English troops were still at Scutari. The Third French Division was daily expected at Constantinople."

June 14. "Hermanstadt, June 13. On 2d June, 22 transports reached Varna, with allied troops on board."

June 16. "Constantinople, June 5. *Seventy thousand* (!) of the allied troops proceed to Varna."

June 19. "Vienna. Generals Canrobert and Scarlett had arrived at Varna."

June 22. "Constantinople, June 12. The division under the command of the Duke of Cambridge is embarking for Varna."

June 26. "Varna, June 15. They state that the Duke of Cambridge, with the First Division of the British army, had arrived there on the preceding day."

The despatches, however, far from being distinguished only by repetition, sometimes contradict each other; *e. g.*:

"Vienna, June 14. It is not doubted that Russia had rejected the Austrian summons."

"Vienna, June 20. The Austrian summons had created great irritation at St. Petersburg."

"Vienna, June 26. The answer to the Austrian summons is expected to-day. It is supposed to be evasive."

"Paris, Sunday evening. Advices from Vienna of the 24th assert that the answer of the Emperor Nicholas is evasive; others declare that it is negative."

Second Edition. "Vienna, Monday morning. The night before last, the Russian reply to the Austrian note reached Vienna. It is to the effect that, as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish territories."

The feats performed by the telegraph are undeniable, and the celerity is often itself a grand service. We learned on Saturday last that the mail from India had "just arrived" *at Trieste*; a wonderful knowledge, bringing solace to the impatient anxiety of numbers. In a few years—possibly in a very few, should war not interrupt the process—the telegraph itself may be extended to India, and we may know what is passing on the other side of the world almost simultaneously with the fact. Before, however, intelligence thus rapidly transmitted can be valuable, other improvements must be introduced. Men have been too much impressed with the incidents of mere rapidity; and naturally so, especially if information concerned them deeply. Some time back, when there were rival telegraphic enterprises competing for Parliamentary favour, a Select Committee of the Commons was appointed to consider the enterprise of an existing company and of a proposal rival. The existing company desired to display what it could do; the wires were brought into the room, and the Committee, comprising representatives of important places, was enabled to judge experimentally of the achievements of the telegraph before they had become so familiar as they now are. The Chairman was invited to attest the power of the people at the most distant places to read and write by telegraph. For instance, "Birmingham" was to read an advertisement out of the *Times* before him; the attention of Birmingham was called and notified; Birmingham was asked if it possessed a *Times* at hand; the telegraph replied, in the affirmative, and Birmingham began to recite, through the index-dial, faster than the short-hand writer could take it down, before the eyes of the astonished members of the committee—"For Bombay direct. The fine coppered ship," &c. Another town was asked to exhibit its powers in the same way, and with equal success. With "Edinburgh," whose attention was next called, the process was a little varied: it was election-time, and the telegraph-clerk in the Scottish capital was asked, "What is your latest news?" Answer, spelled out with keenly-awakened interest by the committee—"A fourth candidate has started for the city." The honourable member for Edinburgh rushes from the committee-room, to look after his interest. Such magically-darted intelligence—not confined to election matters, to the United Kingdom, or to committee-rooms—brings home the importance of the telegraph to men's business and bosoms. It tells them of momentous matters, with startling suddenness; and the importance of the subject, the deep feeling which it excites, are converted by a very natural process into an undue and exaggerated veneration for the telegraph as an organ of wonderful power. Hence all transmitted through such an organ is regarded as important, and its officers themselves acquire too blind a sympathy with mere speed. They receive anything that is brought in breathless haste, and in breathless haste they will tell the whole of the United Kingdom, through the metropolis, that the most startling events have occurred, even when the story is totally without foundation. Its value depends entirely upon its conductors; its conductors at present exhibit evident proofs of defective discrimination; its despatches, often false, supply no tests of their own probability, and they are not authenticated. This wants correcting. In the first instance, evidently, a greater caution will be exercised in receiving the statements of the telegraph; and it will only gain its full value when it can accompany its despatches with something like a discriminate selection of the intelligence, and with an authenticated signature of some public functionary.(SPECTATOR.)

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION—*A Dangerous Example.*—On the occasion of Mr. Bowyer's bill for the amendment of the law of *crim. con* we adverted, not for the first time, to the unprotected state of wives in proceedings for damages, and we pointed out how easily the character of an innocent woman might be destroyed by collusion. We have just observed a case which illustrates this danger. The wife may be as guilty as she is represented, but surely she should have the opportunity of defending her character before sentence of infamy and ruin is passed on her. The action, Hunt *v.* Portman, is brought to obtain the grounds for a divorce. The plaintiff's counsel is instructed to state that the defendant's conduct was not marked with any aggravating circumstances; on the contrary, that he, a very young man, had been the victim of the seductive attractions and influence of Mrs. Hunt, who was many years his senior. The Attorney-General, for the defendant, acquiesced in this representation, admitting at once the woman's guilt, and describing his client as the unfortunate party who had suffered by her baneful influence. Both sides being thus far agreed, it was arranged between them that a verdict should be given for £50 damages:—

The Chief Baron could not refrain from giving his testimony to the propriety of the course pursued by the parties and the learned counsel on the present occasion. Certainly, if proof of the wife's guilt in point of fact was necessary in order to avoid all possibility of collusion, it was very desirable that some other means of acquiring that proof should be adopted than a public inquiry in a crowded court of justice. The disgusting details of such a proceeding were little calculated to improve public morals, and any course by which their publication could be avoided met with his entire approbation. Probably this is all substantially right, but what is to guard an innocent woman against the same convenient arrangement for her ruin. The husband pities the defendant, the defendant pities himself through his counsel, both throw all the blame on the woman who is really on her trial, and who is condemned to infamy without a hearing. The Chief Baron entirely approves of any course avoiding the publication of disgusting details. But is it not possible that the disgusting details might serve to discover the truth or untruth of the story, and is there not a danger that justice may swerve from her path in so nicely picking her way? If crime were modest, justice might afford to be modest too, and refuse to listen to indelicate particulars; but crime being what crime is, justice must follow it in all its foul circumstances. It is well for the court to be spared an unnecessary indecency, but how can the judge be sure that in sparing an indecency an innocent party is not sacrificed?—(EXAMINER.)

LETTER FROM VARNA.—The following extracts of a communication from a scrutinising correspondent, deserve to be read with attention:—

Some of our generals out here are rather despotic. During the time they were under arms, I should say at least 30 or 35 men fell out of the ranks sick and disabled by the heat of their clothing and weight of their packs. Than the English knapsack nothing could be devised for troops worse to carry, or more awkwardly placed. The French soldier's pack weighs nearly one-third heavier than our own, yet all our men say, and any one who tried them would say the same also, that they would rather carry two French knapsacks than one English. The French soldier's fits his back in such a manner as to make it perfectly easy to carry, while ours has a leverage upon the men which it is impossible to support for long. We are unfortunate enough to have one or two high officials out here, who, when they were lads, served in the Peninsula—that Peninsula campaign which it seems we are always to look upon as the model of military perfection. Such officers are perpetually thwarting any chance of improvement, saying, "How did we manage in Spain? we didn't have it in the Peninsula." But I think percussion locks, Minié rifles, steam-boats for dispatches, and electric telegraphs for messages, were then equally unknown. Are they, therefore, to be dispensed with now? But the fact is, that during the Peninsular campaign the men were not so heavily laden as they are now. Peace and a garrison life have done this; perhaps this campaign will remove them again. Our Highlanders, it is said—barring the bonnet—wear the most convenient dress for service; and one of them the other day was vaunting this superiority to a Zouave, who would by no means admit it. To settle the dispute they agreed to see who would dress the quickest, and in a few moments the Zouave stood upon the common as naked as he was born, and was literally dressed again before Sawney had well got off his knapsack, coat, and collar. But here the soldier has to complain of far more important grievances than ill-adapted clothes. Before I left England all the daily papers—especially the Government organs were fully engaged with the accounts of the provisions of all kinds which had been made for the comfort of the troops during the war, they were to have beer at 3d. a-pot; they were to have the usual ration of rice, sugar, tea, and coffee, regularly issued at cost price; and, in particular, eloquent descriptions were given of the easy ambulances which had been constructed for the conveyance of the wounded. Now, comparatively speaking, in the course of a few hours, we start for Silistria, and most probably by the beginning of July a decisive action, one way or the other, will have been fought with a vigilant and well-prepared enemy. Before such a step as this is taken, we might fairly suppose all our preparations to be fully organised; yet what are the facts of the case? Not a single ambulance has come out for the conveyance of the sick or wounded, of which, unfortunately, we shall have but too many. The order issued is, that no sick are to be carried, but sent to the rear, and if unable to follow, forwarded, if possible, to the general hospital, at present established at Varna. The reason alleged for this neglect is the want of arobas, or bullock-carts, a want which undoubtedly exists, yet where are our ambulances? In a Turkish aroba the jolting is so great—as it has no springs, being merely a clumsy wooden trough—that even a man in strong health could not bear it for more than a few hours. How, then, will our gallant fellows, after a battle, with torn and fractured limbs, support such a means of conveyance? Yet there are even not enough of these waggons. The only course, therefore, which is left for the surgeon is, as many have themselves told me, "To amputate in all cases where the bone is broken." They have no alternative left between losing the patient altogether or making him a cripple for life, for what is, after all, but an ordinary wound. Again, two bullock waggons have been allotted to the medical officer of each regiment for the conveyance of hospital tent and hospital stores. The hospital marquee, with poles and pins, forms one complete waggon-load; the second conveys hospital stretchers, sundries, and medicine-chest. The latter, on a campaign, has hitherto been thought an indispensable article. Now, however, it seems quite a secondary consideration, and, in order that it may be easily conveyed, it has been so reduced in its contents as almost to be entirely inefficient. Four bottles of brandy, four bottles of wine, six pounds of arrow-root, and a few of the most indispensable drugs and surgical instruments, form all its contents. Such a medical chest as this is thought sufficient, or, rather, is all that is allowed for the wants of each regiment of 1,000 men, when commencing an arduous campaign in one of the most unhealthy parts of Europe. These statements are neither surmises nor rumours, but positive facts, of which I know the truth, and can defy contradiction.

Now, as to the rations which the English public believe their soldiers are receiving in extra quantity, and of superior quality. A number—indeed, a serious number—of the men in the light division are suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery, and other descriptions of bowel complaints, which, if not taken in time, rapidly assume a very severe form. I have inquired into the cause of this, and the answer which the doctors have made, almost without a single exception, is, that it arises from improper rations, irregular meals, and the men going frequently without breakfast and supper. The fact is, the small rations of rice, beer, &c., of which we have heard so much, are a perfect imposition. Very many mornings the men go without breakfast, and nearly always without supper. The only hearty meal which they make is their dinners, when their rations of one pound of very indifferent meat, and one pound and a half of bread, are nearly all consumed. The men supply the place of solid food with bad sour wine—the only thing sold at the canteen—and that taken on an empty stomach invariably produces diarrhœa. They might easily be supplied with their English beer, a quantity of which is now and has been for some days lying at Varna. But Sir G. Brown, in the exercise of his discretion, has kindly refused to allow it to go out to the camp at Alydin, alleging that it is too difficult to be carried, and that they are short of bullock-carts. The English public, however, who are not all privates in marching regiments, may ask *why* are not bullock-carts provided for the especial purpose of carrying not only the beer, but an ample supply of medical comforts. And *why* are not the ambulances out here, when we *are* likely to have plenty of work for them, and why, above all, are not the men's rations of tea, sugar, etc., regularly given out? They may ask these questions, and also why it is that men expend nearly a day's pay in buying bread, when they have any chance of so doing. I have known an officer out here turned back the whole way to the camp when he was at the very gates of Varna, because he was in undress uniform without his sword—and I have known another, when the men were ordered to keep in camp, put under arrest, for sending his servant with his horse into Varna, to get it shod. Surely, when these praiseworthy instances of discipline often occur it is not too much to expect that even such an insignificant item as the men's food should be properly looked to. As I have stated before, the things I have mentioned are plain facts, which, however, do not apply to the duke's division at Varna.—(Herald.)

GOSSIP FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—Our Berlin correspondent writes, on the authority of some late English residents in St. Petersburg:

The Emperor has in the last five months grown older than in the preceding ten years, and wears an expression of haggard care both in his countenance and bearing. The heir to the throne, Alexander, is in a rapid decline, and is at night afflicted with such heavy sweatings that his bed-linen has frequently to be changed twice the same night. He is known to be averse to the present war, even to such an extent as to have prayed his father on his knees to desist. The revulsion of Russian feeling to the prejudice of the English is so great, that all objects formerly known by English names are rechristened, either from aversion on the part of their owners, or from a desire to protect them from popular passion. The grand shop of St. Petersburg, at which the Imperial family make their purchases, hitherto called the "English Magazine," now bears the Imperial arms, and its proprietors style themselves "purveyors to the Emperor." The English quay is in future to be called "The Quay of Annunciation." Young Nesselrode was snowballed in the winter by the populace, who mistook him for an Englishman.—(Times.)

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE SULTAN.—It is stated that, at a dinner given by the Emperor to his newly appointed Generals, Hess, Schlick, Clam, &c., his Majesty proposed one single toast—"The health of his Majesty the Sultan." This may be true, or the reverse, but certain it is that the Emperor Francis Joseph is far more anti-Russian than many of his generals.—(Globe.)

AFRICAN MAILS.—Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Saturday:—

The new ship Candace, Capt. Hawkesley, sailed this afternoon for Madeira, Sierra Leone, and the West Coast of Africa. The Candace is constructed especially for the line. Her engine is of 80-horse power on the direct acting principle, and the engine-room is well ventilated. The saloon is right aft, with ports all around. On her quarter-deck she carries a patent fire-engine. Twenty-three self-manumitted slaves from Havannah—viz., 11 men, 8 women, and 4 children, part of those brought to Plymouth on 7th June by the West India Mail steamship Avon, go out out in her. By the distinctive cuts on their faces several of them appear to belong to the tribes inhabiting the west bank of the Niger.—(Times.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The imports of the precious metals have again been very heavy this week:—

Our list includes the undermentioned arrivals, viz., 25,000 ounces of gold from Geelong; 2,750 oz. from Sydney; 766 oz. from Port Phillip; 4,120 oz. from Hobart Town; 768,000 dols. from New York; 1,898,345 dols.; chiefly in silver, from the West Indies and Mexico; and £600 in specie from Constantinople. The total value of these arrivals may be stated at between £660,000 and £670,000 sterling, of which about £130,000 is in Australian gold. The Sarah Ann has also brought in three boxes of gold dust (value not yet ascertained) from Launceston. Some considerable parcels of specie, chiefly silver, also continue to flow in from the continent. The Custom-house returns record the arrival of 39 kegs of dollars from Gothenburg, and 25 cases of bullion from Calais. The value of these imports is not specified. The Seraphina has also arrived from Caldera with 3,110 bags of silver ore.

On the other hand the shipments have been comparatively limited. The Custom-house statement of the exports of the precious metals direct from London during the week includes 2,870 oz. of gold, and 116,571 oz. of silver, representing an aggregate value of not quite £40,000. These supplies were despatched chiefly to Hamburg. The statement in detail is as follows:—Gold coin: to Belgium, 1,000 oz.; to Hamburg, 1,870 oz. Silver coin: to Hamburg, 994 oz.; to Boulogne, 1,000 oz. Silver bars: to Hamburg, 114,377 oz.; to Boulogne, 200 oz.

The other shipments reported to us comprise only £22,900 (of which 20,000 was in bar gold), for Lisbon and Gibraltar; and £18,480 for the coast of Africa. The ascertained shipments from the kingdom for the week are thus raised to only about £81,000. Limited shipments of gold have also been made to the continent in private hands; but it is evident that the immediate current of the precious metals is in our favour.—(Daily News.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, Count Colloredo, Baron Vitzthum, Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Earl Granville, Earl of Malmesbury, &c., at dinner on Saturday, at the family residence in St. James's-square.—Sir William and Lady Molesworth entertained at dinner, on Saturday, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Mr. N. Macdonald, Lord and Lady Alvanley, Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Tudor, Marquis of Clanricarde, &c.—Frances Countess of Waldegrave, and Mr. Harcourt, gave a grand dinner on Saturday.—The Earl and Countess of Jersey received at dinner, on Saturday, at their mansion in Berkeley-square, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, M. Jules de Saux, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount Canterbury, &c.—(Post.)

Lady Elice Egerton, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, is about to be married to the Hon. Geo Byng, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of the Earl of Strafford. Mr. Holford will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar the daughter of the Hon. Col. Lindsay—Miss Elizabeth Lindsay.—(Post.)

The Fox Club had their annual fish dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday. There were present the Right Hon. Sir R. Adair, Earl of Scarborough, Mr. Alston, Col. Boldero, Right Hon. E. Ellice, Mr. Stephenson, Hon. E. Coke, Lord Cremorne, Hon. R. Carew, Col. Fergusson, Sir H. F. Davie, Sir J. Cholmeley, Lord M. Hill, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. A. Stephenson, Earl of Ilchester, Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. H. Langston, Lord Mostyn, Earl of Zetland, Lord C. F. Russell, the Hon. H. Duncan, &c.—(Chronicle.)

Yesterday the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, the newly-appointed Dean of Windsor, read himself in, at morning service, in the Chapel Royal of St. George. The ceremony of "reading in" consisted in the newly-made dignitary reading the whole of the prayers from the Sovereign's stall, at the western end of the choir, and the communion service from the altar. The chapel was crowded, principally by strangers, every available seat being filled immediately after the doors were thrown open.—(Herald.)

The ceremony of confirming the election of Lord Auckland, late Bishop of Sodor and Man, to the see of Bath and Wells took place on Saturday, at Bow Church.—(Times.)

The Rev. W. G. Ward, who was formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and who was stripped of his M.A. degree in 1844 on account of his Romish tendencies, has had conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope the cap and ring of a Doctor of Philosophy, with which Mr. Ward was solemnly invested on Thursday last by Cardinal Wiseman.—(Sun.)

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The following gentlemen are about to be called within the bar:—Mr. Peter Erle, Mr. Thomas Phinn, Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, and Mr. Robert Porrett Collier.—(Globe.)

Mr. Thornton, as chairman of the committee of Portuguese bondholders, has formally protested against the reduction of 40 per cent. from the dividend now in course of payment on the unconverted Five per Cent. Stock.—(Standard.)

Several of our contemporaries state that M. Kossuth is so unwell, as to be unable to leave home. Such is happily not the case. He has left London for Glasgow, where on Wednesday a meeting is to be held protesting against the hollow Austrian Alliance, the Lord Provost taking the chair. Several important towns have already followed the example of Sheffield, Nottingham, and Glasgow, and have invited Kossuth to meetings.—(Daily News.)

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Thursday 15,851 persons paid for admission, and there were 1,470 season ticket-holders. On Friday the number of halfcrown visitors was 3,588 and of season ticket-holders 1,380. A violent thunderstorm broke over the building during the afternoon of that day, producing a sublime effect upon those whose nerves allowed them to admire its grandeur, but greatly alarming others not aware of the fact that the Palace, fragile as it looks, is one great lightning conductor. On Saturday the number of five shilling visitors was 1,390, and of season ticket-holders 2,661. The total number of visitors during the past week has been 69,578.—(Times.)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the letter-press printers and typefounders of the metropolis was convened by the Board of Trade, on Saturday, at Marlborough-house, to make the preliminary arrangements for the Exhibition at Paris next year, so far as those trades were concerned:—

M. De la Rue having taken the chair, Mr. H. Cole, who represented the Government, explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Jay remarked that they would have some difficulty in exhibiting, as printing was only celebrated for speed and cheapness. Mr. Bradbury concurred in that view, as the chief aim of printers was to produce a large amount of work in a given time. As an illustration of this, Mr. Jay mentioned the fact that Messrs. Clowes printed the *Nautical Almanac* in nine days. Mr. Bradbury also stated that in getting up the Crystal Palace handbooks he had sixteen books to get up in one week, and to print off about a thousand reams of paper. There were the books, and that was the fact; but how to show such a circumstance in an exhibition he did not know. Mr. Jay also mentioned another instance of rapidity of printing, which occurred about forty years ago, when a book entitled "Delicate Investigations" was got up in three days by a printer in the Old Bailey. After some discussion on the subject of a collective exhibition, Mr. Cole suggested that if a general case could be fitted up, exhibiting specimens of the different styles of printing, to represent the present state of the art in London, it would be most interesting. If they did not like to show altogether in one case, they might have separate cases made on one uniform pattern, and thus they could preserve uniformity as a whole, while each exhibitor retained his individuality. Mr. Bradbury thought the idea would be acted upon, but could not say to what extent. It was then proposed by Mr. W. Bradbury, and seconded by Mr. Watts. "That this meeting is of opinion that the trades of letter press and surface printers and type founders should be represented at the approaching Exhibition as completely and as much as possible in combination."—A committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated.—(Chronicle.)

A MANSION-HOUSE BALL.—A correspondent who uses beautiful pink paper writes:—

Everything was nice but one thing, and that thing was the air in the Egyptian Hall. Oh! the headache next day and the lassitude, simply and entirely for want of ventilation. Not one little hole could I see in the ceiling to take off the bad air produced by hundreds of lungs and thousands of lights. Do, pray, mention it to our Lord Mayor, and get him to do something, or perhaps Sheriff Wire, as he looks very good-natured, will interfere and provide for a supply of pure air next time. Why don't they decorate the walls and ceilings of the Mansion-House? They are so bare, and cold, and ugly, that they are quite dreadful to look at.—(Builder.)

THE CLOTHING COLONELS—*Unfounded Charges against them.*—The following letter from a correspondent of the *Herald*, steps forward in defence of the Clothing Colonels, whose share in the mismanagement of their branch of service, seems, according to his statement, to have been greatly exaggerated:—

Your military readers (he writes) will see that the following is a fair statement of the case, and perhaps non-military ones may thereby be convinced how unjust were the charges continually levelled at the "clothing colonels." In the first place, after a general officer was honoured by his Sovereign with the coloneley of a regiment, he appointed an agent and a clothier. Amongst the many important duties of the agent one was to act on behalf of the colonel in all matters connected with the clothing of the regiment; the agent received a requisition from the officer present in command of the regiment, and ordered the clothier to supply, say 800 or 1,000 suits of clothing; the clothier then applied at the office of the Clothing Board for the authorised patterns, the quality and form of which were regulated by the adjutant general, or by his deputy (not, as was commonly supposed to be the case, by the colonel himself), and the clothier was obliged to conform to those patterns in every respect; his supplies, before the same were sent to a regiment, were strictly inspected by the military authorities in London, and compared with the patterns, and when received at the regiment a similar inspection was again made by the three senior officers. If, therefore, the soldier's dress was inferior in quality, or inconvenient in shape, the fault was, or should have been, pointed out by the inspectors, and remedied by the army clothier. The clothier was bound to do this by the terms of his contract with the colonel. But the financial reformers of Liverpool made this important mistake, and so misled the public:—In their ignorance of facts, these critics insisted that colonels, having an eye only to their own pecuniary advantage, obstructed all improvements in the soldier's uniform, rather than incur expense and diminish profits, whereas, in truth, the colonels were obliged to incur *any* expense caused by changes or improvements *authorised by the authorities*, from the simple fact that patterns of all such changes were deposited at the board before alluded to, and the clothiers were compelled to regulate supplies according to those patterns, as already explained. In fact, the system was an economical one to the public (for the exact limit of expenditure as off-reckoning was known), and at the same time the colonel was responsible to the government that his regiment was clothed according to authorised patterns, and in conformity with rules framed by the War-office. The writer of this, who is neither a colonel, an army agent, nor an army clothier, is well aware of the working of the late system, and, now that it has ceased, can bear testimony to the honourable conduct of the colonels in carrying out a system they did not originate. They have all these years borne in silence the abusive attacks of ill-informed persons; but it would, perhaps, be a satisfaction to the impartial public to know the foregoing facts.—(Britannia.)

EMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANT-SHIPS.—The following interesting article on this subject is from the *Daily News*:—

Horace described the sea as a barrier, a means of separating one country from another, as a providential dispensation to prevent nations from becoming too intimate. The progress of modern civilisation has been such as to make Horace's description utterly inapplicable. The sea, instead of being *dissociabilis*, a means of separation, is really a means of union. At this present moment thousands of British subjects are making their passage over the sea to places in the New World, where they hope to gain that position which they are unable to secure at home. It becomes a question, then, whether we ought not to look a little more closely than we have hitherto done at the manner in which our voyagers are treated. When in days of yore there was no mode of transit through the kingdom except over half-made roads, in carriages without springs, or on horses with pack-saddles, there was no need of legislation on the subject of roads, for the simple reason that the roads were not worth the attention of legislators. When however the roads became improved, and thousands instead of tens journeyed upon them, the legislature took them under its care, and road-legislation occupied a great portion of the attention of the Government. Something of the same sort is happening with respect to the ocean highway. The attention of the Government is constantly being called to the condition and treatment of emigrants who are leaving our shores in search of that happiness in foreign parts which they cannot find here. The condition and management of emigrant vessels are matters of the highest importance when we are transmitting from our shores hundreds of thousands of emigrants annually. An investigation on the subject of a terrible calamity to which one of these vessels was

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FRIDAY,
JULY 7, 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.—COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.—BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane.—DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street.—DEACON, 3, Walbrook.—MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street.—MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street.—NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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LONDON, JULY 4—5, 1854.

ASPECT OF THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.—The natural impatience and curiosity of the public throughout Europe to obtain the earliest intelligence in the present important crisis have led to the transmission of a variety of conflicting statements from the Courts of Germany, both by the agents of the Western Powers and by the correspondents of the press. The *Moniteur* stated the other day that the Russians were not only retreating from before Silistria, but that they had been ordered to withdraw altogether behind the Pruth, and a similar intimation was conveyed at the same time to ourselves and to several other of the leading journals both of Germany and of France. The official organ of the French Government now states, on the contrary, that even Wallachia is not to be entirely evacuated, since a concentration of troops has been effected at Plojeschti and Kampina, places to the north of Bucharest, which command the road descending by the Tomosch Pass from Transylvania and the Carpathian Mountains. As for Moldavia, all the accounts agree in reporting that the Russian army continues to occupy that province in great force; that fresh troops have recently entered it from Podolia and Bessarabia; that vast stores have been collected there, and that the line of the Sereth is defended and fortified even by intrenchments on the right or western bank of that river. These facts appear to furnish the strongest evidence that can be obtained of the nature of the Russian reply to the last proposition of the German Courts, of which, however, no authentic or certain information is known to have arrived at the time at which we write. A messsenger from St. Petersburg reached Berlin on the 30th ult., but he did not bring any positive answer, although the communications of Colonel Manteuffel left no expectation of the submission of the Russian Government. The 4th of July had been mentioned as the latest day to which that answer could be delayed, and, as more than a month has already elapsed since the summons was despatched to St, Petersburg, the definitive reply may arrive at any moment. It would seem, indeed, that the Emperor Nicholas has intentionally extended this delay in order to give time to his troops to accomplish the very extensive movements in which they are now engaged. The Austrian generals would, on the contrary, have begun hostilities with rather more advantage, if they had been in a condition to act before the Russians had effected the general conversion of their position, which has taken place between the 16th and the 30th of June. If, however, these particulars are correct, it would appear that the Russians have now placed three distinct divisions so as to form a semicircle round the eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. The southern division, or the extreme left, covers the principal line of communication between Transsylvania and Wallachia, east of the Aluta, and consists of the troops recently withdrawn from the Danube, belonging probably to General Danneberg's, or the 4th Corps. The centre may be termed the army of Moldavia, now said to be reinforced by General Paniutin's division, occupying a strong position on the Sereth in front of Jassy. The northern, or right wing, is the corps resting on the fortress of Zamosc, in the Palatinate of Lublin, and threatening the Galician frontier of Austria between Cracow and Lemberg. These corps are, however, distinct divisions, operating, or preparing to operate, at so great a distance from one another that they may be considered as separate armies. In the present state of affairs, the position which the Russians still retain in Wallachia, if their advance on Kampina is persevered in, is the most immediate object of interest; for they occupy one of the principal roads by which the Austrian army would enter the Principality. The Rothenthurm Pass, which lies more to the west, is, however, a more convenient and practicable road, and General Coronini was expected to advance from Semlin by the Danube in the boats which have been taken up for that purpose. Upon leaving Vienna General Hess proceeded to the southern division of the Austrian army, which has its head-quarters at Semlin, and an Austrian officer was despatched from that point to the head-quarters of Omar Pasha, for the purpose of concerting operations with the Turkish staff. The same officer was to proceed to Varna, where he would join Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud for the same purpose. The participation of the Austrian generals in the preparations for the approaching hostilities is therefore direct and avowed; and, from the position of the enemy, it is not improbable that the next blow will be struck on some part of the Imperial dominions, or that, at any rate, the entrance of the Austrians into the Principalities will not be entirely undisputed. The Russian corps which has fallen back on Plojeschti, upon the evacuation of Bucharest, cannot, however, long retain that position, for it will soon be placed between two fires. The Austrian column descending the Danube is expected to land within a short march of the Wallachian capital, and it may be assisted by an advance of Omar Pasha's troops or by a division of the allied armies, while the Austrian forces in Transylvania may descend by the passes until they effect a junction with the extreme right of their own army. Considering the immense dispersion of the Russian army, and the depression attending its late defeats, we have the utmost confidence in the superiority of the Austrian troops, which are in splendid condition, commanded by well-known and able leaders, and enthusiastic in their expectations of success. With or without the assistance of the Turkish army, they ought to be able to drive the Russians beyond the Pruth with no great difficulty; and, though it may be necessary for our troops to remain within reach of the Danube long enough to see the course which events will take within the next few days, we retain our opinion that the most important service they can render to the common cause and to the allied Powers is the capture of Sebastopol. While Russia is attempting to overrun provinces by her hordes of soldiery, and proves by the profuse expenditure of human life how little value she sets upon the unfortunate victims of her despotic ambition, the military power of Britain can best make itself felt by the concentration of our small, but chosen army, on the most decisive point which is accessible to our ships. We cannot bring hundreds of guns or myriads of horsemen into the field to sweep the enemy from the vast plains of the Danube. That warfare must be left to the troops of the country acting on their own base of operations, and accustomed to those wild regions, which are little altered since Trajan marched against the Dacians, and founded the Trans-Danubian colonies of Rome. The strength we bring to this contest lies in the union of our fleets and our soldiers, and in the perfection to which we have brought the instruments of war. To prove these qualities, they should be brought to bear with the least possible delay on the strongest point we can hope to conquer; and, although we have every reason to be satisfied with the general aspect of affairs at the seat of war, we hope to learn that measures have been taken to direct the British contingent against Sebastopol.—(TIMES.)

THE RUSSIAN FORCES.—The German papers in the interest of the Emperor Nicholas, still circulate the most fabulous statements as to the numbers of the Russian forces. It is actually asserted that 400,000 or 500,000 men are ready to face the Austrians, together with the Turks and their Western Allies; but the experience of the past year sufficiently shows the true character of such muster-rolls. The dispirited and baffled army which has retired from the Danube may perhaps amount, as it falls back on its reserves, to 120,000 men, and an equal number may possibly be collected in the southern parts of Poland; but there is no reason to suppose that a single regiment can be spared from the neighbourhood of the capital. The French land forces which are to embark immediately for the Baltic will render it necessary to guard the coast with additional care; and when the Emperor Nicholas meets his Minister of War at Kiew, he may, perhaps, find that the contingency of having to bring forward his last man and his last rouble is not so remote as his flatterers may have suggested.—(CHRONICLE.)

PUBLIC OFFICES IN LONDON.—A conversation occurred last night in the House of Peers upon a subject of considerable public importance. Now that it has been deemed advisable to establish a new Ministry of War, the next point is to find out a suitable building in which the business of the department shall be carried on. It is said that the office of the Enclosure Commissioners in Whitehall-gardens is to be appropriated to this purpose, and the Enclosure Commissioners are to be dismissed on their travels. Now, of course, this is only a single instance of makeshift and displacement, although the inconvenience is thrown upon a department which is likely to suffer probably more than any other by its unceremonious ejectment from its present quarters. So many documents have been carefully arranged in the offices of the Enclosure Commissioners, and at such infinite pains, that the confusion resulting from moving them will not be easily repaired. This, however, as we have just said, is but a single, although perhaps a very striking instance, of the inconvenience caused by the insufficiency of the buildings in which the business of the State is carried on. The new Treasury offices are of course creditable enough, but nothing can well be more discreditable than the condition of the upper end of Downing-street, including the dingy edifice which is called the Foreign-office. Lord Malmesbury said last night, with perfect truth, that the buildings are in such a mere tumbledown condition that whenever a *soirée diplomatique* is to be given carpenters and builders are summoned to the august presence of the Secretary, and the floors are propped up, lest the fine ladies and gentlemen who began the evening in the drawing-room should finish it in the cellars. The house was well enough more than half-a-century back, when Lady Hester Stanhope received the twenty or thirty guests of Mr. Pitt; but, now-a-days, in order to maintain it at a corresponding level, the accommodation ought to be increased certainly fifty, probably a hundred, fold. The Colonial-office is in better repair, and contains one or two good rooms; the site of both is excellent; and on that site what might not be accomplished! Why should not the Treasury offices be continued round Downing-street, with a handsome front at the end, abutting upon St. James's Park, where the present Colonial-office now stands? Another site has been spoken of in Palace-yard on which to collect the various offices now scattered about Westminster. Let it not be supposed that we are proposing an arrangement which would lead to any waste of the public funds, as at present we are paying £10,000 a-year for the use of offices over and above those which are the property of the State. These offices are capriciously dotted about the town in such a manner that those who are so unfortunate as to have occasion to do business in them are put to the greatest inconvenience. Why not consider what might be done in the way of building with a capital sum so considerable as that which is represented by this annual improvident outlay of £10,000? It is obvious enough that we could make a better bargain for ourselves than by adhering to this old penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. The Crown has much land in the best situations which it lets cheap; why not build on some of it to house its own servants, instead of paying £10,000 a-year for hired houses, generally inconvenient in themselves and always widely separated?—(TIMES.)

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—We do not profess to disguise either our disappointment or vexation at the result of Mr. Spooner's motion last night. With a very few words, we must dismiss this most disheartening subject. A large majority of the house, it is perfectly plain, were ready to vote for the motion of Mr. Spooner. But a large number of members had left the house in the belief that there would be a protracted debate. By one of those dexterous pieces of management in which all persons admit the government "whips" to be pre-eminently skilful, these gentlemen managed to obtain their own supporters in the house, and, taking advantage of the state of the Protestant benches, ministers hurried the division, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Spooner's proposal by a narrow majority of 16. It is useless to deny that there must have been sad mismanagement in all this. Mr. Spooner did all that courage and high principle could do. Mr. Newdegate ably seconded his efforts. But why, let us ask, was no one found to protract the debate, and prevent the ministerial artifice from succeeding? Mr. Butt, at the last moment, gallantly came to the rescue, but was met by the Speaker with the intimation that there was an understanding that no one was to speak after the glass was turned. Amid a storm of opposition from those eager for a division, the hon. member succeeded in establishing his right to be heard, and having carried his point both with the Speaker and the house, very unwisely—we cannot help thinking—waived it in deference to the feeling of the house. So it was, however. Mr. Spooner's motion was negatived, and this while there were members enough within a quarter of a mile of the house to have carried it by a triumphant majority. There is in all this, let us say, a lamentable proof of want of concert.—(HERALD.)

PARLIAMENTARY NUISANCES.—*The Maynooth Question.*—Will no one deliver us from Parliamentary bores? The blessings of a nation would be showered on the man who would condemn to eternal silence the whole tribe of Newdegates and Spooners. Would they accept a pension? We would willingly spend a few thousands a year in paying off about a score of noisy gentlemen who are perpetually inflicting hours of rabid nonsense upon the unlucky members who are forced to listen to their effusions. Or is there no sect in search of a teacher? Is there no religious body who would accept the services of Mr. Spooner, none who would sit, without impatience, under that distinguished champion of Protestantism? We promise them they should have enough of it. Seriously, we do not object to monomaniacs so long as they keep their mania to themselves. But we protest, with great vehemence, against being made the victims of proselytising zeal. We willingly allow Mr. Spooner to pass his days in fear and trembling, but we entreat him to keep his alarms to himself. Besides, we do not see why the House of Commons should be turned into a Synod or a House of Convocation. The British senators have quite enough to do without perpetually engaging in religious discussions. Parliament is very wise, very powerful, and, on the whole, a very useful institution; but if there is one thing in the world which is extremely unfit to be made the subject of debate in that assembly, it is religion. No one wanted to revive the question of Maynooth. In the time of Sir Robert Peel it was decided, on grounds of common sense and common justice, that the college of Maynooth should enjoy a real, instead of a nominal, support from the public purse, and that the expenses should be defrayed from the Consolidated Fund. Every sensible man rejoiced. Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few turbulent priests, such as are found in every religious community under Heaven, were content. Rational Protestants were glad to pay a few thousand pounds a year for the education of the Irish priesthood. And here is this troublesome Spooner trying to bring it up again. But the dead bones are not to be re-vivified. The ashes are not to burst into flame, even at the touch of a Spooner's torch. Ireland is prosperous and content. No, Mr. Spooner. This millennium is not to be disturbed. We are sincerely sorry for you. But it is only right for you to know that there is not the remotest chance that the British Legislature will at present be persuaded into repealing the grant to Maynooth.—(GLOBE.)

An impression very generally prevails that the Bank of England will lower its rate of discount on Thursday, but this is of course mere surmise, founded in a great measure on the recent large arrivals of specie, and the nature of the foreign exchanges, which have continued to be favourable to this country.—(Globe.)

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA—*Filibusterism Rampant.*—Our well-informed Philadelphia correspondent writes on this subject, under date of June 20:—

Difficult as may be the belief, yet the intelligence reaches us from so many quarters, that it becomes at length difficult to doubt the allegation that the Government regards the filibustero preparations against Cuba, either with a placid indifference or a qualified approval. Else, why the course of the *Washington Union* (official), and why the endorsement in its columns of the freebooting resolutions of Mr. Slidell; and the threat of war against Spain, if she would not sell Cuba, by Mr. Chastain? The public were surprised yesterday by the hint of a Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, to the effect that "the Administration is determined to seize the island by force." A member of the house from Georgia has expressed his belief that the Government favours filibusterism; while a New Orleans correspondent of the *Alexandria Democrat* mentions plainly that an expedition is preparing in the south, "having for its object the overthrow of Cuba." The *Newark Advertiser* denounces the illegal and dishonest movements which threaten to discredit and disgrace the country; and the editor says that "two or three of the Cabinet are believed to be willing to turn this great nation virtually into a magnificent den of robbers and pirates." Such are the signs of the times—signs that make the judicious grieve. Should ever the island of Cuba belong to the United States, whether by purchase or war, a question of thrilling importance will arise—will she be admitted into the confederacy as bond or free? A very curious solution of this question is afforded by Mr. F. P. Blair, formerly of the *Washington Globe*, who, a few days since, according to a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, said that there was "a deep-laid scheme in the South to obtain Cuba, and as much of Southern Mexico as possible; then to form a slave empire (republic), and separate from the North." There are, no doubt, many exaggerations on both sides; still I learn from a private friend that strong reports exist at Washington that Louisiana or Texas has an eye towards incoporrating Nicaragua, as portions of these respective States; and that, if necessary, California will do the same by the Sandwich Islands. These slavery annexation movements are all Southern; and see how the Government and the North bow to the Southern interests! The other day a fugitive slave was captured and returned into slavery from Massachusetts, at the point of the bayonet—and this because it was in compliance with the United States law, and must be therefore enforced. Mark, however, the contrast and the inconsistency! When, about two years ago, coloured British sailors were imprisoned at Charleston, merely because they were coloured, and Mr. G. Mathew, the British Consul for South Carolina, under the law of the United States, and the treaties of the Republic with foreign nations, claimed their release, it was refused, although in suing afterwards for redress, the opinion of the United States Attorney-General was elicited, and stands on record, "that the law of South Carolina, under which the men were imprisoned, was null and void, for being against the laws and treaties of the United States." But the United States Government did not, and perhaps dared not, enforce an observance of its own laws in South Carolina. Although the stand made by Consul Mathew did not effect a change in the law and custom of South Carolina, yet it had the moral effect last winter of influencing the legislation of the adjoining State of Georgia, where the freedom of foreign coloured sailors is now recognised; and it is hoped, not unreasonably, that within a year or two South Carolina will follow the same liberal policy. So far from the firm attitude of Mr. Mathew having made him unpopular, even in the South, I am glad to observe an expression of opinion in several influential quarters, to the effect that the champion of coloured seamen and human liberty was thought by the public voice to be deserving of higher functions and duties. It would be impossible for any two cases to be presented under the laws of the United States in which the conduct of the government was so contradictory. In the one, a law against the slave was enforced by military presence; in the other, a law in favour of the free was publicly trampled upon. But such will ever be the inconsistencies in carrying out the laws in the North and in the South; and should Cuba be annexed, the matter will become ten times worse.

I had written thus far when I received a copy of the *Memphis Tennessee Whig*, which paper seems to show that the Cuban movement is almost confined to the slave States. It affirms that the invasionists have a million of dollars, eight steamers, and four sailing vessels; that they possess 80,000 or 90,000 stand of arms; that the command of the expedition will be given to an American general of admitted ability and skill; that nearly 50,000 men are enrolled; and that the "expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, to land at Vuelta Abajo, and thence proceed to Havana." But the whole of this information must be received *cum grano salis*, especially with regard to the place of landing. Surely the filibusteros would never reveal their exact intentions. On the other hand, the *New Orleans Delta* denies the fitting out of any expedition for the invasion of Cuba. But that may be a blind, as the *Delta* was formerly friendly to the Lopez invasion. We live in strange times!—The United States sloop of war Cyane is ordered to sea from Norfolk, under sealed orders. Her destination is therefore unknown.—General Quitman, supposed to be connected with the filibustero expedition, has sharply warned the *Washington Union* not to deny so interesting a report, for that he (General Quitman) would answer for himself. Mr. John S. Thrasher, of Cuban celebrity, has also published a long letter, scoffing at the President, his proclamation, and everything that he or his Cabinet have done, or may do, to interfere with the designs on Cuba. The *Bulletin* of yesterday says:—"It makes one blush for the impotency of government, to see Filibusterism thus defying the President and his Cabinet."—(Chronicle.)

ITEMS FROM MALTA.—Our correspondent writes, under date of June 26:—

The French steamer Jean Bart, a fine line-of-battle ship, and the Thabor, left yesterday for the East, full of troops. The usual amount of cheering took place as they left the harbour. Among the troops was a son of Prince Polignac, a sous-cadet in the 3d Hussars. The Tribune, Hon. S. T. Carnegie, left on the morning of the 24th for the Black Sea; and the Cormorant, transport, last night. There was an inquiry held at Gibraltar on the conduct of the mates of the Europa, the result of which will be sent to the Admiralty. From what I can glean the only punishment will be that of public opinion. They will, if I am rightly informed, escape from any legal penalty, the law not being able to reach them. The dragoons and officers arrived here speak in the most bitter terms of their cold-blooded desertion, and leaving Lieut.-Colonel Moore and others to perish in a burning ship, on a boisterous night, in the Bay of Biscay. I understand this vessel, the Europa, was engaged at 30s. per ton per month, that is to say 845 tons at 30s.; £1,267 10s. per month—rather expensive travelling. Those of the 6th who have reached here are being distributed into the various transports for passage to the East, Lord Raglan has sent down for 1,500 Minié rifles, 1,000 of which from the Ordnance here, and the other 500 to be taken in proportion from each regiment. The Tribune will take 1,000 of them, the harpy the other 500. The Tribune is to sail this evening or early to-morrow morning. She sailed out, not being allowed to use coal to steam. This is a strange economy. The steamer Admiral, which came from England laden with rations, brandy, bacon, butter, herrings, &c., after some time laying at Constantinople without being able to sell the whole of her cargo, has returned. The Turkish government purchased the vessel for about £22,000, the captain asking £25,000. Everything was settled, but the payment was to be made by bills of the Turkish government, at six months' and one year's date; this the owner would not agree to. Both Admiral Boxer and the French offered to engage her for £600 per week, and find fuel. This was also refused. The captain endeavoured to sell her at Malta, in which he has failed. He leaves in a day or two for Marseilles to try his luck there, and will probably sell her then. Such a vessel, fitted as a floating hotel and bazaar, to follow the fleets and army, would pay enormously, taking occasional trips to the "Cyclades" and Northern Africa, where all sorts of animals, sheep, bullocks, etc., are to be had very, very cheap. We have, in reality, no news here, but a variety of gossip, among which is a report that Lord Loughborough and Major Norcott have been taken prisoners by some Cossacks in the neighbourhood of Varna. In another story we hear how the Rifles have been surrounded and utterly destroyed. The various unfavourable reports which reach us are generally to be traced to letters received from Greek houses at Constantinople and Odessa.—(Daily News.)

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, dated June 30:—

Admiral Corry is in the Gulf of Finland, near Helsingfors, ready to act as a reserve or support to the fleet under Admiral Sir C. Napier, and to hold in check the Russian division which remains at anchor inside Sweaborg. It is not unlikely that a part of Admiral Corry's squadron may fall in with the Russian gun-boats, which have been sent into Borosund, with twelve hundred men, to prevent the intercourse between the English and the inhabitants of the coast. Little surprise need be felt at hearing of the transit of Russian gun-boats, either at Bomarsund or Borosund. The whole line of coast is studded with hundreds of small islands, which afford an excellent shelter for boats and a safe hiding-place for riflemen; and the English admiral has not at his disposal any force adapted for the particular service of successful and economical attack upon such positions. The Emperor of Russia seems determined to prevent as much as possible any communication between his subjects and the combined fleets, and has ordered that any Russian on the coast who shall be found with English money in his possession, shall be instantly executed. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the Dragon obtained large quantities of fresh provisions, &c., on the Russian coast. During the last fortnight eight thousand letters for the English fleet have passed through Dantzic.—(Herald.)

With reference to the affair at Ekness, the following letter received at the Admiralty, has been read at quarters on board the Baltic fleet, and created the utmost satisfaction:—

"Downing-street, June 5.

"My Lords—I have laid before the Queen the papers transmitted to me by your lordships relative to the destruction of certain batteries at Ekness, and I have received her Majesty's commands to desire that you will signify to the Vice-Admiral commanding her Majesty's fleet in the Baltic her Majesty's great satisfaction at the gallantry and skill displayed by the officers and men of the Arrogant and Hecla on this occasion.—I am, etc.,

—(Globe.) "NEWCASTLE."

On the 23d (writes a correspondent on board the Baltic fleet) Sir Charles Napier and staff dined on board the French line-of-battle ship L'Inflexible, Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschênes; a royal salute was fired immediately after dinner, when the royal toast was drunk.—(Sun.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Earl and Countess of Wilton gave a magnificent entertainment last evening to the Princess de Salerno, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and a distinguished circle.—The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a second grand ball last evening, at the family mansion in Park-lane. The superb new ball-room was thrown open exactly as on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit.—The Duke of Bedford has arrived in Belgrave-square, from visiting his estates in Ireland.—(Post.)

ARISTOCRATIC ART.—Viscountess Combermere was honoured with the company of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and a distinguished circle yesterday afternoon. The *réunion* had been arranged by her ladyship for the mutual exhibition and inspection of a beautiful collection of amateur drawings and works of art. The general public is scarcely aware of the high degree of success with which the *beaux arts* have of late years been cultivated by amateurs in fashionable society. In painting and sculpture, for example, numerous works which adorn the reception rooms of great mansions, and which have been executed by members of the families of their respective owners, would do credit to professional skill and talent.—(Post.)

LORD ELGIN'S POPULARITY.—The Canadian papers state that the Governor-General was received at Quebec with great respect. He was met by the civic authorities, the committee of citizens appointed at a public meeting, &c., and the streets through which his Excellency passed, were gaily decked with flags and evergreens. Triumphal arches had been erected, and the windows were crowded with ladies, who showered bouquets upon Lord Elgin and waved their handkerchiefs as he passed. Arrived at Government House, addresses were presented from the corporation, the magistrates, and the citizens. The citizens' address was more numerously signed than any similar document ever presented by the inhabitants of Quebec; it bore the signatures of 5,000 persons.—(Chronicle.)

MORE SHIPS COMMISSIONED.—The screw steam-ship Malacca, has been commissioned by Capt. Farquhar, and is to be fitted for sea with all expedition. The Spy has also been put in commission by Lieut. R. Boyle, and is to be brought forward for service immediately.—(Globe.)

STORES AND TROOPS FOR THE EAST.—Our Southampton correspondent informs us that the steamer Orinoco is being prepared for sea, to take out a regiment of infantry, and the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ships Himalaya and Simla are also being made ready. The former is ordered to embark a regiment of cavalry from Plymouth, and the latter a regiment of cavalry from Liverpool. The Government has also chartered the steamer Prince, of 2,760 tons, now fitting at Blackwall, for the conveyance of troops. The whole of these steamers are to be got ready without delay. Thirteen waggons full of musket ball-cartridges (weighing about 60 tons), and other military stores, have arrived at Southampton for shipment to the East. The destination of the troops to be sent out by the Orinoco, Himalaya, Prince, and Simla, is not known, but it is understood the steamers are to proceed direct to Constantinople, there to receive orders as to their final destination, which is supposed to be a port in the Crimea, for the purpose of co-operating with the land and sea forces in the Black Sea, in a combined attack on Sebastopol.—(Times.)

We learn from Portsmouth that the Algiers, 91, screw steamer, passed off the harbour last night *en route* to Cherbourg.—(Sun.)

The Admiralty yesterday gave notice that several steam-vessels of not less than 900 tons burden were required to convey troops to the Black Sea.—(Herald.)

Yesterday a Russian prize, the Franciska, Michelson master, arrived at Sheerness in charge of a prize crew.—(Globe.)

Another Russian ship, called the Ernes Mork, has been seized by the Customs' authorities at the port of Hull, with simulated papers; the necessary proceedings have been taken in the Court of Admiralty to insure her condemnation.—(Standard.)

GUN-BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—A Correspondent gives the Government a hint which we trust will not be disregarded. The gun-boats newly built and those on the stocks, with their eleven and twelve feet draught of water, are for the shallows of the Baltic perfectly useless:—

Sir—Will you allow me to ask why the government, after having decided upon the necessity of building a guantity of gun-boats, did not take the steamers lately used in China for their model? I allude to the Phlegethon, Nemesis, Proserpine, &c., built of iron, and divided into watertight compartments, and drawing only four or five feet of water; capable, at the same time, of carrying a most complete and heavy armament. I, sir, myself have seen the Phlegethon, full of soldiers, strike upon a a sunken rock in the Canton river, and continue her voyage as if nothing was amiss, although the holes in her bows was large enough for a man to jump through. Every one who served out there knows how invaluable those steamers were—how they could land troops by merely poking their noses on the beach, and easily back off, after being so lightened. Will the present ones building answer the purpose in any way?—(Standard.)

DEPARTURE OF THE SCOTS GREYS FOR THE EAST.—Extract of a letter from Nottingham, dated yesterday:—

Yesterday the final order for the departure of this fine regiment to the seat of war arrived and that portion of the troop stationed here marched out of the town to-day. The corporation determined to bid the troop a public farewell, and the news having spread rapidly over the town and neighbourhood a crowd assembled this morning in the market-place, to witness the ceremony. The market-place, which is an area of between five and six acres in extent, was crammed; and the windows and roofs of every house were filled with well-dressed men and women. The sight was one of the most magnificent that could be conceived.

The Mayor (J. Reckless, Esq.), who, with the officers of the corporation, were dressed in their municipal robes, advanced to the centre of the square formed by the troops and said—"Colonel Griffiths: It is always a pleasure as well as a duty to drink the Queen's health, and in so doing to-day I may express a hope that ministers will be firm in their decision, and that the war may soon come to a happy and honourable conclusion."—The toast was drunk with three times three, the band striking up "God save the Queen."

The Mayor then spoke to the following effect:—Colonel Griffiths, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Scots Greys. As the municipal body of Nottingham, and I may say as the whole town, we have met to day with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure—regret, that we are about to lose so fine, so well conducted, and so exemplary a regiment; but we feel pleasure that so fine a specimen of our troops is going to the East. (Hear, hear.) You have with you the good wishes of the town of Nottingham, and every one will watch your proceedings with the greatest interest. I cannot say more. Good luck to you, and God bless you. (Tremendous cheering.)

Colonel Griffiths, after the usual command for attention, spoke as follows—Soldiers, you have all had your beer, and I am now going to drink to the mayor's health and that of the corporation, and the gentlemen who have done us all honour. I am sure I am speaking but the feeling of every officer, and soldier of the Greys, when I say that our sojourn in Nottingham has been one of happiness, hospitality, and attention. (Cheers.) Many of us have to regret the parting with our friends; but though we have to regret these partings, our duty has called us and that duty, according to our standard there, is "instanter."—(Great cheering.) There is the eagle, which the world said we could not take abroad. We take our eagle abroad though, with our allies, and I hope we may bring many Russian eagles back. (Cries of "Bravo.") There is no doubt of this, that if there is pluck in the world in a man, it is in a Grey. (Applause.) Directly we received the order yesterday, did not we all delight in it? (Hear.) We had the most splendid sermon from our worthy clergyman, who called upon us, saying that we did not know what would come on the morrow. None of you were aware of what had come that very morning, and you attended to his last discourse as proper soldiers. You are now going abroad, it may be for years, it may be only for a short period, but remember there is no man who will do his duty who does not attend to his God. (Cheers.) However, I will not dwell on that subject, because you have all been extremely well instructed. (Hear.) I now wish to drink to the health of every individual in Nottingham. (Great applause.) May prosperity in its trade and commerce ever last. As it is a manufacturing town I hope they will get rich, and not suffer from this war. We want a hundred recruits, and I hope that I see thousands around here who are coming to our standard. (Cheers.) There is no better standard, because it has always done its duty. (Cheers.) Many of you have left your lasses; I wish them every success and happiness, and I hope you will give them three cheers. Now, gentlemen, as time is precious I will only take the loving cup and drink to your good health. Long may you live, and may we all return to be quartered in Nottingham. (Great cheering.) And if there should be any of our women left behind in distress, I leave them to your generous protection. (Cheers.) God bless you all, and here's your good health, with three times three. (Applause.)

The regiment then bared their heads in obedience to their colonel's example, and gave three hearty cheers for the Mayor, three for the Corporation, and three for the town of Nottingham. Three cheers were then given for the "Loves left behind," and the standard-bearer waved the standard before the multitude amidst the most deafening cheers, the band immediately striking up "God save the Queen."

The Colonel having intimated that the chaplain to the regiment (the Rev. S. M'Call) wished to address a few parting words to the soldiers, that gentleman spoke a few words of compliment and kindly advice. When he had concluded, the Colonel, seizing the hand of Mr. M'Call, said, in the name of the Regiment, I return you thanks for all your attention. You have done your duty to us; given us good advice, and I hope every man will attend to it. I cannot say more. I am very much obliged to you. (Hear, hear.)

A regular crush here ensued in the endeavour to shake hands with the Colonel, in the midst of which three cheers were given for the Scots Greys. Three cheers were then given for the Colonel's lady, and three more for the commerce of Nottingham. The regiment then formed in line, and marched out of the town, followed to a great distance, by a large crowd.—(Daily News.)

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* writes on this interesting subject:—

Not until a very recent period could the success of the principal lines of American Ocean steamers be considered as fully established. Now there seems to be opening before them a career of uninterrupted prosperity. The number of passengers and amount of freight seeking a transfer across the Atlantic has, within the last two years, enormously increased, and was never greater than since the commencement of the present season. The various navigation companies have thus been enabled, with such assistance as has been afforded by the general government, to nearly or quite pay off their debts, which had, in some instances, accumulated to an almost crushing aggregate, and place themselves on a firm financial basis. Two of them, the Ocean Steam Navigation Company and the Havre Company, have already made dividends, and the Collins line has paid up debts amounting to 800,000 dols.; so that it is quite likely that these companies will ere long be enabled to make regular semi-annual dividends, unless some unforeseen catastrophe should occur. The Havre Company made their last dividend just prior to the loss of the Humboldt, and the remaining ship, the Franklin, has since been paying at the rate of 20 per cent. on the capital. The new steamer about to be commenced, to replace the Humboldt, will be built by an independent subscription, but will probably be ultimately accepted by the company. She is to be named the Arago, after the celebrated French philosopher and statesman, and will be ready for her first voyage about the 1st of May next. The loss of the Humboldt is the first great disaster that has befallen any of the lines above mentioned since they commenced running, which covers the whole period since the organisation by citizens of the United States of incorporated companies for the navigation of the Ocean by steam. The Ocean Steam Navigation Company was established in 1847; the New York and Havre Company in 1848; and the New York and Liverpool Company in 1850. Thus it is seen that, notwithstanding the most formidable opposition that their combined skill, wealth, and experience could bring into the field, the brief space of seven years has sufficed to enable the United States to achieve a complete triumph in this important branch of mercantile enterprise. The time required to reach this maturity cannot be well limited to a shorter period; for, not long since, when the public were least apprehensive of such a result, one of the most brilliant enterprises yet undertaken in this country, and one which has greatly redounded to the honour of its citizens, was in danger of being utterly abandoned. Under the pressure of a heavy debt, with but little prospect of speedy relief, tempting proposals were made by the Emperor Nicholas for the purchase of the steamers of the Collins line, and seriously considered, but fortunately were rejected. Similar proposals were made for the two steamers then in the Havre line, but with the same result. It is a matter for congratulation that there is now a prospect that these lines will hereafter be adequately maintained, and be less liable to interruption than heretofore from any such contingency.—(Times.)

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE—*The Loss of the Tiger.*—Amongst the midshipmen of that ill-fated ship was Mr. H. E. Robinson, whose father, Capt. C. G. Robinson, R.N., commanded the Shearwater in 1847, then engaged in the survey of the coast of Scotland, and had the honour of conducting the Grand Duke Constantine amongst the Western Highlands. This fact having become known at Odessa, it appears, procured for the youthful prisoner the most marked attention, more particularly from the Baroness Osten Sacken, the lady of the Governor General, who at once made Mr. Robinson a guest at the Palace, where, it is understood, he remained until his departure for the University at Moscow—an institution under the especial patronage of the Emperor.—(Herald.)

THE RIFF PIRATES AND THE "CUTHBERT YOUNG."—The following details of the capture of this vessel (already announced by telegraph) are supplied by the *Gibraltar Chronicle*:—

The British brig Cuthbert Young, of Newcastle, Capt. J. G. Marshall, of 293 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, out 25 days from Malta, in ballast, and bound to Falmouth for orders, was unfortunately becalmed and driven by the force of a current to within 10 miles off Cape Tres Forcas, on the coast of Riff, on the night of Wednesday last, the 21st instant, when, to the astonishment of the master and crew, they were suddenly alarmed by the fire of musketry, and immediately afterwards observed a number of boats approaching which proved to be full of pirates. By ten o'clock, finding little chance of escape, the night being rather dark, and the pirates increasing their fire and closing upon the brig, the stern boat was lowered, six of the crew got in, and pushed off in the greatest confusion; twenty minutes elapsed ere the remaining portion of the crew could launch the skiff, when they jumped into it and made away as fast as they could, hotly pursued for three hours by two piratical boats who kept up a constant fire on them until they were out of reach. It was not until five p.m. on the following day (seventeen hours after leaving the brig) that the skiff was fallen in with by the Austrian barque Vincenzo, Capt. P. Fachinetti, who took them on board and treated them with every kindness, they being in a state of great exhaustion, not having tasted food during that time. Capt. Fachinetti was on his way to Swansea to take in a cargo of coals, and put in here yesterday, merely to land the captain, first and second mates, the cook, and one apprentice. The stern boat, with the other six (including two boys, the safety of whom was Capt. Marshall's first thought), has not been heard of. H. M.'s steam-sloop Prometheus, which arrived on the evening of the 25th, received instructions to take on board the master of the Cuthbert Young, and proceed to the Riff coast in search of that vessel.—(Chronicle.)

THE CORN TRADE.—The arrivals during last week of foreign grain consisted of 20,000 quarters of wheat, 2,300 quarters of barley, and about 26,400 quarters of oats. On the several market days a most contracted business transpired in wheat, and although sales were not pressed to give an undue decline to the market, yet, on Friday, factors would have been willing to lower quotations 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The promotion of business was not aided to any extend by this desire, and few sales took place. In other grain there was scarcely an average amount of business, and quotations ruled tolerably steady, with increased cautiousness on the part of purchasers. Yesterday morning there was a small quantity of wheat fresh up for sale, and the market opened without any noticeable activity. English wheat was so scarce as to throw the demand upon foreign, but which was felt only to a limited extent at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter from the prices of this day week.—(Chronicle.)

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.—By this bill a reduced scale of duties is to come into force on and after the 1st January, 1855, and by which the revenue of the country will be reduced from 58,931,865 dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1853, to 45,404,062 dollars, making an estimated revision of about 13,000,000 dollars per annum. With the exception of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on spirituous liquors, the new duties are fixed at from 20 down to 5 per cent.; and it will be important to notice that under Schedule B, which comprises most articles of foreign manufacture, the duty is fixed at 20 per cent. Schedule C includes a great number of miscellaneous articles of first necessity and luxury, at the 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty; whilst Schedule D, at 10 per cent. duty, and Schedule E, at 5 per cent., both include numerous articles of various kinds. In Schedule F is included many articles of some interest, which will be admitted free of duty.—(Chronicle.)

A bill is to be brought in by government to allow gold wares to be manufactured of different standards.—(Sun.)

According to a return, published yesterday, the consumption of tea has increased since the last reduction. In the five months ended 5th June, the quantity entered for home consumption was 26,085,578lbs. imported, against 22,945,319lbs of last year.—(Express.)

Yesterday a return was printed by order of parliament, which showed a great increase in the importation of guano. In the month ended 5th June, there were 17,798 tons of guano imported, against 5,891 of the same month last year.—(Sun.)

It was stated in the House of Lords last week, on the authority of Lord Coke, that a marriage had once been set aside because the husband had upon one occasion stood godfather to the second cousin of his wife.—(Standard.)

A proposal is mooted to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting an appropriate memorial to the distinguished lawyer, the late Lord Cockburn, in the Dean Cemetery, where his remains were interred.—(Scotsman.)

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

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SATURDAY, JULY 8. 1854.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted by a draft on London or Paris, or by a Post-office order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in France; also through the *Messageries*, Bankers, Booksellers, and Foreign Post-offices.—Subscriptions for Germany or Lombardy should be taken at the Post-offices, in order to receive the journal more regularly.
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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 5—6, 1854.

A few zealots and alarmists still protest against an alliance with Austria. The British government would, however, be justly and universally censured if it failed to welcome the aid of so powerful a confederate; and when war has once commenced between the two Imperial neighbours, no serious politician will believe that they are carrying on a mere sham fight for the purpose of deceiving the present principals in the contest. Great States cannot play so dangerous a game. To carry out the supposed complicity, it would be necessary that the whole Austrian army should be in the secret of the treachery attributed to its government. When military operations have begun, the political causes of quarrel sink into the background; and attacks are made, and battles fought not because some new provocation has been given, but because force is arrayed against force, and opportunities for collision are within reach. Even if the Czar's refusal of the Austrian demand should not be thought a sufficient ground for energetic and vigorous hostilities, the first shot that is fired will render the restoration of peace dependent on the contingencies of military success and failure. It must, therefore, be assumed that Austria enters on the struggles deliberately and in earnest. For the third time within a period of forty years, the great South German power is arming to prevent an ambitious neighbour from surrounding her territory. In 1814, as in 1854, England and France were parties to the defensive league. But in 1828 and 1829, the unfortunate bias of the Bourbons to Russia deterred the Duke of Wellington from acceding to the energetic proposals of Prince Metternich. It is for the same purpose, and in the hope of averting all similar risks hereafter, that the Austrian generals have recently been instructed to combine their movements with the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, as well as with the Western Allies. The new belligerent will be compelled, both by political and by geographical considerations, to become a principal in the war; and it will also be of no small advantage to the common cause that a permanent ally will have been secured for the Porte against all future aggressions. Although the various governments prudently keep their intentions secret, it may be conjectured that the defence of the Upper and Central Danube will be principally confided to the Austrian forces; and the Turkish and Anglo-French armies will thus become disposable for aggressive operations against the Russian provinces. It would seem that the enemy has taken up the exact position which many military critics thought that he was about to occupy after the passage of the Danube in the spring. It was then suggested that the capture of the fortresses in the northern angle of the Dobrutscha was essential to cover the left of a line of defence extending from north to south, parallel to the Pruth or the Sereth. It afterwards appeared that the siege of Silistria was a portion of the enemy's plan; but the anticipations which were originally formed may now prove to have been substantially correct. The campaign, having become defensive on the part of the Russians, will be directed to the protection of the Bessarabian frontier. The camp at Plojesti, should it be permanently occupied, will be only a post pushed in advance of the general front of the army; for it is in the neighbourhood of Matschin, Galatz, and Reni, that precautions against the successful advance of the allies will become most necessary. It will be the interest of the French and English commanders, on the other hand, to take measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war on the Lower Danube, since it is desirable both to secure without delay the entire command of the river, and to occupy the Russian army so fully that it shall be unable to spare reinforcements for a still more vulnerable point. The responsible generals and admirals, acting in pursuance of their instructions from home, will be able to judge whether the conquest of the Crimea is possible during the present campaign. It is generally felt that the capture or destruction of the enemy's fleet in its great naval arsenal might of itself furnish that security against future aggression which would render an early peace attainable; and such an object would probably be worth all the cost of time, of money, and of life, which it would involve. If the allies make up their minds to the sacrifices which will be required, Sebastopol can assuredly be taken within some definite period. For this purpose, however, it will be requisite to prevent the enemy from concentrating his forces in the Crimea; and while the Austrian army will give him sufficient occupation in the principalities, an attack on the extreme left of his life of defence may also be a necessary diversion.—(CHRONICLE.)

After three or four of the usual contradictory statements by the telegraphic dispatch, and which have one by one been set aside as their purpose on the Stock Exchange was answered, we have at length arrived at the fact that no answer of any kind had been received from the Czar by Austria and Prussia as to the evacuation of the Principalities. Why it should have been expected that the great Autocrat would have been more courteous to false friends than to open enemies we really confess ourselves unable to understand. The Czar did not consider it worth his while to send any reply to the demands of England and France, and we can hardly suppose that he is likely to treat Austria and Prussia with greater deference, unless, as is more than surmised, they are in collusion with him. Nicholas is, however, answering the question practically, at least so far as the other nations of Europe are concerned, by changing his line of operations and withdrawing his defence to the neighbourhood of his own frontier. As far as we can make out from the various accounts that have reached us, the allignment of the Russian army may be considered to extend from the Lower Danube, in the neighbourhood of Tuldscha and Ismail, along the course of the Sereth and across the Dneister, to the frontiers of Polish Galicia. By this means he is enabled, without entirely losing his hold upon the Danube, to show front to his new antagonists, the Austrians, and even to threaten their left flank in the neighbourhood of Kaminetz in case they should enter the province of Moldavia with hostile intentions. The position still occupied by the corps of General Liprandi in the neighbourhood of Ploeschti we consider to be merely showing a temporary front to the Austrian forces in Transylvania, and covering the flank of the Russian columns which are making their retreat from Silistria to the banks of the Sereth. A glance at the map will show that in order to assail the left of the Russians there posted, the Turkish and allied armies (if permitted to enter the Principalities at all) will have to move up in the month of July through the swamps of the Dobrudscha and the Danube marshes that lie between Silistria and Ibrail. We need not say what the consequence of such a march is likely to be to unseasoned European troops at such a period of the year. It has been before remarked, and well remarked, that the entry of the Austrians into the Principalities may be intended as well to cover the retreat of the Czar from the Turkish pursuit as with any intention of pressing on the retreating columns of his army. Upon this matter we shall not enter at the present moment (our opinions being well known); but for once we will proceed upon the supposition that Austria is sincere, and try to discover, supposing such to be the case, what is likely to be the course which will be adopted by the Autocrat, now absolutely brought to bay. It will be apparent that there are only two courses open to him—if he were a Peelite he would have three or more. One, we believe, he may adopt if driven to desperation, and it would at once involve the whole of Central Europe in a war of races, and produce the total destruction of Austria. It is the game, to which we have alluded months ago, by which an independent kingdom of Poland might be called into being under the Grand Duke Constantine. The existence of this power in the hands of Russia has been our reason all along for doubting the possibility of Austria going against the Czar in real earnest; and his course may have of late become more desirable in the eyes of the Czar in consequence of the no longer concealed antagonism of his two sons, as it would afford a mode of gratifying the ambition of the second at the expense of an enemy. It may be said that for the sake of Europe the Poles would not lend themselves to such a game. We answer by a question—What do the Poles owe to the nations of Europe? Nothing. Supposing, however, that he does not use this terrible expedient, we can fancy the Czar acting strictly on the defensive, and setting defiance to any power that fate might urge to imitate the uninviting examples of Charles XII and Napoleon, and sacrifice their armies in the Russian wastes and steppes. This certainly is a game which the most sanguine cannot expect Austria to pursue. In the meantime the concentration of his forces would give the Czar an opportunity of turning his attention to the defence of Sebastopol—now severely threatened—*by writers in the interests of the Coalition.* Certainly, if England and France do entertain the idea of acting vigorously against that fortress, they had better give up at once the system of procrastination which they have hitherto practised, as their position at the present moment would enable them to anticipate the movements of the Czar. Could it be supposed that they were ready, a very few days actively employed would suffice to to land an imposing force of Turks, French, and English in the Crimea, while several weeks must elapse before any troops which could be sent in that direction by the Czar could reach their destination. It is to be calculated that as the army from Silistria retreats upon the Pruth and the Sereth, the *corps d'armée* which is lying in the neighbourhood of Odessa is most likely that which would be sent to the succour of Sebastopol. The distance, however—supposing they have not yet marched—which they would have to traverse, would be at least 500 miles, and considerable difficulty is known to exist in finding supplies for large bodies of troops, both in the southern steppes and in the Crimea itself. It is therefore obvious that a great opportunity is offered to *an active* enemy for destroying the important post in question before assistance could arrive even from Odessa. Can we expect late activity at the hands of the Coalition? We shall see. Considering that Anapa is yet undestroyed, and no regular communication opened with Schamyl, we must confess our expectations are not sanguine.—(HERALD.)

The combined fleets, which the latest accounts left at the Isle of Seshaer, about thirty miles from Cronstadt, are now reported to have been, on the 29th of June, in order of battle off that great gate of St. Petersburg. The telegraph adds that a general attack on the forts was expected to take place on the 30th. The latter part of the report can, of course, only amount to surmise, and must be received with caution. It is evidently very questionable whether Sir Charles Napier, aware as he must be of the powerful additional forces about to be despatched to the Baltic, would take any decisive step before their arrival in that sea; and it is less probable that his present position has been taken up with the intention of immediate and decisive attack, than that it has been assumed with the view of defying the enemy's fleet, trying his own strength, making himself minutely acquainted with the details of the formidable task before him, and, in short, holding his armament in a state of commanding preparation until the moment when it may be called on to act with its utmost force, and, not to speak presumptuously, with as much of certainty as may be anticipated in any human undertaking. The whole movement of the war, however, in common with this bold advance of the Baltic fleet, is now stamped with the character of energetic action, on which we have throughout insisted as the one thing needful. The troops about to proceed with all despatch from Cherbourg to the Baltic, to assist in the operations of our fleet, will place the allies in a situation to act on a scale, and with immediate objects, more worthy of their power and their resolution than the desultory enterprises and secondary business of destruction on which they have hitherto been employed. The destination of these forces is said to be Riga, but it is likely that those who speak most confidently on this subject are guided rather by probabilities than by any actual information. For our own part, we are content with the certainty that the allied troops are not sent to the Baltic to be idle or as a mere demonstration, and with the conviction that the blow to which they are destined to give force and muscle will not be dealt with any trifling or secondary aim.—(POST.)

Difficulties are rapidly thickening round the Emperor Nicholas. We learn from Hamburgh that, in the Baltic, the combined fleets were in order of battle before Cronstadt on the 29th ult., and that a general attack on the following day was anticipated. Another despatch from Vienna, of Monday's date, asserts that on that day the Austrian general, Count Coronini, had entered Wallachia from Orsova with an advanced guard of 24,000 men; it is added that a *levée en masse* had been ordered by the Czar in Russian Poland; and from another quarter we are informed that Warsaw is considered in so much danger, whether from Austrians or Prussians, or, it may be, from insurrection of the Poles, that orders to raze all the suburbs of the city have been issued, to provide for its better defence. There is no recent intelligence from the seat of war in Asia; but the facts already known to all give an assurance that the military position of the Russians in that quarter is the reverse of prosperous. Upon the different heads of information recited we are not disposed to offer any very confident opinion, beyond the expression of a belief that the facts are such as are described. Naturally, the most interesting to us is the anticipated attack upon Cronstadt; but of that we have avowed our incompetence to offer more than a general opinion—the opinion that such an attack ought to be made with great caution, and not without something like certainty of success. Happily, the alliance is not under the necessity of immediate and desperate action, imposed by danger threatening ourselves. Cases, no doubt, may arise to justify the most hazardous enterprise; but we rejoice in the conviction that no such case at present offers itself. We are sure to wear out the northern despot; and, all that can be gained by crushing him at a blow (which we believe, indeed, the reduction of Cronstadt would effect), would be the saving of some time and money; but, time or money, is not to be weighed against the lives of our brave countrymen, or the honour of our arms, both of which might be seriously perilled by an imprudent attack upon the island bulwark of St. Petersburg. We have, however, full confidance in the valour, skill, and discretion of Sir Charles Napier, and whether he attempt the island by a *coup-de-main*, as the telegraphic dispatch suggests, or proceed, as we have more than once surmised, *pedetentim*, demolishing fortress after fortress, reducing island after island, before making his final attack, we are confident that the interests and reputation of the country are safe in his hands. *Cuique in suâ arte credendum* has always been our rule. We are neither generals nor admirals, nor yet critical newspaper correspondents, and, therefore, in the matter of the attack upon Cronstadt, as in other like matters, we place an implicit reliance upon the officers charged with the care of the nation's interests and character.—(STANDARD.)

FOREIGN OFFICE TRANSLATORS.—The Government is strongly recommended to supply the Foreign-office with a few copies of "German without a Master," or some other humble work for idle people, who ought to know more than they do of foreign languages. Lord W. Graham last night asked Lord J. Russell who was responsible for the translation of the foreign document lately presented to the House of Commons, intituled "Additional Article to the Treaty between Austria and Prussia," some important words being omitted in the translation. The true translation of the sentence alluded to would run thus: "The Courts of Austria and Prussia are united in the desire to avoid *if (or as far as) possible* every participation in the war which has broken out between Russia on the one hand, and Turkey, France, and Great Britain on the other." The words in italics are, however, left out, and thus a peculiar modification of the expression of the desire of Austria and Prussia is kept back. As the sentence in the translation reads it would appear that under no circumstances would Austria and Prussia think it desirable to join with England and France in a war with Russia. The real state of the case is that Austria and Prussia merely express their desire to avoid war *if it be possible* so to do. The declaration of the two powers, as the Houses of Lords and Commons read it, makes the case of Russia look rather favourable. An absolute declaration of neutrality by the two great German powers is exactly what Russia in the present state of affairs would relish amazingly—it would help her on the Stock Exchange! She might stand a better chance of effecting a loan. If the Emperor of Russia had employed one of his agents to translate the document in question, he would, very probably, have suggested the omission of the words *wo moglich*—"if possible." How admirably is the work performed at the Foreign-office when important documents are so strangely mistranslated, that the mistranslations may play into the hands of the enemy or work upon the Stock Exchange. But the curious admission was made, that the translation was performed at Berlin. "The Convention," said his Lordship, "was translated at Berlin in the first instance, and certainly the fault in the translation had been inadvertently overlooked." Wise and careful arrangement! A translation is made at Berlin in the midst of suspicious friends and declared enemies It comes over to the Foreign-office here. The official sages cannot or will not read the original. The document is printed with the German by its side, to enable everyone who knows that language to detect the blunder, and then presented to both Houses of Parliament. What an idea must this give foreigners of the way in which these things are managed in England. There is every reason to believe that the work of translation at or for the Foreign-office is performed in a very slovenly manner. It was noticed that many of the documents made use of by Lord Lyndhurst and others in a late discussion, were unintelligible in the English form, and could only be understood by re-translating them back into the original. Is this unavoidable? Is the best paid service in the world to be the most carelessly managed? Cannot we afford to pay a scholar or two to look over the translations of our officials, if those officials are incompetent?—(DAILY NEWS.)

It transpired on 'Change, yesterday, that the Bank returns will again show an increase to the stock of bullion—it is said to the extent of between three and four hundred thousand pounds—and that the demand for discounts has fallen off. It is, therefore, concluded that as the arrivals of specie during the last few weeks have been considerable, and the exports extremely limited, the Bank of England rate of interest will on Thursday next be lowered.—(Chronicle.)

Half of the New Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 is to be raised in London, and the other half in Paris.—(Globe.)

A despatch from Odessa, dated July 2, says:—"Two steamers have been stranded off the Sulina mouths, beyond the reach of the Russian batteries. The crews are endeavouring to get them off."—(Sun.)

ADRIANOPLE.—The following is extracted from a letter dated June 19:—

Since the 12th French troops have continued to arrive. On the 14th a regiment of African riflemen and two battalions of the 50th of the line arrived, with six pieces of artillery and 42 ammunition waggons; and on the 16th, two regiments of Zouaves and the 6th of the line made their appearance, with 12 pieces of artillery and 16 ammunition waggons. The military bearing and admirable appearance of these troops made a deep impression upon the Mahomedan Christian population, who hastened to view them. Rustem Pacha, together with Generals Bosquet and d'Allonville, with a detachment of chasseurs and a squadron of Ottoman lancers, went out to meet them. The French camp is situated in the island formed by the two branches of the river Toundja, in a most beautiful position, and sheltered by the trees. The infantry are all under canvas there, and the park of artillery is stationed close beside them; whilst the cavalry are encamped at the other side of the river. All the provisions are landed at Enos, and brought up the river in boats. 10,000 oxen are expected there from Algiers. Letters from Schumla, up to the 16th, announce that the Turks still hold their ground, and that the Russians had not even succeeded in making themselves masters of the Arab Tabia fort. Sadik Pacha had succeeded in entering Silistria with 4,000 men, so that the garrison of that place is now 20,000 strong. The Turks have crossed the Danube at Rustchuck to attack Giurgevo. In two or three days General Bosquet, commanding the 2d division of the French expeditionary force in the East, will commence the march to Bourgas on the Black Sea, with the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The rest of this division will follow in detachments.—(Chronicle.)

THE ENGLISH OFFICERS AT SILISTRIA.—The following interesting particulars in connection with the gallant defence of Silistria, are given in a letter from an officer serving in the Black Sea fleet:—

There have been two English officers in Silistria during the attack. I think they are both of the Indian army—one is, I know—called Nasmyth and Butler. They are said to have rendered important services. The Russians had been attacking a redoubt which was at some distance from the town, but which it was necessary for them to carry, and had succeeded in springing a mine near it, which so much damaged the defences, that the Turks called a council of war to deliberate whether the redoubt should be abandoned or not. They had decided in the affirmative, when the Pasha said, "Before we part, let us take the opinion of the two Englishmen." That opinion was that if the redoubt be given up the town will be taken, and that it must be held to the last, and to baffle the mining, a trench should be dug across the place where the last had been sprung. They not only gave this advice, but prevailed upon some Turks to accompany them, and set to dig the ditch proposed. They were soon joined by a sufficient number for the work, and throwing up the earth they dug on the redoubt side, they made a bank there, behind which the Turks have since sheltered, and smoked their pipes until a more deadly work was required from their rifles. For a mine to be useful in that quarter, the enemy would have had to go down to a deeper level. Such is the story we have of the first two Englishmen who have assisted in the war; and as there is every reason to believe in its truth, I say, as old Napier did of the Arrogant and Hecla the other day, "Well done, Nasmyth and Butler."—(Post.)

AUSTRIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—Our Vienna correspondent writes:—

In England, where large standing armies are comparatively unknown, people can hardly form an idea of the tremendous preparations for war which are being made here. No one knows where the troops, artillery, and munitions of war come from, but not a day passes without several heavily-laden extra trains quitting Vienna for the north. Either on Monday or Tuesday last no fewer than 19 extra trains filled with troops quitted the Vienna terminus of the Northern Railroad.—(Times.)

General Meyerhoffer continues at Berlin, and almost daily transacts business with the chief of the staff, Lieut.-General von Reyer, and other official personages; but nothing is known relative to the progress made in the settlement of arrangements connected with the "secret articles" annexed to the treaty of 20th April. It is generally believed, however, that this government has assented, in case of absolute need, to replace with its own troops some of those which Austria has moved to the east of Gallicia from Cracow, Olmutz, Prague, and elsewhere.—(Globe.)

The Duke of Devonshire is daily improving in health at Kemp Town. If his health will permit, it is probable he will visit his estates in Ireland in the autumn.—(Standard.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Duchess of Cambridge gave a grand banquet last evening, in St. James's Palace, to the French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, Baron Bentinck, Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Forester, Lord and Lady Foley and Mr. H. Greville. At 10, the apartments were thrown open for the reception of visitors.—The Earl and Countess of Wilton gave a magnificent entertainment last evening.—Lady Bloomfield has proceeded on a tour of about a fortnight into Lower Lusatia and Switzerland.—(Post.)

The Countess of Westmoreland and Lady Rosa Fane have arrived in Harley-street, from Brighton, *en route* to join our ambassador at Vienna.—(Post.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is suffering from an attack of chicken-pox, but is going on very favourably.—(Post.)

Mr. Albert Smith has had the honour of receiving a magnificent diamond pin from her Majesty, as a mark of the gratification derived from her visit to his Mont Blanc entertainment last week. Colonel Phipps, in transmitting the royal gift, stated that he had the Queen's commands to assure him that her Majesty had been seldom more amused and pleased than on the occasion in question.—(Globe.)

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The centenary festival of the Society of Arts, established for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and education, was celebrated by a very elegant dinner at the Crystal Palace on Monday—the room prepared for the late grand *déjeûner* being used for the purpose. The chair was occupied by Earl Granville, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Newcastle, supported at the principal table by the Lord Mayor, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Mahon, Lord Ebrington, Major Oliphant, Chairman of the East India Company; M. Milne Edwards, French commissioner; Mr. S. Laing, Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company; Colonel Sabine, R.E., &c. There were nearly 800 gentlemen present:—

The Dean of Hereford said grace; and on the removal of the cloth, the Chairman, in the absence of the Dean, offered up thanks; after which

The Chairman explained that the Duke of Newcastle was absent in consequence of his having received notice that his youngest son must be on board the Dauntless that day, prior to sailing for the Baltic. The noble lord then proposed "The Health of her Majesty," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.—"The Health of Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family" followed.

Mr. Harry Chester proposed "Success to the Crystal Palace (loud cheering), and blended with that "The Health of the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Laing" (protracted cheers).

Mr. S. Laing, M.P., having returned thanks,

The Chairman then rose to give "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." He said that the only thing he had to consider in proposing the toast, and the company in accepting it, was whether the objects of the society were desirable in themselves, and whether its attempts to carry out those objects had or had not been successful. With regard to the objects he maintained that there could be no doubt of their usefulness; but, as it had happened that enlightened members of the legislature in both houses had thrown some disparagement upon elementary education, he might, he hoped, appeal to the company in defence of the society. (Hear, hear.) It could only have been the sense of overflowing power in such minds that could have permitted them to indulge in such a fallacy, for he apprehended that in the delegates of various societies by whom he was surrounded might be found a very fair representation of the common sense and intelligence of the country. With regard to the manner in which the Society of Arts carried out its objects, he had had the pleasure of hearing from the President of the Council a most interesting address, detailing the origin and progress of the society. He did not mean to go over it then—("Hear," and a laugh)—although there was a maxim that if a man had a good story, he had a right to repeat it wherever there was a single person present who had not heard it. (Laughter.) But he thought it was impossible to have read that address without being struck at the manner in which the society had, from small beginnings, reached to great results, and in which their operation and influence had gradually ramified from the higher to the middle and lower classes, until at last their efforts had resulted in the Exhibition of 1851, and the marvellous building and collections by which they were surrounded at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) There was another exhibition about to be opened in a neighbouring country, which, from the liberal manner in which it had been taken up, would, he believed, result in a successful display of the products of this country. The Society of Arts could do good service in this matter, and had already suggested to the local bodies to appoint treasurers with whom working men might invest savings preparatory to a trip to Paris. To such trips he looked forward as one of the best possible means of fomenting the good feeling that at present existed between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to overrate the importance of the Exhibition of 1851, but when he considered the intermixture it caused of French and English workmen, and that the Lord Mayor and the fine old historical corporation of the City of London, as a result of that exhibition, took to foreign travel—a point of their education which up to that time had been very much neglected—(great laughter)—he could not help thinking that the Exhibition had had something to do in promoting the present friendly alliance between the two countries—(hear, hear)—and the happy amity and generous emulation which now prevailed between the two armies in the East. (Cheers.) The friendship between the two services was quite as marked at sea as on land, as he had heard that the French seamen, when not able to explain their good feeling with sufficient clearness to our tars, were in the habit of slapping them on the back, and crying out, "Bravo, Jacky." (Laughter.) He had already alluded to the representatives of foreign States who had honoured that meeting with their presence. These gentlemen were, he believed, taught to expect that Englishmen could do nothing without eating and drinking, but surely they could not complain of the Society of Arts, which only once in a hundred years called its members round the festive board. (Laughter.) He begged, in conclusion, to give them "The Society of Arts," coupling with it the names of Sir C. Eastlake, Mr. I. Dillon, and the Lord Mayor, as the representatives respectively of art, manufactures, and commerce.

Sir E. Eastlake, Mr. I. Dillon, and the Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks.

Viscount Mahon gave the distinguished foreigners commissioned by their respective governments to take part in this industrial exhibition. He called upon the company to do honour to the toast, and with it coupled the names of Mons. Milne Edwards on the part of France, and on the part of our brothers of America the Hon. Henry Barnard, of the State of Connecticut.

M. Milne Edwards (the commissioner of France, who returned thanks in English), said that France could not but feel deeply animated by the generous and enlightened sentiment which actuated the promoters of knowledge assembled in the spacious hall of their airy castle (hear, hear). He also begged leave to state, on the part of the Emperor (by whom he was ordered to visit this country) that he felt a deep and warm interest in their labours in the cause of education (cheers). The most powerful, generous, and Christian feature of the present age was the diffusion of knowledge in all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest (cheers). France had long been desirous of instilling into the minds of all her citizens these elementary notions of science, of literature, and of art, which were sought to be protected in a special mode by the Society of Arts. By means appropriate to the spirit and to the habits of the people, considerable progress had now been made in that direction; and England, with that vigour, perseverance, and practical good sense which was so characteristic of her people, had been no less happy in the efforts which she had made to diffuse useful knowledge, in every class of society at home, and through the world at large (cheers, and hear). The combined efforts of the two people thus to extend every thing which was really useful to the minds as well as to the souls of their people must be pleasing to all well-gifted hearts (hear, hear). The two nations which in former ages caused so much blood to be shed uselessly, and led to the infliction of so much misery upon mankind, were now rivals no longer as slaughterers in the field of battle, but as the benefactors of the human race (cheers). The word "rival" would not, however, correctly express his meaning. Rivalry was a term which seemed to imply something like jealousy—some wish to obtain exclusive possession or advantages, while in this peaceful career of the two nations, every conquest made by the one or the other would be a benefit to both (cheers). It was, therefore, with the most grateful feelings that, in the name of France, and in the name, he would say, if it were not encroaching too much upon what must belong to other foreigners—in the name of civilisation at large, he thanked them for the great efforts which the society had made, and the kind reception which they had given to foreigners. In the work of civilisation England and France could be no rivals. (Cheers.) In history, we could find no period in which such successful and powerful efforts could have been made. Our great predecessors in civilisation, the Romans, had but a slight influence over mankind compared with that actually in the hands of England and France. Their steamers, like the radii of the glory which crowns the two nations, were swarming out in all directions, carrying their example to the most distant shores (cheers). Our predecessors, the Romans, quailed and fell before the invading hordes of Scythian barbarians. England and France will in their time be more fortunate. (The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued cheering.)

The Hon. H. Barnard, of Connecticut, United States, also returned thanks, and stated that his ancestors, and the early settlers of Connecticut were educated in the grammar schools and universities of this country, and it was to that circumstance that in his native state they owed it that there was incorporated in the laws that simple and noble provision that the authorities of the towns should not allow so much barbarism to exist in their midst as that of a single child unable to read the Holy Word of God or the good laws of his country (cheers). At present there was not a native-born citizen of Connecticut who could not write his name and read the laws of his country (cheers). The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "Success to the Educational Exhibition."

The Earl of Harrowby proposed "The Health of the Chairman." The toast, having been most enthusiastically drunk, was responded to by Earl Granville, who asked for the indulgence sometimes awarded to actors, for having at a somewhat short notice consented to read his part.

The company then separated shortly after eight o'clock.—(Herald.)

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members held their last meeting for the session on Monday, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair, supported by Lords Sheffield and Overstone. The annual grant of £500 to the Royal Geographical Society was voted by the House of Commons on the same evening.—(Globe.)

CANTERBURY.—The *Kentish Gazette* of yesterday contains an address from Mr Glover, who announces himself as a candidate for the representation of this city, whenever it pleases the House of Commons to permit a new writ to be issued. This gentleman was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Beverley in 1852, when he came forward as a Liberal Conservative, in opposition to the Hon. F. Lawley, now secretary to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.—(Daily News.)

THE MILITIA.—The following are the latest militia movements:—

The Devon Artillery have been reviewed and discharged, after 28 days' training and exercise at Devonport. The men number between 300 and 400, and are drafted out of the 1st Devon and South Devon regiments of militia.—The 4th West York Militia will assemble this morning for training at the cavalry barracks, Leeds, the 34th having proceeded to Plymouth to make room for them. The Halifax squadron of the regiment has been engaged in ball practice for the last few days, and prizes have been awarded to the best marksmen. A volunteer Rifle corps for the county of Middlesex is in course of formation. The regiment will be known as "The Victoria Rifles." Mr. W. T. Pritchard, of Doctors'-commons, has accepted the office of honorary secretary to the corps.

The following address was delivered by Lady Marian Alford, on presenting the new colours to the Royal South Lincoln Militia, in Belton park, on Wednesday:—"Gentlemen of the South Lincoln Militia—Your gallant colonel has intrusted to my hand the honour of presenting to you the new colours for your regiment. May their now spotless folds never be stained but by summer showers, nor faded but by sunshine, and may they long float like the rainbow—a guarantee of peace in the land. But should an enemy venture on our shores, and should you be called upon to fight for your hearths and your homes, I am sure, from the spirit you have shown, that, led by your gallant colonel, you will follow your colours with loyal enthusiasm, and bring them back with honour. I now present them to you with the earnest prayer that Heaven may protect them in peace or in war."—(Times.)

The new Militia bill was printed this morning. It relates principally to the providing of militia store-houses, and to some new regulations for enlistment, and the transfer of men from the militia to the line.—(Globe.)

MEDICAL STORES FOR THE TROOPS IN TURKEY.—We find the following in the *Medical Times*:—

It may not be uninteresting to state something respecting the *matériel*; remarking, that the whole of the medical stores were at the Tower within ten days after the notice given in February that troops would be sent to Malta. No less than 124 different kinds of medicines were supplied; and that the quantity was not insufficient will appear from the following items:—3,000 lbs. of cerates, 180 lbs. of chloroform, 130 lbs. of quinine, 250 pints of laudanum. Besides this, 375 cases of surgical instruments, 125 cases of lancets, 1,000 cases of needles, 75 catheters, syringes in abundance, 475 tourniquets, 190 bullet-forceps and scoops, 2,000 sponges, 37,500 calico bandages, 9,750 flannel bandages, a free supply of calico, flannel, and elastic material for making others, 250 yards of oiled silk and gutta-percha tissue, 2,500 lbs. of lint, 3,000 lbs. of tow, 2,000 yards of plaster spread, and many other articles which show that the supply of medical materials was as full as that of medicines. Every needful appliance is to be found in the official list of the *matériel* from which we have taken the above items—sets of splints—common, whalebone, and wire; double inclined planes, air-cushions, slings, fracture-cradles, stump caps, water-cushions—everything has been thought of, even down to gauze-curtains to keep off the mosquitoes. Forty-six pairs of the panniers we described in a former number were also sent out; one pair, containing every necessary for cases of emergency, is placed on a horse, which accompanies each regiment, so as to be always within reach of the surgeon, even during an action. Among the medical comforts for the sick we may enumerate 600 dozens of port wine, 300 gallons of brandy, half a ton of various kinds of preserved meat, the same quantity of Hogarth's essence of beef, 4,680 lbs. of sugar, 2,200 lbs. of tea, 45 cwt. of preserved potatoes, 6 cwt. of sago, the same quantity of arrow root, and 15 cwt. of pearl barley.

The following items will show that the hospital stores were as fully supplied as the medicines and comforts:—Blankets, single, 10,404; rugs, 5,202; palliasses, 5,202; bolster-cases, 5,202; sheets, white, 15,606; belts, cholera, 40,000; beds, or mattresses, hair, 2,040; beds, air, 60; bolsters, 2,040; boards and trestles, consisting each of two trestles and three boards, 2,550; cases for beds, waterproof, 1,020. We need enumerate no more; but a glance at these will show that extreme care has been taken to provide against every contingency. Water-bags have been provided, and it is arranged that each man employed in removing the wounded from the field is to carry one of these bags filled with water. We trust we have said enough to show that our medical officers in the East have been thoroughly furnished with everything that the sick and wounded among the troops are likely to require, and that the present director general of the medical department of the army should not be deprived of the credit so justly due to him. He first obtained a fully adequate staff of medical officers, and then took care that they should be supplied with everything they could require in the exercise of their duty. He did this on the earliest notice of war, without prompting from the press or from any individual; and it is but fair that he, and others who have so zealously assisted him, should receive the approbation they have merited.—(Daily News.)

We are able to state positively that the Sultan has determined to obtain a staff of English and French medical officers for his troops. The Turkish Ambassador has entered into communication with our Government on the subject, and the advice of the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Department has been requested as to the formation of the staff.—(Medical Times.)

RUSSIAN RIFLES.—A Prussian engineer has sent us the following on this point:—

Sir—I beg leave to say a few words on the Russian rifles, whose needle-pointed bullets studded the sides and masts of the English ships in the affair of Eckness. The Russian military rifles are constructed on the principle of what is called in Gemany a "stielbuchse," from a plug standing up in the middle of the interior of the breach, or "spitzkugelbuchse," from the shape of the bullet which is rounded or flat at the base, cylindrical in the middle, and forms a cone of considerable acuteness at the fore part. The length of the barrel is about 30 inches, the calibre ·56 Prussian, or ·577 English inches; exactly the bore of your present government rifle—the so-called Minié. The rifling, consisting of four grooves, is also the same. The bullet enters the muzzle very freely, and is made to fill the grooves by being spread out upon the plug of the breech by a few smart strokes from an iron ramrod hollowed at the end, so as not to injure the point of the bullet, and to keep it straight in the axis of the bore. In this respect it has a slight avantage over the Minié, where the expansion of the bullet is intrusted to the force of the exploding powder acting upon the hollow base of the bullet. The small number of men hit by these bullets is another proof of the incorrect shooting to which all rifles with loosely fitting bullets are liable, especially after the barrel has become foul by continued firing. In the Prussian army, where the dictates of the science of gunnery are carried out practically, without regard to prejudice or expense—witness the management of the Turkish artillery by Prussian officers—such guns have been discarded since 1848.—(Times.)

In the news from the Baltic, published yesterday, it was mentioned that Lieut. Gresham, of the St. George, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast in his cabin. We are assured by some of the gallant officer's friends, to whom the announcement has given great pain, that there is every reason to believe Lieut. G.'s premature death was not caused by design, but was the result entirely of accident, arising from the barrel of a revolver discharging its contents in his abdomen while he was examining it.—(Herald.)

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The following is from the official report:—

In the week that ended last Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1,290. In the 10 corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 990, and if this is raised in proportion to increase of population it becomes 1,089. There is therefore an excess in last week's return of 201 above the estimated amount. The numbers returned in the four weeks of June have been 1,110, 1,085, 1,153, and 1,290. The rate of mortality in London has been high for some time, but at the end of the quarter the registration of many coroners' cases, that occurred previously, was completed, and to this circumstance the heavy return of last week is in great measure due. Scarlatina appears to be gaining ground, the deaths referred to it last week numbering 72. Small-pox was fatal in 10 cases, measles in 22, hooping-cough in 35, diarrhœa in 25, typhus in 47. Six children died of syphilitic disease—a man of hydrophobia. Mr. Child, registrar of Norwood, observes that "a great nuisance exists, and has been in existence for the last two or three years, in his sub-district, in the form of a cesspool belonging to two beer-shops in Chapel-road, and which overflows and runs into the gardens of some small cottages at the back. If a remedy is not quickly applied, typhus or some other epidemic will be the consequence. The occupiers are willing to make a drain, but there is no place into which it might pour its contents." The following 2 deaths from carbuncle were registered in the week:—In Milbank prison, on 2d May, a prisoner, aged 50 years, "carbuncle (2 days)."—(Inquest.) At the Royal Free Hospital, a woman, a blind-maker, aged thirty-three years, from 20, Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell, on the 9th of June, "carbuncle, pleuro-pneumonia." The following additional cases are selected from the returns:—In the sub-district of Woolwich Arsenal, in Warren-lane, on 17th June, a labourer, aged 50 years, died of consumption, accelerated by the want of proper nourishing food.—(Inquest.) In the sub-district of Woolwich deckyard, at 22, Hill-street, on 25th June, a painter, aged 51 years, died of pneumonia. The medical man adds:—"His complaint is supposed to have originated in a beating two months since; but he was neglected, and only came to me two days before he died." A woman, aged 24 years, died of mollities ossium (between two and three years); deformed pelvis, for which the Cæsarian operation was performed 18 days before death.—(*Post mortem.*) At Saint George's Hospital, on 11th May, a sempstress, aged 37, died of fainting from fright, aided in a slight degree by chloroform, administered previously to undergoing an operation (a few minutes).—(*Post mortem.*) In King's College Hospital, on 26th June, a porter, aged 27, from 2, North-row, West-square, Lambeth, "hydrophobia, bite of dog (3 months); acute symptoms (3 days).—(*Post mortem.*)

Last week the births of 920 boys and 844 girls, in all 1764 children, were registered in London. In nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53, the average number was 1453.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.618 in. The reading of the barometer was 29.98 in. at the begin-

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SUNDAY, JULY 9. 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 6—7, 1854.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in Quarters ending July 5, 1853 and 1854, showing the increase or decrease thereof:—

	Quarters Ended. July 5, '53.	July 5, '54.	Quar. end. July 5, '54. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,943,337	4,575,843	—	367,494
Excise	3,795,617	3,624,008	—	171,609
Stamps	1,675,148	1,705,633	30,485	—
Taxes	1,510,483	1,435,927	—	74,556
Property-tax	1,033,027	1,401,594	48,567	—
Post-office	251,000	379,000	128,000	—
Crown Lands	200,888	65,000	—	135,888
Miscellaneous	90,537	55,888	—	34,649
Total Ord. Revenue	13,520,037	12,942,893	207,052	784,196
Imprest and other Moneys	256,759	139,716	—	117,043
Repayments of Advances	424,573	305,971	—	118,602
Total Income	14,201,369	13,388,580	207,052	1,019,841
Amount applied to Consolidated Fund	5,239,935	8,022,479	Deduct Increase	207,052
As advances on Exchequer Bills	999,027	210,452		
As part of the Ways and Means of Year	7,962,407	5,155,649		
Total	14,201,369	13,388,580	Dec. on Quarter	812,789

The total income for the year ending July 5, 1854, is £51,185,073, and that for the year ending July 5, 1853, £51,659,442, showing a decrease of £474,369.

The Revenue is so much an affair of war, that for one penny we spend upon our internal well-being and improvement eleven go to the maintenance of our army and navy, and to the cost of old wars. Though wealth has its evils—for abundance of money enhances the cost of nothing so much as of war—yet without it the bravest and strongest will only fight against desperate odds, and with it we are always able to fight another campaign. No further apology is necessary for congratulating the country on the abundance of the sinews of war shown in the Revenue Returns for the quarter, and the proof they afford that war has not hitherto interfered to any serious extent with our previous unprecedented prosperity. The present position of the Revenue, and the alterations bearing on the comparisons made in the quarterly statement, are familiar to our readers, though sometimes conveniently forgotten by partisan writers. There is not a considerable branch of the Revenue that was not dealt with last year so seriously as to bring the imputation of foolhardiness on our liberal and courageous Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tea, sugar, stamps, of various kinds, assessed taxes, soap, have been the subjects of great and immediate reductions of the revenue, to be replaced only by the slow operation of the Irish income-tax and the succession duty. For the revenue not to have fallen very seriously under these attacks is equivalent to a great increase under other circumstances. That is the agreeable state of things proved by the statement before us. It is not to be expected that a revenue should always be actually increasing in spite of the most lavish reductions, in spite of a war with 50 millions of our customers, in spite of a general apprehension of approaching difficulties and expense, and—not the least consideration—in spite of wheat at 80s. a-quarter. The wonder is that trade keeps up as it does, and the true account of that wonder is that the prosperity of the middle and the labouring classes is such as to countervail the embarrassments and fears of those more particularly affected by the present crisis of affairs. The West-end shopkeepers say the season has been a bad one, and they account for it by saying that gentlemen and ladies whose relatives are gone to the war, or who find themselves about to pay a double Income-tax, are not in the humour to buy what they do not absolutely want. It may be so, though a casual visitor of the metropolis would hardly surmise that he saw any marks of depression, even in the more fashionable quarters, as compared with former seasons. The last return of the Board of Trade seems to indicate that employment and expenditure, the two measures of material prosperity, are still on the increase. In most branches of manufacture we are still producing more than ever, and finding new customers to make up for the temporary absence of the old. It is not to be disguised that war has, and must have, an injurious effect on the employment and comfort of the people. Strange indeed would it be if so great an evil as the internecine hostility of nations should not affect those out of the range of its immediate operations. Mankind must not expect to arm one against the other, and to pollute earth and sea with ten thousand homicides, without enduring some share of the miseries it thinks proper to inflict. It so happens, thus far, however, that war has hardly touched our workshops and our homes. Two fleets and a large army have left our shores, and we daily expect to hear the dread tidings of sanguinary collisions; yet trade, manufactures, the markets, the revenue, seem to go on as if nothing were the matter. The fabric of our industrial and commercial system is too strong to give way at the first blast of war. So far from there being any panic, or even distrust, there is only too much confidence, and such "war prices" as are now quoted in the Stock Exchange, the corn-markets, and other resorts of speculation or trade, were never known before. If this be not partly owing to free trade—a conclusion we by no means wish to press upon the sceptical—at least free trade has not prevented prosperity under circumstances usually found so adverse.—(Times.)

It will perplex the Treasury journals to find any grounds for laudation of Mr. Gladstone in the present quarterly account of the revenue. The net decrease on the year, spite of a doubled property tax, is £474,369. But on the quarter it is worse—the diminution amounting to £812,789. The falling-off seems to pervade all branches of the revenue, with the single exception of the Post Office. The property tax shows an increase, it is true, and so do the stamps; but in neither case is the augmentation equal to what we might have anticipated from the new imposts on property and on succession. We shrink from offering any remarks on such evidences of mismanagement. We can have no pleasure in lowering the public credit at a juncture like the present; but every one will feel that after the two budgets of the present year, with their large additions to taxation, in a doubled property tax and an augmented malt tax, it was not to be anticipated that the actual receipts of the Exchequer, in place of large augmentations, should show a falling-off, and that in nearly every important item. The causes of this cannot be properly indicated until another quarter or two shall have passed over, and we learn whether this downward course is continuous, or whether it is accidental and merely temporary.—(Herald.)

The War.—We have no information respecting any military movements which may have taken place since the enemy abandoned the right bank of the Danube. The allied forces at Varna have been rapidly receiving the stores and reinforcements which will enable them to commence operations; but the plan of the campaign cannot, perhaps, be finally settled until the intentions of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief are known. On the assumption that Wallachia—at least as far as Giurgevo—is to be entrusted to the care of our new confederate, a powerful army will be at once disposable for the purpose of turning, or breaking through, the left of the Russian position. The Austrian forces which guard the Transylvanian frontier will be fully sufficient to occupy the attention of the enemy on the Sereth; and the other extremity of the Russian line rests on the Lower Danubian fortresses, on both sides of the river, the capture of which would at once open the road into the heart of Bessarabia. Even if those strongholds were seriously threatened, the army which covers them could not afford to detach reinforcements to any other theatre of hostilities. It need scarcely be remarked that the flotilla of gun-boats and other vessels, which has done so much mischief to the Turks, must be taken or destroyed. The combined fleet will probably be able to render efficient aid in this most desirable undertaking; for even if the Admirals have no small vessels capable of ascending the river, guns and men may, perhaps, be spared to strengthen the Turkish means of attack. It may be hoped that a future peace will preclude Russia from using the navigation of the Danube for the purpose of carrying on war against the Porte. In the North, the progress of events may probably be less rapid; for until the land force under the command of General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrives to the aid of the fleet, it is scarcely to be expected that any great or decisive operation can take place. The statement that Sir Charles Napier had sailed for Cronstadt may, perhaps, be accepted as true, but the inference that an immediate attack was to be made on the fortress is probably an unauthorised addition. It may be thought expedient to try the range of our guns, or to make closer observations of the enemy's position; and, in that case, the Admiral would certainly not risk a weak squadron in the neighbourhood of the numerous fleet which lies locked up in the port. Sir Charles Napier may be trusted not to incur any wanton hazard by attacking the chief stronghold of the enemy with inadequate forces; and in the meanwhile, it is much to exclude an ambitious maritime Power from the sea, and to stop all its transmarine commerce. More brilliant triumphs may, perhaps, be achieved when all our preparations are complete, but it would be an error to suppose that the enemy has hitherto escaped with impunity. The sole deficiency of the Baltic fleet will shortly be supplied by the addition of a considerable force of gun-boats; and in the meanwhile, it is satisfactory to find that the Russian flotilla has not yet become visible. It was positively asserted that, while the allied fleets were commanding the sea, all the creeks and shallow channels on the coast would swarm with innumerable gun-boats, which could neither be resisted nor pursued; yet, in the only instance in which a disaster has been suffered by an English force, the injury was inflicted entirely from the shore. The small craft which have been represented as so formidable may possibly be still lurking in the remoter hiding-places of the Baltic; but unless a boat expedition is to be undertaken against every point of the coast, it is not easy to understand what danger they can involve to the Allies. If, indeed, any military operations should take place, the co-operation of a light flotilla with troops on shore might be of considerable importance; but, in any case, the command of the sea will henceforth, as heretofore, rest with those who possess the most powerful fleet. Both in the Baltic and on the shores and waters of the Black Sea, the war involves serious sacrifices to the Allies; yet it is satisfactory to remember that the stake of the enemy is far heavier than that which is risked by England or France. Failure in the first campaign would not materially affect the strength or the resources of the Western Powers; whilst, on the other hand, the capture of one of the great Russian arsenals would be in the highest degree injurious, and perhaps ruinous, to the aggressor. The Czar has already lost the sympathy and confidence of all his former allies, and it remains to be seen whether dependent and conquered populations will continue to obey a master who is no longer invincible. The Circassians have not failed to seize the opportunity of vindicating, with better hopes than formerly, the liberty which they have so long defended against an overwhelming preponderance of numbers—Georgia may, perhaps, shortly recover its independence—and the Crimea and Bessarabia are inhabited by tribes which have only been subject to the Imperial sceptre for one or two generations. The Emperor Nicholas has every motive for desiring a speedy return of peace, although ambition and obstinacy may, for a time, induce him to refuse the concessions which his opponents have a right to demand.—(Chronicle.)

We have been informed that, in consequence of Austria having entered into a treaty to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman territory, it will not be considered necessary that either France or England should become a guarantee in the case of the new Turkish loan. The resources of the Ottoman government are considered sufficient for the purpose, of which there can be no doubt. It is understood that in the present case the loans will most probably be offered for competition by means of tenders, in preference to offering it by commission at a fixed rate of issue. Capitalists here and in Paris appear very favourable to the operation.—(Chronicle.

Health of the British Troops.—By a letter with which we have been favoured from Constantinople, dated June 15, we find that the whole force of infantry at Varna, Scutari, and Gallipoli is 21,863:—

Of these, 821, 3½ per cent., are on the sick list. The force of artillery is 2,108, 2½ per cent. only being sick. Of the small force of cavalry arrived up to that date, 8 per cent. were sick, but mostly from slight accidents. The infantry force is distributed as follows: At Gallipoli, 5,187, of whom 175 are sick; at Varna 6,005, 219 being sick. The remainder of the force is at Scutari. The first division of Guards and Highlanders, on embarking for Varna, left their sick in the General Hospital: these are included in the 821. The porter had arrived, and is said to be very good, and received as a great boon. All the medical arrangement are now perfect. Tea and sugar are supplied to the troops much cheaper than they can be bought in the bazaars.—(Medical Times.)

Bravery of the Turks.—Our Constantinople correspondent writes:—

An English officer who has arrived here from Silistria, confirms all the accounts received respecting the astonishing bravery and heroism of the besieged Turks. No French or English soldier could have endured with equal fortitude, it is asserted, the perils and privation of a continual bombardment, and an overwhelming force during so long a period. There is scarcely, perhaps, a man in the fortress, it is stated, who cannot produce some honourable mark of his valour, in the shape of a cicatrised wound, burns, and bruises of all sorts and sizes. There is, it appears, a general deficit of fingers, ears, noses, and other appendages; all that remains intact is the stout heart, with fullest confidence in the *talih*, or destiny, which is graven in invisible characters on the forehead of each Turkish soldier. For instance, during an occasional respite from the enemy's fire, the men, it appears, were in the habit of reposing with the chibouque in a sort of café behind their guns. On one occasion eight were killed by a chance projectile, and still the smokers were as numerous as ever in less than one hour after the accident.—(Daily News.)

The following extracts of our Vienna correspondence, relative to the great question of the day, will repay perusal:—

One of our local papers, the *Fremden Blatt*, breaks another lance to-day in favour of Russia, by producing telegraphic despatches from Kalarasch, of the 26th, to the effect that the Russian troops had effected their retreat to the left bank of the Danube, without the slightest loss; and that no less than 5,000 Bulgarian families had followed the Russian troops to Wallachia, being sore afraid of the persecutions of the Ottomans. The *Soldaten Freund*, another of our literary shield-bearers of Russia, denies altogether the Silistria affairs of the 13th and 14th, in spite of the Russian bulletins, which, however, as a matter of course, ascribe the victories all to themselves, and the defeats to the poor Ottomans. That the losses of the Russians, however, were really terrific, on the occasion of their late abortive attempts to storm Silistria, is again confirmed by the letter of a Russian physician, given in our *Medical Gazette*, wherein their loss is estimated at 13,000 men. According to the statements of this correspondent, the Russian army was completely demoralised—courage and self-confidence had disappeared from the breasts of the soldiers—a dismal, gloomy spirit began to prevail amongst the troops; and it was even darkly hinted that some of the wounds of the Russian generals had rather been inflicted by assassins' hands than by Ottoman bullets! We further learn that at Belzo, in Bessarabia, a large camp is being formed, where all the soldiers who have been invalided in the present war, and who are stated to amount already to 10,000 men, will be concentrated, prior to their being transported to the interior of Russia. The Grand Duke Alexander Cesarewitch was expected to a certainty at the headquarters of the army in Moldavia. The movements of the vanguard of the Ottoman army of the Balkan continued to be directed towards the Dobrutscha. We learn the following particulars about the movements of the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier:—Thirty guns, with the usual complement of artillerymen, have arrived at Zanichost. In the town of Janon, and in the villages of Godrisrow, Biate, Sot, Dabrovica, Krzemienice, and also in the borough of Bitgoray, 12,000 men have been stationed, and located in parties of from ten to fifteen in the different granaries. The staff and the paymaster's office are at Janon. A camp is being marked out between Krzemienice and Janon, in the neighbourhood of Sofianke. All the dwelling-houses, agricultural buildings, farm-houses, and granaries in those districts have been taxed; and an official declaration made at the same time that everything which might be destroyed or burnt, in the event of a war, would be made good by the Russian Government. All the superfluous stores of the noblemen have been attached and sealed up. A considerable number of Russian troops advanced on the 18th close to the Austrian frontier at Borow, opposite to the Chcoalowice and Brezow districts of Galicia, and have remained there ever since.—(Chronicle.)

Russian Garrisons in the Baltic.—The *Swenska Tidning* contains a letter from a merchant in Finland, who, however, is probably a better man of business than a man-of-war. He says the garrisons of the whole province do not exceed 3,000 men, distributed in equal strength in Abo, Wasa, and Gammla-Carleby; that there was no chance of their being reinforced, and that the oppressive heat and the extreme difficulty of internal communication made it highly improbable that fresh troops would be sent up. It is only at Helsingfors and Sweaborg that there are any large bodies of troops concentrated.—(Globe.)

The Baltic.—We have received several letters from the fleet, of which we subjoin extracts; the first gives additional details of the bombardment of Boomersund; it is dated Langskaren, June 23:—

Thinking you might, perhaps, like some account of the bombardment of the fortress of Boomersund, from one who was present, I send you a short one. During an absence of a day or so, that the Odin made from the Oregrund, for the purpose of watering ship, the Hecla appeared and recalled Admiral Plumridge to Sir Charles; so we found no Leopard as we expected on our return there, but a letter giving us the rendezvous of Langskaren, where we should fall in with the Hecla and Valorous. We fell in with the latter first, and on the morning of the 21st the Hecla appeared. There were anticipations at once among us that something might be attempted, as our senior captain was Captain Hall. He had two prizes in tow when he joined us, of no worth as prizes, but out of them he managed to get pilots for the Aland Islands. It is reported that the orders he received from the admiral were to proceed at once to the rendezvous, and wait there quietly till the Leopard came to us again. This did not suit Capt. Hall's book, however; on his way to us he ferreted out these two small vessels from among the islands, and having secured pilots thereby, he on joining us took measures directly for proceeding against Boomersund. The Aland Islands form an intricate maze, which we never could have threaded without the native pilots; the ship had to pass through narrow channels, wooded on either bank, so close to the shore, that marksmen placed in the woods might have done great execution amongst us. Luckily, no bullets were forthcoming from such shelter, and we steamed in quietly to within about a couple of thousand yards of the fortress. The action began about three o'clock in the afternoon; and after trying the range for a few shot against the chief fort, the Hecla opened fire on a wood to ascertain what it contained, the other two ships following her example. A small fort was soon discovered under cover of the trees, which required firing at for nearly two hours before it was completely silenced. A great many riflemen must have been in the wood, as numbers of bullets were showered about the ships, providentially wounding but one man on board of us at all severely, his wound is but a flesh wound. Our rigging was cut about a little by the musket-balls, and two or three round shot struck our ship during the bombardment. About eight o'clock the ships were at anchor, and kept up a firing against the principal fort, as well as the martello tower. This continued till midnight, many of our shells were pitched in remarkably well, and I am glad the Odin had the compliment paid her of the signal from the Hecla of "Well done, Odin," during the engagement. At midnight the result of our bombardment was shown in a tremendous conflagration. The fire burnt fiercely among the storehouses. Whether the building of the fort escaped we do not know, but the mischief done to it must have been great, and a large quantity of stores must have been consumed. We certainly may say, success crowned Captain Hall's attempt. It was a plucky thing to try so large a fortification with but three steamers. In the large fort were counted about 100 embrasures; it was not possible to see what number had guns in them. One can hardly say that it and the one on the hill were quite silenced; at least, they scarcely fired at all, but exchanged a shot or two at parting. We expect to meet the admiral (our admiral that is), in an hour or so.

Another letter dated off Serkar, June 24, gives details of the movements of the fleets:—

On the 22d the greater part of the fleet, together with six French liners and four steamers, left Baro Sound. This morning about eleven o'clock, the Austerlitz, having her engines out of order, was towed, as were the other French ships. After steaming round the shoals, and once getting our heads to the eastward, we "up screws," and made sail, the fleet being divided into three divisions. The next morning we were steaming again, but obliged to go very slow, to enable the ships that were being towed to keep up with the rest. Two boats were captured this morning; one of them contained fish, and was set at liberty; the other and larger of the two had 12 bags of rice and other cargo on board, so was detained. About noon we sighted the Rothskar lighthouse, and soon after saw the high land of Hooghland; it is the first high land we have seen since we came out here. When we left Baro Sound it was understood we were to anchor behind this island; but at one o'clock Admiral Parseval-Deschênes signalled—"My opinion is, that we ought not to anchor here. If you please, we will rendezvous at Serkar." To which Sir Charles consented.—Two p.m. The Arrogant was sent in chase of a stranger.—Three p.m. We passed the island of Hooghland; it is a bare granite rock, about four miles long, with here and there a pine tree; so few, that you may count them; it has two lighthouses upon it, which are of course destroyed—I mean the lights only. We went very close, but could not see any living thing, though there were two or three small houses on the beach. June 24.—At two o'clock this morning it came in rather hazy, and it was deemed advisable to anchor, as we were getting into shoal water. A signal was made to the French Admiral to that effect, but he preferred going on. We anchored for two hours with stream anchor, and then followed and anchored again at ten o'clock about two miles from a large half-moon shaped beach to the eastward of Serkar. We have the land now all around us, except a little to the eastward in the direction of Cronstadt, which may be seen, when the heat of the day is over, from our masthead, it being only 33 miles distant.

Another letter, dated Baro Sound, June 26, conveys intelligence of the safety of the officers and boat's crew missing after Gamla Karleby:—

"We are ordered off very suddenly. The admiral has just made a signal for the captain of our ship to prepare for sea. We expect to sail for England on the 2d, so you must not be surprised at our arrival. We have been expecting it, as we are 50 men short, and all sorts of defects in the ship. We have heard news of our boat's crew that were taken prisoners. The officers and 15 men are at Helsingfors, and are treated very well. The remainder are left behind at the place of action, they having been wounded. It is gratifying they are treated so well, as they complain of nothing."—(Herald.)

Admiralty Mismanagement.—Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Dantzic, dated July 3:—

The arrangements for which the Admiralty are distinguished are rendered conspicuous by the manner in which it has contrived to supply the Baltic fleet with coal. Everybody knows—no, not everybody; everybody except the Admiralty—knows that the steamers which carry the dispatches to and from the admiral come to Dantzic. Anybody, except the Admiralty, would have seen that Dantzic is a convenient coaling station for the steamers that carry the dispatches, instead of having to go from Dantzic to Copenhagen or Faro for coal. For the haste with which the fleets were sent to sea the Admiralty received immense praise from—itself and its dependents. The tremendous exertions required to remove the coast guards from their little homes and quiet gardens along shore were laudably cited as wonderful in the Admiralty. The Czar could scarcely have swept a Cossack village with more expedition or—less feeling. And not only did the Admiralty carry off the coast guard with the rapidity of a Russian foray, but it sent them to sea with as little care as a Russian levy, and, profiting by the popular dislike to the luxury of our soldiers' clothing, the admirable arrangements of the Admiralty provided our sailors with no clothing at all. Barefoot and shirtless, the British sailor will go into action, and the fine foresight of the Admiralty has arranged that Jack's wardrobe shall not repay a Cossack for its plunder. At Dantzic coals are offered at 20s. per ton. At Faro government is paying nearly 30s. At Dantzic there are no coals for the fleet. At Copenhagen they have been waiting for more than a month in ship loads, and £8 per day per ship is charged for demurrage! But £8 per day is nothing in the navy estimates; and if the colliers remain at Copenhagen to the end of a year, the cost will be only about £3000 per shipload!! and, delightful assurance, the Admiralty will not be called upon to pay it. Happy dog! the First Lord of the Admiralty! £8 per day might, indeed, purchase shoes and clothes for the crews of eight or nine steam frigates, and our sailors need not then walk on shore ragged and barefoot. But you know how matters are managed at the Admiralty, which will be celebrated in the annals of this war, as having been the first to discern that the direct road from Dantzic to Cronstadt is by Copenhagen and Faro!—(Standard.)

Count Bernstorf has left Berlin to assume his functions as Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James's.—(Globe.)

Lord Howden, our Minister at Madrid, is expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing week from the continent.—(Post.)

Fashionable Movements.—The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave gave a grand concert last night, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. Mlle. Bosio, Mme. Viardot, Sig. Lablache, Sig. Gardoni, and other favourite *artistes* were present.—The Countess of Listowel gave a magnificent ball last evening; the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, with other Eastern celebrities, were present.—The Earl of Wilton has arrived in Grosvenor square from Cowes.—The Earl of Clancarty has arrived in town from Brighton.—(Post.)

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, who arrived in London on Tuesday from the seat of his late Government at the Cape, transacted business yesterday at the Horse Guards, the gallant General having been appointed to succeed Sir G. Brown, commanding a division of our army in Turkey as Adjutant-General to the forces.—(Sun.)

General Sir George Brown, the general in command under Lord Raglan in the East, is the son of Provost Brown, Linkwood, near Elgin, and brother to Peter Brown, Esq. He was educated at the Elgin Academy, and may be claimed as a real Moray loon. By his intrepidity and untiring perseverance, combined with uncommon decision and military skill, he has attained his present distinguished position.—(Edinburgh Courant.)

Visit of Prince Albert to Cambridge—*The Archæological Institute.*—Prince Albert, attended by Major-Gen. Hon. C. Grey and Col. Seymour, left Buckingham Palace yesterday morning, to be present at the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute. The following account of his Royal Highness's visit, has reached from us Cambridge:—

All Cambridge was abroad this morning, owing to the expectation of the arrival of the Prince Chancellor, who reached the Cambridge station by a special train about half past eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness was met at the station by the private carriage of the Vice-Chancellor, containing that dignitary; and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, and the Provost of King's, were also present. Upon leaving the station the carriages proceeded at a rapid pace to Trinity Hall Lodge, where his Royal Highness robed, and proceeded to the Senate-house by Senate-house passage, amid the huzzas of the spectators.

In the Antiquities Section, the Hon. Mr. Neville (the President) read a paper on the Antiquities of the North of Cambridgeshire and Essex. Mr. Babington, of St. John's, made some observations further elucidatory of the subject, all coinciding in passing a high compliment to the hon. president for his indefatigable perseverance in unravelling the situation of Roman sites and places of occupation.

A few minutes before twelve the Prince Chancellor entered, marshalled in by the Esquire Bedells, and attended by the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Institute, the Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Professor Sedgwick, and one or two other eminent members of the University. In waiting upon his Royal Highness were the Hon. Col. C. Grey and Col. Seymour.

The President, addressing his Royal Highness, explained to him that the learned Master of Caius College (Dr. Guest) was celebrated for the attention he has bestowed, and the light his researches had thrown on the remains of the Romans and Saxons in this country. He was sure that the learning and archæological lore with which the learned master would illustrate and embellish his subject, would make it most attractive to all who had the pleasure of hearing him.

The Master of Caius, who was received with cheers, then read a paper entitled "The Great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire, their purpose and origin."

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, which was carried by acclamation; and the president then resigned his place to Dr. Whewell, the chairman of the Architectural Section, who then declared the same to be open, and called upon Professor Willis to read a paper "On the Buildings of the University."

Professor Willis, who was warmly cheered, in the course of a long paper illustrated by a map of the town and university in 1546, and as now existent, said that Cambridge was unparalleled, so far as her buildings were concerned, by any place save the sister University, and looking back to the 13th century, they found the same magnificence prevailing. The Professor pointed out that some of the anomalies to the present structures were owing to the attempts at various periods to reduce existing buildings to the style of beauty then prevalent. The Professor quoted Dr. Caius as the first author throwing any light upon the buildings, and eulogised the old doctor's circumstantiality. He then praised the prints of the Dutch engraver, Loggan, published in 1688, as drawn with most minute accuracy, and though bird's-eye views, in such a style as to give at a glance the whole of the interiors, with the communications. The Professor pointed out that the principal street of the town traverses the old Roman road, and that the town was anciently surrounded by a ditch, and then pointed out that in the second plan, the additions to the colleges since the era of the first were marked for convenience of index in different colours, and this index had been divided into periods marking the change of styles, viz., 1547, 1603, 1649, 1800, and 1854. He showed how we are indebted to Oxford for the collegiate system, so far as management and architectural arrangements are concerned. The Professor dwelt for some time upon the original scheme for King's College, and the way in which it had been applied on a smaller scale to Queen's at Cambridge, and then entered upon an elaborated disquisition upon the peculiar characteristics of each College, as exhibited in their chapels, libraries, halls, &c., and finally wound up by dwelling for some time upon the late discovery that the body of Benedict Church, as well as the tower, was of Saxon origin.

Dr. Whewell proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor, saying, that he never heard his treatment of a subject without not only being enlightened, but made wiser to all time. Dr. Whewell, then turning to his Royal Highness, welcomed him in the name of the University, and said that however fortunate the latter might be in the possession of the beautiful structures of all periods alluded to by Professor Willis, they were still more fortunate in bearing upon their forehead, as it were, the mark of having survived such revolutions, and that they formed but intervals—miles, as it were, in the course of university study. He trusted that, for ages to come, future archæologists would find them pursuing the same course of study, no matter what the character of the buildings in which they abided.

Professor Sedgwick seconded the motion, rejoicing at the development of the real value of the stern, logical, mathematical education afforded in Cambridge, as exemplified in the love of truth and avoidance of empiricism in the discourse of the professor.

This concluded the formal proceedings in the Senate House, and the Prince rising, crossed to Professor Willis, cordially shook him by the hand, and remained some few minutes in conversation with him and the Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's. His Royal Highness then retired, and honoured the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Geldart, Trinity Hall, with his presence at luncheon; after which the Prince, accompanied by Professor Willis, visited the unique chapel of Jesus College (lately restored), and paid a visit likewise to the museum of the institute. His Royal Highness finally left for London about four o'clock.—(Post.)

Sir James Graham's son, a midshipman, is not appointed to the Dauntless; he has only taken passage in her. The son of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the son of the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister at War, have both proceeded in the Dauntless to join ships in the fleet. Mr. Graham serves with Captain Keppel, in the St. Jean d'Acre, 101, screw; and the Hon. Mr. Clinton joins the Imperieuse, 51, screw, Capt. Watson.—(Herald.)

Eton College.—Yesterday evening an express arrived at the Provost's Lodge, from King's College, Cambridge, bearing a scholarship for Mr. A. H. A. Morton, captain of the school. The vacancy at King's was caused by the resignation of the Rev. M. G. D. Kirwan, M.A., Fellow of this college. Mr. Morton is son of Edward Morton, Kensington-gate, Hyde park. He entered as an oppidan in February, 1851, became a King's scholar at the Easter following, came out captain of his year in the election trials, 1852, and succeeded Mr. Burnaby as captain of the school on the 23d of last month. His progress through the school has been the most rapid on record. It is worthy of remark, also, that Mr. Yorke, oppidan, is now the captain of the school. The circumstance of an oppidan being captain has not occurred for many years. Mr. Evans, son of Chancellor Evans, of Norwich, is captain of the collegers.—(Chronicle.)

From January 31, the commencement of the session, to Monday last, only 28 public Acts of Parliament have received the royal assent.—(Globe.)

Russian Prizes.—The following additional captures are reported:—

The Danish schooner Steen Bille, of Elsinore, P. O. Bech master, of 107 tons, from Kirkaldy, laden with coals and coal-tar, for Stockholm, was taken on 25th May by the Conflict, about 40 miles (English) between Memel and Libau, off the said ports. She arrived at the Nore on the evening of 4th inst. The master, his wife, and his daughter (5½ years of age), have been sent on board the Waterloo, by order of the flag-captain, Lord F. Kerr. A separate cabin in the fore cockpit is appropriated for them. There are also two of the screw, prisoners at large, on board.—The Franciske, of Copenhagen, M. Michelsen, master, 125 tons register, English admeasurement, from Tarragona for Memel, with a cargo of wine and salt, was taken by the Cruizer on 22d May off Leith Roads, and arrived at the Nore on the evening of 4th inst.—(Chronicle.)

The Russian Indiaman Czaravich, worth nearly *one hundred thousand pounds*, is lost to us, having escaped our *few* look-out vessels, and got into Cuxhaven, where she is under neutral protection, and safe enough. The escape of this valuable prize does not say much for our vigilance (1).—(Globe.)

Riff Pirates.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Gibraltar, June 24, and has reference to the recent capture of the British brig Cuthbert Young, Marshall, master, bound from Malta to England, which, in consequence of a continued calm, was sent by the current within 10 miles of the Riff coast, when she was fired upon by piratical boats, and seized. The crew effected their escape, but the vessel still remains in the hands of the pirates; and it appears that the Governor of Gibraltar, on application being made to him for assistance, in order to recover the vessel, has acknowledged that he is unable to give it:—

"It is much to be regretted that our government do not take some effective steps to make the Emperor of Morocco responsible for the acts of this lawless and incorrigible portion of his subjects; and until the matter is taken up in that form it is to be feared that the commercial vessels of all nations trading to the Mediterranean will never be safe from the attacks of these marauders when it may be their misfortune to be found near to that barbarous coast. It has been found repeatedly that no effectual chastisement can be inflicted on the sea side, and the general opinion is that the only effectual way of putting some check upon these depredations would be by means of a land force, which the government of Morocco should be called upon to send against them."

The naval officer at Gibraltar has suggested that masters of vessels should be warned from approaching the Riff coast until there is some security against these marauders.—(Herald.)

The War with Russia.—Last evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held at the Vestry-hall, Camden-town, "On the war with Russia, particularly in reference to the Russo-Dutch Loan, the Austrian occupation of the Principalities, and England's conduct in Finland." Mr. Cudden was called to the chair. Letters were received from Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, stating their inability to attend:—

Mr. Urquhart said he desired to lay before the people of this country the real position they were in in these perilous times. It had been his lot to be acquainted with diplomacy from early life, and from what he had seen 20 years ago, predicted that matters were so working that this country would be involved in the present war. He had endeavoured to impress his convictions from time to time upon the governments of this country, but without effect; but he at the same time must declare that the apathy of the people was almost as bad as that of the government. He agreed in the words of a Russian ambassador, who had declared that the Western Powers had rushed heedlessly upon this war without considering its consequences and results. It was, indeed, a mysterious war. It was a play in five act, the first of which was now being performed at an expense of 10 millions of money to the English people. Let them depend upon it that they would have five years more of the play, with an increase every year of demand upon them. The English people had commenced this war in utter ignorance of the facts, and a discussion had taken place on the previous night upon the subject, and a motion brought forward by Mr. Phillimore, which he viewed as the most insidious and fatal that could be proposed for the best interests of this country. Where were the boasts about sending out our fleets and our armies to put down and destroy the colossal power of Russia? What had been done? Had our fleets and our armies battered down and destroyed the formidable fortresses of Russia in the Black Sea and the Baltic? Could they call the buffoonery of Odessa doing any thing? (Hear, hear.) After referring to the speeches of Mr. Mitchell and Sir W. Molesworth, he said it was quite true that England, through her perfidious Government, had abandoned her own rights for the interests of Russia. The Russo-Dutch loan was a perfect romance. It was originally intended as compensation for the allies, but Russia takes it, and poor Holland, being unable to pay it, England pays it. It was nothing better than the payment of black mail to Russia. Things had gone on until we were at war with Russia, and war was generally understood to abrogate all treaties. But yet they found Lord John Russell did not hesitate to declare in the House of Commons that the Russo-Dutch loan must be continued to be paid, and that, however bad Russia may have behaved, England must keep her treaties. (Shame.) And this traitorous speech, would they believe it, was received with a cheer by the British House of Commons. The act of paying that money was an impeachable offence, and nothing could cure it but such impeachment. England gave Finland to Russia, and took it from Sweden. England alone did this, and it was one of the most infamous transactions that ever blotted the page of time, and some of the scoundrels who perpetrated the deed were still living, and disgraced the ministry. We are the people, then, who should now talk about rescuing Finland from Russia. He repeated his opinions as to the ability of the Turks to have defeated the Russians, and have driven them out of the principalities single-handed, but for the perfidy of the Western Powers, and England in particular. What he predicted had come to pass, and the Russians were quitting the principalities without either England or France having sent a soldier into the field. Major Rolland moved the following resolutions:—"That in respect to the violation of the laws of England with regard to the neutral trade of Finland, of the ultimate succession to the Crown of Denmark, and in the whole of the arrangements with respect to Greece and the Ottoman empire, the schemes of Russia have been adopted as the policy of the English government. That all treaties being abrogated by the fact of war, the continuance of the payment of the Russo-Dutch loan is a treasonable offence, to be visited by impeachment. That a petition to Parliament and a memorial to the Queen, embodying the above resolutions, be prepared to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting." Mr. Ross seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting, after thanks to the chairman, separated.—(Chronicle.)

South Sea Company.—At a half yearly court of the Company, held yesterday, the dividend declared was 1¾ per cent, free from income-tax:—

The sub-governor (Mr. C. Franks) explained that the accounts on this occasion presented some alteration, owing to the arrangements by the government for the liquidation of South Sea Stocks. The income of the company having been £73,033, the dividend at the usual rate of 1¾ per cent. could be paid without any deduction for income-tax, which, looking at the augmented rate of that tax, would be a greater advantage than on previous occasions. A charge of £720 for gratuities to clerks for extra services was unanimously sanctioned in consequence of their lately augmented duties. The ordinary business of the Court having terminated, the question connected with the final dissolution of the company was brought forward. It was stated that the item of £1,026 under the head of contingent expenses included the costs of Parliamentary proceedings, and that if divided it would not be found to exceed 1s. per cent. on the amount of the general stock. With regard to the bill introduced to the Legislature, the clauses for the management of trusts having been struck out, it had passed in its amended form, so that the powers which remain are simply for winding up, and to these the governors propose to give effect with all possible despatch. Some of the proprietors complained that measures have not already been devised for realising and distributing a portion of the floating assets, to the extent, at all events, of 50 or 70 per cent., which would have enabled those who are anxious to make special investments to carry out their own views with respect to the employment of their capital. The sub-governor, in answer, said, that if the Court had attempted to move precipitately, the present dividend would not, in all probability, have been realised, accruing, as it did, from the judicious outlay of the capital received from the Treasury. The act for winding up the company obtained the Royal assent on Monday, and, although it provides that the charter may exist until 1857, there is every disposition to expedite the process. Three-fifths of the parties interested in the corporation are unable to attend the meetings, and the governors, therefore, feel the responsibility of their position, and desire to exercise great caution. Holding upwards of £2,600,000 of Exchequer bills, it would be most unadvisable to force sales upon the market, since in that case the value of the assets, estimated at about £118 17s. per cent. for every £100 stock, might be seriously depreciated. It was suggested that these securities could be rateably divided at once, but the reply was that this method had been considered, and was deemed impracticable. A lengthened discussion then ensued on the desirableness of immediately taking steps to put the proprietors in possession of their capital, which terminated with an intimation from the sub-governor that the directors will meet after these proceedings, and that as soon as they shall have settled upon a plan another court will be convened. It was mentioned that the purchases of South Sea Stock made by the company from January last amount to about £1,060,000.—(Times.)

Parachute Descent.—A correspondent has sent us the following:—

On Tuesday last a Frenchman made an ascent from Cremorne Gardens, having previously failed in the attempt at Vauxhall. The papers of the following day gave an account of the success of the aeronaut, and finished by stating that the descent was effected at Tottenham. They have, however, failed to inform the public that life was all but sacrificed on that occasion. The unfortunate adventurer lost control of the parachute on nearing the earth, was taken up insensible, and is now lying at an inn in Tottenham, with three ribs broken and other most serious injuries. This fact may, perhaps, tend to discountenance the public taste for exhibitions of so useless and dangerous a nature. It is right that the spectators should know that the ascent of Tuesday narrowly escaped a fatal termination. I am informed, on inquiry of a personal friend of the poor man, who is in daily attendance upon him, that he has a wife and family in Paris in indigent circumstances.—(Times.)

Action for Libel.—Mr. O'Connor, secretary to the Waterford and Limerick Railway, has obtained a verdict of £100 damages, with costs, against the proprietor of the *Waterford Mail*, for libels, in which he was charged with attempting to depress the market value of the shares in that line, with a view to having the management transferred to another town.—Dublin Journal.)

(1) As this vessel must have sailed from India long before the declaration of war, it is difficult to imagine what right our cruisers have to capture her.

N° 12.302. FOUNDED 1814.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
JULY 10—11. 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 8, 1854.

THE ANSWER OF THE CZAR.—We believe that all the versions of the Russian answer to the last communication of the German Courts, which have been published in various forms down to a late hour yesterday evening, are more or less conjectural, and that no positive information has been received on the subject. That Prince Gortschakoff reached Vienna on the evening of the 5th, and that Colonel Manteuffel returned to Berlin on the 6th, is undoubtedly true, and the communications which these gentlemen have brought to their respective Courts must very shortly terminate that period of suspense which has already been so long and so unnecessarily protracted. When it is considered that we are now waiting an answer to a despatch sent from Vienna on 2d June, about five weeks ago, it is evident that the Court of St. Petersburg has extended, and perhaps abused, the proverbial tardiness of diplomatic communications. The tenour of the Austrian despatch was, that

"The Emperor of Russia would doubtless weigh the considerations thus presented to his mind, and would comprehend the importance which Austria must attach to the cessation of the trans-Danubian operations, and to obtaining from Russia a positive assurance as to the precise—and, it is hoped, not too distant—moment, when the Principalities would be evacuated. The Emperor of Russia, it was supposed, desired peace. He must, therefore, adopt a course to terminate a state of things which becomes every day a more pregnant source of calamities to Austria and to Germany; and it may be expected that he will not, by indefinitely prolonging this occupation, or by attaching to the evacuation conditions over which the Austrian Cabinet has no control, compel the Emperor Francis Joseph to resort to the measures necessary for the protection of interests now so seriously compromised."

The Prussian Note expressed

"A hope that the Emperor would bring back the questions in discussion to some practical point, in order to abridge and circumscribe the action of the belligerent Powers, and that the answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to this application would be of a nature to exempt the King of Prussia from the painful obligations imposed on him by his duties and his engagements."

This language will appear to the public to be guarded and cautious to excess, but it must be borne in mind that it was framed on the 2d of June, and that the march of events since then has never stayed. Although the terms of the Russian answer are not yet known, it is probable that the universal expectation of Europe will not be deceived as to its contents, and that under an affected air of conciliation it contains conditions utterly inconsistent with the engagements and intentions of the Allied Powers. It is, of course, a puerile evasion to speak of the evacuation of the Principalities while a Russian army threatens to maintain its position in Moldavia, or to annex to this concession any condition as to the withdrawal of the other Powers who have entered the Ottoman dominions under treaties with the Porte, to whom alone those Powers are accountable. Still less will Russia give any pledge or promise of her readiness to assent to those ulterior guarantees, without which this war cannot be permanently terminated. Yet, if it were possible even now for the Emperor Nicholas to judge of his position on grounds of policy, instead of the false impulses of passion and of pride, he would perceive that any concessions are to be preferred to the continuance of so hopeless and disastrous a contest. The campaign on the Danube has proved the utter worthlessness and inefficiency of a great part of the Russian army, even before it came into collision with the regular forces of the enemy. The Generals, jealous of each other, ill-supported in their operations, and humiliated by their defeat, have shown a total inability to conceive and execute a campaign. The troops have suffered equally from hunger, from disease, from the climate, from the enemy, and from want of confidence in their officers, for it is plausibly reported that, of the numerous losses sustained in the upper ranks of the army, all are not due to Turkish bullets. The diplomatists of Russia, whose much exaggerated talents were regarded with awe in some parts of Europe, have allowed the whole political influence of their Sovereign to slip through their fingers, in so much that the most confidential emissaries of the Court of St. Petersburg, even including M. de Meyendorff, are removed from their posts and disgraced. The trade of Russia with England and all other foreign countries is stopped; her credit is paralyzed; and, more than all, the political alliances of the Northern Courts, which had in reality given to Russia her preponderance in Europe for the last 40 years, are at an end. But these circumstances are merely indicative of the commencement of the struggle. Before long we trust that the Anglo-French army, now on the shores of the Black Sea, will be ordered to commence more important operations than that of watching a retreating enemy; and at the same time a body of troops is on its way to the Baltic, which has been prepared and despatched with extraordinary celerity and secrecy, under the command of no less a personage than General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The circle within which the Russian Government is enclosed and confined becomes every day more narrow and unyielding, and it would require nothing short of miraculous genius and energy to repel so many adversaries and escape so many dangers. It seems, however, that to capitulate without having fought, and to surrender the arrogant pretensions of a reign, is harder than to lose them one by one, or to risk them all upon the field of battle. Napoleon, at Chatillon, might have retained the whole French portion of his empire; Nicholas, during the past year, might at almost any moment have receded within his own dominions without loss. But there is no real wisdom in men capable of such actions as have marked the late conduct of the Czar, and they advance without a check in that course which consigns them eventually to the punishment of their crimes.—(TIMES.)

MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.—Complaints have been loudly uttered against the Austrians for interposing their forces to protect the Russian retreat from Silistria. It is urged that the Turks and their Allies ought to be allowed to damage the enemy to the utmost of their power, and that a semi-neutral army does an injury to the victor when it covers the movements of the defeated party. From such premises as these, ingenious alarmists infer that the Court of Vienna, with the connivance of the English and French Governments, is carrying on an elaborate intrigue for the benefit of Russia. The first step of the argument requires, however, some examination. The defeat of General Engelhardt near Rassova seems to prove that the retreat of the enemy has not, in fact, been effected with impunity; and it is at least certain that the Austrians have placed no impediment in the way of the pursuit. General Coronini's division was, at the date of the last accounts, still halting at Orsova, nearly two hundred miles west of the Russian line of march; and before the Principalities are occupied by their new protector, the invaders will have concentrated their forces in a new position, which appears to indicate an expectation of a fresh assailant. The truth is, the allied armies were not prepared to cross the Danube at the moment when the siege of Silistria was raised. Fifty thousand men, with an inadequate supply of cavalry and artillery, could not undertake, even in conjunction with the Turks, to drive the main body of the Russians beyond the Pruth. The troops assembled at Varna will soon, however, be sufficiently numerous to act independently against the enemy's positions; and in the meantime, it is unreasonable to attribute to Austrian intrigues the result of our own temporary and unavoidable inaction. Those who blame the policy which the allied Governments have pursued with respect to Austria would find it difficult to suggest an alternative course which could have been adopted in dealing with a powerful confederate. Responsible statesmen could scarcely have declined the proffered aid of a great State on the ground of mere political antipathy, such as that which inspires the eloquence of some Liberal writers; and a ruler who can dispose of two or three hundred thousand bayonets is fully entitled to decline any discussion as to the origin or the merits of his Government. England and France, if they had deliberately refused assistance from Austria, must have been prepared to see her entire force transferred to the side of Russia. The degree of sanction given by the western powers to the Austrian convention with Turkey implies undoubtedly a large amount of confidence on their part in the intentions of the Court of Vienna; but it must be remembered that, without some nearly equivalent arrangement, Austria must either have maintained perpetual neutrality, or have committed an outrage on the sovereignty of the Porte. The principal object of the compact is to provide for the friendly reception of auxiliary troops in the principalities; and the purpose of their admission is expressly defined by the covenant entered into by Austria to take measures, if necessary, for the expulsion of the Russian intruders. Whenever hostilities commence, either in Moldavia or on the Danube, the territory of the Sultan will necessarily be violated, by friends as well as by enemies. England and France obtained formal permission from Turkey, before their troops landed at Gallipoli or Scutari; and it would not have been prudent to dispense with the same preliminary in favour of a new ally. By the end of July, more than 80,000 French and English troops will be collected on the north of the Balkan; and the Turkish army, after all the losses of the campaign, will muster more than an equal number of combatants, already trained by a severe campaign to active service, and flushed by frequent successes. The right flank of the allied forces will be covered by the sea, which is under our undisputed control, whilst the left will be secured by the Austrian positions in Wallachia, and by the inability of the enemy to extend his line to the west. Success in war is always uncertain; but it will be allowed that operations have seldom been commenced from a more secure basis than that which we have described. There is no reason to believe that the enemy can dispose of larger masses than the allies, and he is practically farther from his reinforcements. Nor is there now any danger of a formidable diversion in the southern or western provinces of Turkey. Austria will be responsible for the good conduct of Montenegro, and the rebellion in the neighbourhood of Greece has been suppressed by the prudent firmness of Fuad Effendi, aided by the vigorous measures which France and England have adopted at Athens. The cause of the allies is, thus far, sufficiently prosperous to satisfy any reasonable expectations; and even should decisive advantages be postponed, the prospects of Russia have visibly changed for the worse.—(CHRONICLE.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 8, *twelve o'clock* — The Market has been rather heavy this morning in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather for the crops during the night; but since the sun has come out the market has slightly improved. Consols for money have been done at 92⅝ to ⅞, and for the account from 92⅞ to 93⅛, the present quotation being 92⅞ 93. The Threes Reduced 92¾ 93, and the Three-and-a-Quarter at 93⅜ ⅝. The market for Foreign Stocks has been rather heavy this morning, and in some instances—Russian Bonds, for example—the decline has been considerable. Railway Shares have also been flat, and but little business has been done. Gold Mine Shares have been neglected, and prices continue depressed.

Two o'clock.—Consols for Account 93⅛.

THE FUNDS.—Our City correspondent writes, under date of last night:—

The aspect of the English Stock market has to-day been very gloomy, arising from the state of the weather, the character of the foreign intelligence, and the prospect of a protracted war, and consequently an increased expenditure. Prices have been heavy throughout the day, and the business transacted has been moderate. If it were not for the payment of the dividends, which will doubtless bring money into the market for reinvestment, it is thought that prices would go lower, notwithstanding the large amount of stock withdrawn from the jobbers during the last few months. Money stock is not, however, just now in much demand, and the supply would appear to be better, as the quotations of consols for present delivery is lower than for the account. This is a new feature in the market, and shows that an alteration has taken place of some importance. It is, however, uncertain if it will continue up to the close of the present account.—(Chronicle.)

THE AFFAIR OFF SEBASTOPOL.—Our correspondent, who writes under date of June 24, gives some particulars of the affair between three of the allied steamers and some Russian ships, which has already been announced by telegraph:—

The Terrible, Furious, and Descartes were cruising to the north of Sebastopol, and fell in with a barque at anchor, which they took; and as she was not worth anything they set fire to her, and proceeded on to reconnoitre Sebastopol, when they observed close in under the land three line-of-battle ships and six steamers. Our ships went easy, and drew the Russian steamers out about 16 miles, when our steamers stopped and opened their fire; but unfortunately the enemy were not within range, and did not wait for a second fire, but turned tail and ran in for Sebastopol. A running fight was kept up till they were close in with their line-of-battle ships, when our ships hauled off, and the enemy ran into Sebastopol. There were a great many shots fired on both sides, but very little damage done; to our ships none, and to the enemy nothing to speak of. They were hit several times with round shot, and twice with shell; one of the shells burst immediately over the forecastle of one of the steamers, the other shell knocked in the bows of one of the paddle-boats. This is the only news from the fleets. They are in good health, and longing to be doing something.—(Herald.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following extremely interesting communication from an officer of the Leopard, giving spirited and graphic sketches of the recent operations in the Gulf of Bothnia; it is drawn up in the form of a journal, and extends from the 19th of May to the 22d June:—

May 19.—My Dear ——, As yet we have done nothing in the fighting line; we parted from the Commander-in-Chief at Gotska about a fortnight since, and we have ever since been cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, in the hope of taking prizes, but in vain; I suspect they have all gone into neutral ports. We lay three days and nights in a place called Grisselholm, in Sweden, as there was a Russian brig at anchor there, in the hope that she would come out, so as we could catch her; and we sent our boats armed every evening; two nights the brig came out, but seeing our boats (for it is daylight here all night) she put back again, so we gave up all hopes of getting her and left the port. We stood away northward and attempted, in company with the Valorous, the Vulture, and the Odin, to get to a Russian fortified town called Boomar to attack, but not having pilots, and all the buoys of the channel having been removed, the Valorous, at eleven o'clock in the morning got aground about twelve miles below Boomar; we were from eleven till four trying to get her off. Fortunately it did not blow, and at four p.m. we towed her off, and in doing so struck heavily ourselves on a rock!—there was a fix, a heavy frigate of 1,500 tons, stuck on a rock! Well, we got hawsers out of two of the steamers to tug away at us; hammocks were never piped down, and not a man in the ship went to bed that night, and good cause, they had to stay up and work—there we were, four ships embayed in rocks, afraid to stir—one of them on the ground; all this about a mile from the shore, and we momentarily expected during the night to see fifty gun boats come down from Boomar, and if they had they would have murdered us to a man, crippled and disabled as we were, and the old Leopard, over on her bilge, could not have fought her main-deck guns; fortunately the gun boats did not come off, and at four o'clock the Leopard floated once more. I never saw men work so well as our fellows did; it was a great escape both of wrecking the ship and of not being taken prisoners or slaughtered. Strange to say, we have not made a drop of water since, though she must have been wounded sorely. We thence steered to the northward, and for the last two days have been cutting and tearing through the ice. We passed fields of ice five or six miles in length; we intended going on to a place called Dgouberg, that mounts twenty guns, and has forty gun boats. The captain then ordered the boats to be got ready, as they meditated storming the place with them, but again the ice baffled us, and proved too thick to force the boats through.

May 20.—I turned in when I had written thus far. We are at anchor off a Swedish island called Gaden, very high up in the Gulf of Bothnia. We came here to try to get pilots to take us into a Russian port called Vasa or Vesel, but when we asked them they guessed our intention (that of attacking it), and they refused to go. It is wonderful the fear the Swedes have of the Czar. There is not an inch of the Gulf of Bothnia but we have crossed over; it is a strange place; the effect of the irregular refraction is very singular; the other morning we saw a lighthouse up in the air, and on looking at the chart it was proved to be fully 50 or 60 miles off. Ships appear when you are nearly a day's sail from them, now with three hulls, now without sails, in a moment with a cloud of canvass, now turned upside down, and half-a-dozen ships are over the other, all as large as the biggest three-decker; when you come up with her she is some insignificant little coaster. We are within a couple of degrees of the Arctic circle; the sun does not set still ten p.m., and he rises about two; we have broad daylight all the time he is below the horizon. We are going on up to the head of the Gulf, and when we do we shall see the sun at midnight. We have been in at various Swedish ports. I had rather a pleasant day not long since at a place called Oregund; we went in for water up one of the "Fiords" for twenty-six miles amongst beautiful islands, passing some not six yards off in twelve fathoms of water; it was strange to see a large ship steering close by the copses of pines, her yards rubbing the branches. About these gun boats, they are formidable affairs—their name is legion—they mount one, two, and three 70 pounders, and are mostly manned with about sixty men, and, as I say, if they came out the other night, they might have licked us well. For the present, I must stop; for mercy's sake send me some newspapers—I am blue-moulded for want of news from home.

May 29.—Since I last wrote we have been in the ice; all the day we have been bursting through ice of enormous thickness, some 20 feet in depth; as far as the eye can carry is one undulating plain of ice. We have nearly smashed off all the floats of our paddles; we attempted to tow the Valorous, but so great was the strain that we burst two hawsers, 21 inches in circumference each.

May 30.—Yesterday we got clear of the ice, and went into a place called Brahestad, where we sent off 16 boats armed; we found a good town, an enormous ship-building and timber yard, eleven fine ships, besides boats, cutters, and small craft, extensive store-houses, where 10,000 barrels of pitch were stored, besides wheat and provisions. No one opposed our landing, and in a quarter of an hour it was one ocean of flame. We destroyed everything; it was an awful sight; ships, stores, houses, all in one common ruin. The unfortunate inhabitants were like madmen; it was a sad sight to see the creatures; many a man rose yesterday in good circumstances, and that night was a ruined man; at a mile off we were scorched in the boats. We left that night, and are now, at 11 a.m., going to Uleaborg, to do the same work.

"*June* 3.—We have destroyed Uleaborg; the land is one smoking ruin—for miles all is a smouldering fire. We left the ships at nine p.m. on Thursday—twenty boats. For three miles we rowed up the river, with ships and storehouses for pitch, and immense timber-yards on each side. We came to the town, all the inhabitants were up. Though it was midnight, it was just as bright as day—no resistance was offered, and we landed the marines. It then began to rain, and it never ceased till now (Saturday). We then began the work of destruction, and never left off till ten o'clock on Friday morning. I got hurt, however, in escaping from the fire, that at one time threatened to cut off our retreat. For nine mortal hours we were under the wet in the boats, and being the commanding officer's boat, we had to be the last to leave, and it was near costing us our lives, for we got hemmed in, in the river, by the fire. Twice we attempted to burst through it, and twice failed—at the third time the first lieutenant cried out, "pull, pull for dear life, one more attempt." For about 100 yards I had to close my eyes and put my hands to my face—I was scorched and roasted—my hair singed. We got out fainting and half-grilled, and on looking back nothing but a lurid mass of flame appeared where we had come through. The other boats on seeing us emerge from this wall of fire gave three cheers, as they said they never expected to see us again. We had a narrow escape, and lost one man—this morning some of his skull and spine were found burned to a cinder. It was a dreadful night's work as ever I was at, and a terrible.

"*Baro Sound, June* 22.—We arrived here from Oregund on Tuesday evening. On our arrival we found twenty-eight ships of the line, besides about six frigates and some steam sloops; of these we have some ten or twelve French ships; the French flag-ship is lying close to us—they form a noble show. Baro Sound is about fifteen miles S.W. of Elsingfors, which place can be seen from the mast-head. Sir Charles has been up close to Sweaborg with the fleet, and left some half-dozen of 50-gun frigates cruising off that port, one of which is constantly coming to the fleet with information, while another is instantly despatched to supply her place. To-day, all the fleet, with the exception of the sailing vessels, are to go to Cronstadt. We have orders to weigh at eight o'clock, a.m. After we have surveyed it—that is, the Leopard and half-a-dozen of heavily armed steam-frigates, with some of the line-of-battle ships—we are to proceed to Boomar, and, if possible, reduce it without delay. Boomar was the place we were going to, you may recollect, when we got ashore with the Valorous about two months ago. The best possible feeling exists between the officers of the two fleets; nothing but constant interchange of civilities. The weather is extremely hot; a week ago we were freezing in the ice. We are lying about a mile from the nearest point of land, and the French soldiers (for there are about 200 in each ship) go daily to exercise on shore. It is now drawing near eight o'clock, when we are to "shorten-in" and weigh. I will bid you good bye; I fancy we shall be at Cronstadt to-morrow noon; how soon after we may be at Boomar I cannot tell. Farewell." —(Chronicle.)

DENMARK.—*Warlike Movements.*—Our Copenhagen correspondent writes, under date of July 3:—

The mysterious Danish armaments now begin to excite a certain anxiety. German recruits continue to pour into Copenhagen; cannon and war materials are distributed; the garrison of "Tre Cronor" batteries is largely increased; naval arrangements continue; a fleet will be formed for exercise; and, in fact, a strange warlike activity prevails. "The allies may take Cronstadt," a certain minister is said to have uttered, "but I defy them to touch "Tre Cronor"—a foolish bravado, probably never spoken; but characteristic of the man and the moment. Now, besides a great many other points, one question continually recurs—Who is to pay all this? Who is to discharge the enormous costs of the cavalry regiment illegally raised, and the millions required for the new fortifications, and the immense sums daily squandered in military demonstrations against England and France, or else against the man in the moon? Perhaps not Hansen and Bille, for they are not worth a shilling. Perhaps the same fund as enables Count Moltke to swamp the duchies with gratis copies of the Russian *Kœbenhavns-Posten*. In the month of June 2130 ships passed the Sound. During the first six months of this year over 7500 vessels passed, to 6615 last year, making a surplus of 900 ships. This is to be explained by the warlike movements here, and the immense number of transports employed.—(Chronicle.)

PROJECTED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.—The following appears in two of our morning contemporaries, the *Chronicle* and *Daily News*:—

A request, it was understood, was submitted to the Cabinet Council held on Saturday last, for permission to allow Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, with the fleet under his command, to attack Cronstadt. Sir James Graham, G.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of Newcastle, War Minister, attended a Privy Council, held on Monday by the Queen, to consider the same application and resolution of the Cabinet Council; and, although the result has not transpired, the dispatch of Brigadier Gen. H. D. Jones, and a company of Royal Sappers and Miners from Chatham, leave little doubt as to the answer sent to the gallant admiral in command of the Baltic fleet. The Dauntless, screw steam frigate, brought home the application from Sir C. Napier, and is now on her way back with the answer, after having been personally visited, at Sheerness, by Sir James Graham, who placed his son on board, and a son of the Duke of Newcastle, who have been appointed as midshipmen in screw steam ships serving in the Baltic, where they may have an opportunity of witnessing what can be done by the aid of screw steam ships carrying more powerful armaments and large guns with longer ranges than have ever previously been engaged in naval warfare.—(Standard.)

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at the Foreign Office at two o'clock.—(Globe.)

The Queen had a dinner party yesterday at Buckingham Palace. The company included the Duchess of Kent, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, Countess Granville, Earl of Mulgrave, Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps, Sir G. Couper, and Admiral Meynell.—(Post.)

The Queen and Prince Albert yesterday and the day before made an inspection of the Crystal Palace, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa. The royal party left the Palace shortly before the admission of the public.—(Post.)

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent yesterday, at her residence, Clarendon-house, St. James's.—(Post.)

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—The Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewska will leave town this evening, on their way to Switzerland, where they propose to make some stay. The harassing duties imposed on his Excellency during the protracted and difficult negociations in which he has been engaged for several months, constitute a strong claim for some relaxation, and the Imperial government is so sensible of this that it has accorded the *congé*, of which the ambassador will avail himself for a few weeks.—(Post.)

Lord Howden, our Minister at Madrid, has arrived in town from the continent.—(Post.)

Rear-Admiral M. F. F. Berkeley, First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, left Whitehall yesterday, and proceeded by railway to Dover, where he is to embark in the Vivid for Calais, to be present at the embarkation of the French troops in the English ships of war appointed to convey them to the Baltic.—(Times.)

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—We have every reason to believe that some very important changes are about to take place in the Staff appointments at the Horse Guards. Lieut.-Col. Fortescue Graham, who lately proceeded to the Mediterranean to succeed Lieut.-Col. Pratt, as Commandant of the Marines in the Black Sea fleet, has been nominated Royal Marine Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Col. Menzies, K.H., promoted to be Major-General.—(U. Service Gazette.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following is the Account for the week ending July 1:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	27,483,985	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities.	2,984,900
		Gold Coin, Bullion	13,483,985
		Silver Bullion....	—
	£27,483,985		£27,483,985

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital..........	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..........	10,332,795
Rest..........	3,229,791	Other securities..	16,750,401
Public deposits (includ. Excheq. Sav. Banks, Commission. of Nat. Debt, & Div. Accounts)	5,315,198	Notes..........	7,385,205
Other deposits..	11,119,344	Gold and Silver Coin..........	731,613
Seven-day and other bills.......	982,681		
	£35,200,014		£35,200,014

The above return, for the week ending the 1st inst., when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities, an increase of *Public Deposits* of £462,393; an increase of *Other Deposits* of £1,004,961; an increase of *Rest* of £27,268; and an increase of *Seven-day and other Bills* of £14,395.

In the Assets the return shows an increase of *Other Securities* of £1,166,394; a decrease of *Reserve of Notes* of £133,195; a decrease of *Gold and Silver Coin* of £5,727; and an increase in the *Government Securities* of £481,545.

The *Bullion* in the Issue and Banking Department together amounted to £14,215,598, which, as compared with £13,869,975, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £345,633.

The *Notes* in circulation amounted to £20,098,780, which, as compared with £19,614,235, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £484,545.

This statement presents one feature of a remarkable kind. It will be seen that, notwithstanding an increase in the amount of the Private Deposits of one million sterling, there is an increase in the amount of the Private Securities of one million sterling also. The Bullion had increased to the extent reported by us during the week.—(Chronicle.)

THE GREAT FAILURE AT TRIESTE.—After announcing the suspension of M. Spiridone Gopcewitch, (already made known by telegraph), our City correspondent writes:—

It appears that M. Gopcewitch has purchased great quantities of corn in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, and that the Russian government have prohibited its exportation. In the emergency thus created he lately proceeded to St. Petersburg to solicit from the Emperor some relaxation, obtaining an advance of £100,000 from capitalists at Vienna and Trieste to avert a stoppage meanwhile. His journey, however, has been fruitless, and the suspension of the house is therefore announced. The lowest amount at which his liabilities are estimated seems to be £250,000, and they are probably much larger, as it is said that the wheat purchased by him in the Sea of Azoff alone was to the value of £150,000, and that in the Black Sea the total was still more considerable.—(Times.)

FAILURES IN JUNE.—The following able article on this subject, from the *Bankers' Magazine*, is not without a certain commercial interest:—

During last month several failures have occurred, among the principal of which are the following. The strain upon credit, though severe in some quarters, has not created much alarm, but the effect has been felt not only in this country but also in America. Omitted from our list are two or three insignificant firms, whose liabilities are very trifling in amount:—Shuttleworth and Co., London, auctioneers; Sanderson and Reid, London, manufacturers; S. Zagury, London, foreign merchant; Davidson and Gordon, London, colonial brokers; J. and J. Hall, Nottingham, hosiery exporters; T. Taylor and Sons, Bradford, woollen manufacturers; Howatts, Moon, and Co., Bradford, woollen manufacturers; Halstead and Co., Bradford, woollen manufacturers; Wright, Williams, and Co., New Orleans, general merchants; Platt and Sons, Philadelphia, East Indian and Californian merchants; Hall Brothers, New York, merchants, hosiery importers; Julius Steding, Moscow, merchant. This list, although not a long one, presents a considerable amount of liabilities. Shuttleworth and Co. fail with debts to the extent of about £25,000, and the assets appear to be considerable. Sanderson and Reid have stopped for a limited sum, and the prospects of liquidation have not been made public. In the case of S. Zagury, the liabilities are placed at about £20,000 to £25,000. Davidson and Gordon's suspension is the most important of the metropolitan firms. They have engaged in a distillery business, besides their colonial produce and metal agencies, and have unfortunately contracted very large responsibilities. The assets are quite uncertain, owing to the deranged state of their affairs. Proceedings in bankruptcy have already been commenced against the partners, who were connected with Sargant, Gordon, and Co., who failed in the crisis of 1847-48. The manufacturing suspensions involve liabilities to the extent of about £200,000 to £300,000. Taylor and Sons, of Bradford, and J. and J. Hall, of Nottingham, are the chief; but it is impossible at present to say what will be the ultimate dividends paid. In both instances, however, they are expected to be favourable. J. and J. Hall, of Nottingham, and Hall and Co., of New York, are identical firms, and arrangements for liquidation will be made in America. The suspension of J. Steding, of Moscow, is for about £40,000.—(Chronicle.)

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.—The report of the special commission, which is destined to introduce great changes in the rule hitherto followed for military promotion was last night laid before the House of Commons. The following are its recommendations:—

1. That officers, after actually serving, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of, or as second lieutenant-colonels of regiments, as mounted officers of the Guards, field officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, or on the staff in situations necessarily held by lieutenant-colonels for three years, be given the rank of full colonel.

2. That existing field officers be allowed to rise by brevet, as under the regulations now in force; but no officer not now of the rank of field officer to rise from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel otherwise than by three years' service in the former rank, or as a reward for distinguished service, or as now, by appointment as a Queen's aide-de-camp.

3. That your Majesty should more freely exercise your undoubted power of appointing colonels to commands as major-generals, with temporary rank as such; that this should be done, more especially as regards commands abroad, and without regard to seniority. That, in like manner, the temporary rank of lieutenant-general or general be given to officers appointed to commands and selected from the list of colonels or general officers whenever the convenience of the service requires it.

4. That general periodical brevets be prospectively abolished.

5. That there shall be a fixed establishment of general officers.

6. That in addition to the general officers being colonels of regiments, there shall be 100 general officers in the receipt of unattached pay of £1 5s. a-day, making a present total of 234 for the Guards and the Line; and that the list of general officers being colonels commandant of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, or colonels in receipt of their regimental pay, being unattached, shall consist of 24 for the Royal Artillery, and 12 for the Royal Engineers.

7. That those general officers in the receipt of the half pay of their last regimental rank be not included in the 234, but their names be printed, according to their seniority, on the same list with the others, as now. For convenience of reference, their names to have an asterisk prefixed to them.

8. That every vacancy on the fixed lists be filled by the promotion of the senior colonel of the branch of the service in which the vacancy occurs, qualified to succeed to the rank of major general under the regulations now in force—unless there should be a supernumerary major-general, in which case the supernumerary should fill the vacancy. If there be more than one supernumerary, a promotion shall take place on every second vacancy only, until the supernumerary number be reduced.

9. That promotions shall be made in the ranks of field officers below the rank of colonel from time, or as vacancies occur in the major-generals' list, with a view to secure to those officers that promotion which they would have obtained under the present system.

10. That, in addition to the colonels promoted by seniority to be major-generals under the foregoing rules, colonels in every branch of the service shall be eligible for promotion to the ranks of major-general, lieutenant-general, or general, either for brilliant service in the field, or, in consequence of their having held commands with temporary rank as general officers for five years during peace, or for any shorter period during war which may appear to the Commander-in-Chief or the Master-General of the Ordnance to give them a just claim to have their temporary rank made permanent. In the case of officers promoted to the rank of general officers as a reward for brilliant service in war, the promotions to be given in such form as your Majesty may be pleased to determine, the recommendation, in which the services of the officer shall be detailed, being made public, with a view to insure the responsibility which ought to attach to an appointment thus made out of the regular course of army promotions.

11. That the rank of field marshal shall be given without reference to seniority.

12. That any captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel may be rewarded by promotion for brilliant service in the field; in case, however, where such promotions would deprive the officer of regimental employment, by which the interest, both of the service and the officer might be prejudiced, brevet rank may be given, to be converted into regimental rank at the earliest subsequent period the above considerations will admit of.

13. That the command of battalions in the Ordnance corps be given without reference to seniority, in the same manner as the coloneleies of regiments to the officers whose services appear the best to entitle them to such a distinction.

14. That your Majesty should exercise your undoubted power of selecting officers of all ranks in the Ordnance corps for service, and give such rank or promotion to such officers as their merits may appear to require, without regard to their seniority in the corps.

15. That the commands of general officers and situations on the staff, both at home and abroad, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by re-appointment.

16. That the practice of appointing a second lieutenant-colonel to regiments serving in India, one of whom is frequently withdrawn from his regiment to command as brigadier, be discontinued. Instead of this arrangement, officers to be appointed, with temporary rank as major-generals, to hold the command now given to brigadiers, leaving the regimental officers to perform their own proper duties when one lieutenant-colonel would be sufficient for each regiment in India, as elsewhere.

17. That the power of selling out of the army, the name of the officer being retained on the Army List in italics, by the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, which is now confined to full colonels and officers having the Order of the Bath, shall be extended to all field-officers.

18. That the retired full pay list be prospectively fixed for the Ordnance corps at £48,000, and for the rest of the army at £60,000.

19. Each officer to receive a step of rank, together with the full pay of the rank from which he retires, and the existing restrictions as to the numbers who may annually retire in the Ordnance Corps to be done away with.

20. That the additional £100 a-year to 20 lieutenant colonels on the half-pay list be discontinued, subject to existing interests. The 20 lieutenant-colonels now receiving it to be offered the new retirement, or to continue on the active list as now, at their option, but no successors to be appointed to their vacancies.

The report is signed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lords Hardinge, Cathcart, Grey, Panmure, Seaton, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. E. Ellice, Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir Hew D. Ross, and Col. Knollys. —(Times.)

A General Order has been issued to the effect that men offering to enlist, if medically found fit for the service, may be taken up to the age of 30 years.—(U. Service Gazette.)

COAST-GUARD.—The pay of the deputed mariners and mariners of the revenue cruisers, has been increased, the former from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per day, and the latter from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per day. The age of entering for boys of cruisers has also been altered, and boys of the second class may now enter between 13 and 15 years, and of the first class between 15 and 18 years.—(Civil Service Gazette.)

Yesterday the first sale of a Russian prize since the commencement of the war took place in the Captains' room at Lloyd's, and attracted a number of persons. The ship is called the Fenix, or Phœnix. She is 480 tons burden, and was built last year. She was offered to the highest bidder by Lachlan and Macleod, the Admiralty brokers, and was knocked down at £4,770. The next Russian vessels to be sold are the Wasthi, and the Johannes Christoph. —(Times.)

OUR SOLDIERS IN TURKEY.—A correspondent writes:—

Several letters have been received at Manchester, by soldiers' wives left there, from their husbands, who at the time of writing were on the march from Varna. The writers complain of their treatment in respect of food, stating that they had been marched ten miles per day under a hot sun, with only one meal per day. They fix ten miles as the maximum of a day's march. They blame the Queen (of course they mean the government), that the commissariat is not better managed, observing that as they are out to fight their country's battles, they think the least that could be done for their comfort would be to supply them with a fair quantity of food. They say that at the time of writing they had eaten only one meal per day for three days in succession. The poor women receiving these letters are unwilling to allow of their publication, from a fear that obstacles may be thrown in the way of future letters being forwarded to them; and, poor creatures, they have learnt to prize such communications too highly, from the postal difficulties hitherto subsisting, lightly to risk their loss.—(Daily News.)

PIRACY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.—Letters from Smyrna and other ports, show that piracy in the Archipelago does not diminish. A Dutch vessel arrived at Queenstown reports having been attacked, in April last, by two piratical boats, and to have very narrowly escaped seizure. The telegraphic report received from Smyrna states that up to 28th June piracy had increased. From the period that has elapsed since these depredations became so serious, it is thought by the mercantile interest that sufficient time has elapsed for the organization of means to put an effectual stop to them.—(Chronicle.)

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION OF 1855.—A preliminary meeting of the manufacturers of Manchester was held in the Mayor's parlour yesterday, to decide upon the steps to be taken for bringing this subject prominently before the inhabitants of the district, in compliance with an invitation which had been received by the Mayor from the Board of Trade. After much discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that it is of the greatest national importance that the staple manufactures of Manchester and Salford, both as respects the more expensive kinds of produce, as well as produce of a cheaper description, should be satisfactorily represented in Paris at the Exhibition of 1855, and that the mayor be requested to invite the attention of the various trades to a meeting to be held at the Town-hall, on Thursday next, on this subject. A resolution was also passed appointing a committee to make arrangements for such meeting. —A meeting, convened by the Mayor, on the subject of the French Exhibition of next year, was also held in Birmingham yesterday. Mr. Cole, C.B., attended. The Mayor said that everything which could be ought to be done to assist the French, if only for the reason that they so admirably and cordially assisted us in 1851. A lengthened statement was subsequently made by Mr. Cole, chiefly elucidatory of the plan and of the proposed arrangements for carrying it out. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted in favour of taking measures for securing the representation of Birmingham manufactures at the approaching Exhibition. The plan and the arrangements have been so favourably received at Birmingham that there is no doubt of there being an immense display of its manufactures at Paris. (Daily News.)

M. Kossuth on Thursday addressed crowded audiences in Glasgow, who seem, from the reports, to have been highly gratified with the oratory of the rhetorical patriot. Beyond the usual amount of fine words M. Kossuth's addresses contained nothing, and meant less.—(Chronicle.)

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The following is extracted from our provincial contemporaries:—

Durham.—The late general rains have had the most beneficial effect upon the crops. The wheat is thick upon the ground, and strong in the ear, and is now in full blossom, with every prospect of a good crop. Potatoes and turnips look also remarkably well. The grass, too, has come on amazingly, and several crops of clover have been cut down last week. There is every prospect, from the general appearance of the crops, that we will this year have a bountiful supply of vegetable produce.

Cambridgeshire.—The crops of all sorts of corn in our neighbourhood present a most luxuriant appearance; and should the weather continue favourable, an abundant harvest may be anticipated. The turnips are looking well. The hay harvest has progressed in a most favourable manner; a good quantity is got in, and in tolerable condition.

The Highlands.—This has been a week of heavy drenching rain, and the farmers are now calling out for dry weather and heat. Wheat, which is now in blossom, and which from the first promised to be strong and heavy, rather than of fine quality, has been still further deteriorated, though probably the crop will be as abundant as was expected before the heavy fall of rain. Farmers fear that this weather will produce rust and other kindred evils. Oats and barley, not being so far advanced, suffer less; and potatoes, especially in light soils, are rather benefitted than otherwise. So much rain does no good to the turnip crop, and a newly-mown grass field exposed to such a day as Monday last would be seriously injured.—(Globe.)

THE ARMY.

1st King's Dragoon Guards, Portobello Barracks, Dublin. A troop, under Capt. Paynter, has proceeded to Belfast, on its way to Hamilton, to be stationed there. Capt. Nisbet's troop, and Lieut. Crewe and another troop, are stationed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The 7th Queen's Hussars has despatched a squadron from Piershill, Edinburgh, for England.

The depot of the 1st Royal Dragoons, consisting of 60 horses, 43 men, and 4 officers, have arrived at Canterbury from Manchester.

A draft of the 4th King's Own has proceeded from Templemore to Cork, to embark for Turkey, where the service companies now are.

The 1st division of the 12th, 1st bat., have embarked for Melbourne in the Camperdown. The 2d division, under Lieut.-Col. Brooke, will embark in the Empress Eugénie, for the same destination.

The 1st division of the 27th, Inniskilling, comprising three companies, under Major Touzel, has proceeded from Cork to Queenstown, and embarked in the Soubahdar for Calcutta.

The 35th, Royal Sussex, are under orders for Calcutta, and will sail this month.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.
(From the Army List for July.)

GENERALS—Sir P. Maitland, Col. 17th F., London; Sir Loftus Otway, Col. 84th F., London.

LIEUT.-GENERAL—C. Turner, Colonel 19th F., London.

LIEUT.-COLONELS—Moore, 6th Dragoons, burnt on board the Europa, on passage to Turkey; C. A. West, Lieut.-Gov. Languard Fort.

MAJORS—C. R. Wright, ret. full pay, 43d F.; N. E. Yarburgh, h.-p. 3d Prov. Batt. Mil.

CAPTAINS—Wallace, 7th F., Turkey; J. Foulston, h.-p., 27th F.; Lewis, h.-p., 74th F.; W. H. Hadfield, h.-p., Unat.; G. F. Long, h.-p., Unat.; T

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. De Bernardy, 31, Charing-Cross.—Cowie and Sons, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—Smith and Son, 136, Strand.—Barker, 12, Birchin-lane.—Dawson, 74, Cannon-street.—Deacon, 3, Walbrook.—Munden Hammond, 27, Lombard-street.—May, 33, Gracechurch-street.—Newton and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. Thomas and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. Thomas, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 9-10 1854.

The Week at Home and Abroad.—"Thank God, there is a House of Lords!"—Cobbett's exclamation was never so applicable as it was last night, at a time when peculiar attention was drawn to the proceedings of the Peers. They had before them the Oxford University Bill in committee. Great fears were entertained that the bill would be reduced to a condition satisfactory only for Lord Derby and his friends; but the result has refuted fears and gone beyond hopes. The amendments of Lord Derby were negatived by decisive majorities; others, by Lord Ward and the government, tending to restore the parts damaged in the Commons, were carried triumphantly. It turns out that Ministers are stronger in the Upper House than in the Lower; also, that they are not strong in proxies alone, for they had their victories in committee, and Lord Derby's supposed personal influence could not muster a majority of attendance. Evidently the Lords, to whom this debate was creditable for its calm, businesslike, and rational tone, do reflect more upon consequences than the Commons as now constituted; perhaps because they are in reality more responsible. In the other House, Ministers have continued to be less happy. The Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill has been given up; and, by asking leave to reintroduce a modified form of his Police Bill, without success, Lord Palmerston has as it were encored the failure of that measure. The amount of time consumed in the Commons upon religious matters has this week been as great as the results are trifling. Every kind of opportunity is taken for the purpose. Mr. Gladstone's bill for bringing under the control of parliament that part of the gross revenue hitherto stopped to pay for the cost of collection, &c., has been made the occasion for a debate about Maynooth. The annual occasion for mentioning the Regium Donum for Ireland called out Mr. Bright and the standing objectors to that questionable gratuity. A whole day was spent in an adjourned debate—again adjourned—upon the propositions incorporated in Mr. Sergeant Shee's book about the Irish Church Temporalities; an historical controversy which had neither beginning nor end on that day any more than in the present year.

A plan has at last been constructed for relieving the army of the dead weight of superannuated officers who now encumber the list and even claim promotion to active service. The path of promotion is to be made free to men capable of active service, while the Crown will be unembarrassed in the election and appointment of efficient servants. Described in general terms, the plan is this. Officers of high standing are to be promoted, both in rank and pay, upon going into actual retirement. Promotion by seniority will continue in the regimental ranks of officers, except that of colonel, which will be only obtained by three years of actual service in the rank below it. The Crown is recommended to use greater freedom in the appointment of officers to temporary general commands; while promotion for service in the field is relieved from most of the restrictions that now fetter it. Thus, a species of "siding" is constructed, by which the officers of rank who crowd the train at the head of the army may be induced to retire to their private estates for the enjoyment of dignity and comfort, while the main line is left open for the "express-train" of officers on service. Proceeding from a commission which may be said to represent all parties in the House of Commons, past as well as future administrations, the civil as well as the military, the report is one amongst many public signs that our government does not expect the present war to be of brief continuance. Whether for peace or war, the plan will afford a real improvement. While it will probably involve an immediate increase or expense, prospectively it will greatly diminish expense by relieving the army of the dead-weight; and it perfectly harmonises with Mr. Gladstone's financial principle of providing for the present war by the means of the present day.

Almost daily the telegraph has been announcing the actual receipt of the Russian reply at Vienna, and the attack on Cronstadt by the combined fleet; and down to last night we were not sure whether we had a real hold of the truth about the more probable of those two events. With respect to the Baltic, the joint business of the telegraph in putting forward the new report of one day has been to contradict the report of the preceding day; and although the attack upon Cronstadt has been prospectively fixed, the historical account of the transaction shrinks to the apocryphal statement, that some English vessels fired at a Russian steamer, somewhere in the neighbourhood of that fortress. We might indeed have been sure that if Sir Charles Napier really intends to venture upon so unexpected a blow as the storming of Cronstadt, he would not send an advertisement of the fact to the newspapers. There is indeed, we know already, one result of sending the combined fleet to the Baltic. It has not sailed triumphantly up the Neva; it has not taken St. Petersburg; but it has caused the Czar to concentrate in and around his capital 160,000 of the very flower of his troops. Thus by that maritime diversion the best of his army is drawn off from service in the South. Whatever opportunity may be offered by the attack upon Russia in the Baltic and the Euxine for the uprising of any "nationalities" on the Continent, we have already realised that one advantage of the diversion.—With regard to the war near the Danube, it may be said that we are still awaiting the definite report of those new positions which we were anticipating last week, and which we have this week additional reason to anticipate. If we have not yet the text of the Russian reply, current reports represent it as being equivalent to non-compliance with the Austrian demand. If the young Emperor had to undergo a real tribulation of mind in severing from his great ally and plunging into the troubles of war, the whole arrangement of his administration, the march of troops, and the appointment of General Hess to the command of the army in Wallachia, are proofs that his alliance is not a pretence; while the new and comprehensive measures taken by Russia for the defence of her territory are evidence that in St. Petersburg the Austrian alliance with the West is regarded as a great fact.—(Spectator.)

Conservative Account of the News.—The answer of the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian note has not yet been received, but we have reason to believe that its contents are not altogether unknown. It will not in any way resemble those opposite versions of its import which have been given, with equal authority and positiveness, by English journals of considerable character. The Austrian note was not an ultimatum. The reply of the Emperor of Russia will recognise the result of recent events, and will indicate, in a spirit of conciliation, the basis of eventual arrangements. The anticipated collision between the Russian and Austrian armies is at present imaginary. The mission of Comte Leiningen to Constantinople, which was the prototype of that of Prince Menschikoff, was undertaken with the knowledge and approbation of the Emperor of Russia. It is not, therefore, probable that the consequences of Prince Menschikoff's mission, however deplorable, will lead to any material misunderstanding between the two Imperial courts. The state of health of the heir to the Russian empire, the Czarowitsch, occasions the greatest anxiety at St. Petersburg. His disorder is that of rapid decline. The accounts from our own forces are not satisfactory. The anticipated attacked on Cronstadt has no foundation. In the Baltic the want of gun-boats, and in the Black Sea the total break-down of our commissariat, have crippled all our operations. Admiral Dundas has reported to the Government that it would be as useless for the fleet alone to attack Sebastopol as to attack Gibraltar; that the great fortress must be assailed, at the same time, by an army; and that the army must consist of not less than 100,000 men. It is not likely that anything of importance will occur at the seat of war in either quarter during the present year. In the meantime, the proposition of an armistice will shortly ensue.—(Press.)

Projected Invasion of Cuba.—There is good reason for believing that another "filibustering" expedition is preparing in the Southern States of America against the island of Cuba. The affair is proceeding in strict accordance with established precedent. Men meet to subscribe dollars, to charter vessels, to purchase arms and ammunition, and to enlist desperadoes, with no more attempt at concealment than if they were arranging a "nigger" auction, or planning a new settlement in a swamp of the Mississippi. The project, of course, reaches the ears of the President, and also, of course, he issues his proclamation against it, which no one seems to think it worth while to treat with the slightest respect. "A hundred subscription-books are open," says a Southern journal, "and nearly half a million of dollars have been subscribed and paid in. Up to this time these *public* movements have encountered no obstacles, nor will they in future." The pretence for this piratical aggression would seem strange proceeding from any other country. The policy of the Governor of Cuba is described as brutal and barbarous beyond parallel. And for what reason, does the reader imagine? Simply because the African population is treated with more leniency than pleases the slave States of America. Marriages, it is alleged, are allowed between coloured people and whites; and negroes are enrolled in the militia. Such relaxations are urged to be inconsistent with "the long continuance of the institution of African slavery;" and the southern republicans are preparing for the conquest of the Queen of the Antilles, lest "unmitigated African barbarism should overtake and encompass one of the fairest isles that gem the bosom of old Ocean." As the "filibusters" thus far have closely followed the example of the Lopez enterprise, we hope that their expedition may be attended with precisely similar results. After what has passed, and the warnings they have received, these pirates are in no respect entitled to merciful consideration. They should be hunted down as pests of society, and common enemies to the peace of all nations. It is for the better portion of the American community to show by some decided and public expression of opinion that they hold these villanous expeditions in abhorrence, and that they are willing and able to assist in bringing the ringleaders to justice.—(Press.)

The Ministry.—Something is going on about the Ministry which looks very like a continuous sequel to the late unaccountable redistribution. The exact nature of the movement is not explained; but the remark that its overt signs are chiefly in the press does not explain it away. It may be that the press magnifies the facts of which it can lay hold, perhaps misrepresents them; but there *are* facts of some kind, and the wonderment about them is not limited to the press. The unexplained commotion is the subject of constant observation in society; and although the inferences or suppositions which connect the manœuvres with persons high in office may be very erroneous, they have for prima facie evidence something more than newspaper writing, and something more than avowals—for there are also silences. Journals noted for attachment to particular cliques, and for advocating individual claims, have not spared the rest of the Ministry in order to subserve those claims. The organs of Lord John Russell's friends have been very prominent; but is it conceivable that Lord John Russell should not have been as well able to suppress systematic attacks of this kind, by the firm and distinct expression of his disapproval, as Lord Palmerston also might on his part? "Thou canst not say that *I* did it,"—but what then? A movement was understood to be on foot in the City to get up a demonstration against Lord John's colleague; did that movement amongst Lord John's constituents receive the same high discouragement as the similar but less formidable movement against Lord John himself? On the contrary, leading Liberals are freely mentioned as uniting in their own persons, avowedly, enthusiastic devotion to Lord John with open animosity towards Lord John's chief colleague. Nor need we confine our evidence to incidents behind the scenes; there has also been the eloquent silence in both Houses of Parliament. "I have," says Lord Aberdeen in his speech of the 26th June, "I have perhaps more than any other man in this country struggled to preserve a state of peace"; but, he adds, "I wish to make war in order to obtain peace—to make war with the utmost vigour and determination. This, my Lords, I have not shrunk from; on the contrary, I have been ready to co-operate with my colleagues, and most urgent as to our hostile and warlike preparations; and *they will admit* that I personally have been more urgent than perhaps any other man in exhorting a speedy advance and concentration of the allied forces beyond the Balkans." The challenge to "my colleagues," though incidental, is distinct; and what is their response?—Dead silence. Not that opportunities have been wanting, even within Parliament, for Lord Aberdeen's colleagues to bring forward in his vindication that better knowledge of his sentiments and conduct which they possessed: he has repeatedly been attacked, in either House, for acting in a spirit presumed to be his, but in truth as much contrasted with his spirit as it was with that of the colleagues who were complimented by the comparison; but what answer came from those colleagues?—Not one. We readily confess that a better government than the present is not beyond the bounds of imagination. The Premier may be highminded, and his probity made it possible for him to secure a Cabinet when some of its present inmates had not an official roof to put their heads under; some of the members may be honest, but one of Lord Aberdeen's assailants confesses that a solitary able or honest man does not make a Ministry, when the others are not bound to united single action by party ties. A better Cabinet, therefore, is not abstractedly impossible. Is it practically impossible at the present moment? It is not for us to presume the negative: we await proof of the affirmative from those who have the new Cabinet in contemplation. We are not prepared to presume that a new construction would be a better construction. One thing we are sure every man with a sense, we will not say of honour, but of decency, will admit—that before any member of the present Ministry can take part in agitating the construction of a new one, even passively and by proxy, he ought to leave the present. Nay, any man who really thinks the present Cabinet a bad one might do his utmost to turn it out—ought to do so; but not while he sits in it. Something beyond personal honour dictates this course. Reforms and desirable improvements are to a great extent in abeyance, and we regret it; but there is not one reform or improvement which is so vitally needed, just now, as an efficient Administration. The one paramount duty of a patriot, therefore, is to rally round *the Queen's Government*. The duty ought especially to be recognized and obeyed by the Liberal party, because the present Ministry belongs to them at least more than to the tories; because the Liberals have to show by acts that they are not prone to resist a Government simply because it is a Government; and above all, because in the present war, not the interests of their country alone, but those of constitutional government through the influence of their country, are virtually at stake. It must be confessed, however, that in the absence of great and exciting measures of a domestic interest, the Liberals have grown languid for business, and have fallen into that abuse of the old English love of sports which makes them always ready for a fight. So that somebody will attack somebody, they will make a ring and cheer, no matter how unjust the attack, or how mischievous to Liberal interests. It is not so much malignity or unreasoning hostility by which Liberals sanction this licence to themselves; it is simple idle love of "fun" and recklessness of consequences. None, however, can feel the necessity of rallying to the government so much as those who are in office; none ought to know the duty better. How double then the treachery of those who could use the opportunities of office to carry on, within the ministry, the agitations of opposition! how great the misfortune of the country, if, amidst many disastrous but theoretically possible administration, the one actually created were a cabinet composed precisely of those treacherous men!—(Spectator.)

The Poor in London.—*Neglect of Public Health.*—Captain Hay's second report, just issued, on the operation of the Common Lodging-houses Act, should stimulate to the utmost every man's exertion to improve the dwellings of the poor. The act empowers magistrates to compel the fulfilment of certain conditions of wholesomeness in the case of common lodging-houses; and imperfect as its provisions are, inadequate as the whole act fairly may be called, the result is such as must convince every man of the use of active sanitary supervision. What nests of disease these houses used to be, we need not say. What are they now? Captain Hay reports that there are 1,441 upon the register, and 3,276 under observation; and that among 30,000 people who have lived in the registered houses during twelve months, the number of cases of fever has been only ten! Have we not need therefore to urge the extension of this kind of oversight? The act provides only for lodging-houses. There is no help that is real help against filth in the more private dwellings of the very poor. They are flooded by cesspools, drainless, shamefully dilapidated, and withal charged at a high rent to the tenant. Evidence enough appears in this report to show that feelings of humanity and decency alone will not cause, among the owners of such property, any active efforts to set these dwellings in order. It is a public necessity that no man should be allowed to offer for tenancy a house that is unfit for habitation. It is a home question to every man. If thirty thousand of the filthiest natives of London can by effective oversight get such amendment in their lodging as to give them nearly absolute immunity from fever, why should we delay the extension of such oversight to all house property? The demands of the law need not be vexatious. Little more is required than that men should not be placed under the necessity of living in the midst of their own worst filth. To another subject Captain Hay directs attention. Even the common lodging-houses are too dear for very poor men with families, and the establishments of the Societies for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes only provide lodgings for artizans and others who are several steps above the lowest grade. The very poor live by families in single rooms for which they pay two shillings and half-a-crown a week, though they can afford often but eighteen pence or a shilling. The rooms rented to these people, are of the most wretched character. Thought should be taken, therefore, for the lodging in cheap and clean rooms of this neglected class. "Accommodation," Captain Hay writes, "at a rental of a shilling or eighteen pence per week, as a maximum, for this class of poor, is what is urgently required, and should in some way be found." Unhappily, however, what is urgently required in the way of legislation is the last thing likely to be found. The expense attendant on sanitary legislation is indeed the most frequent objection to it, not only on the part of honourable legislators, but of those small house-owners and vestrymen who so resolutely oppose all measures that would compel them to put their houses in a condition fit for human habitation. The saving that would be effected by having fewer unpaying tenants through excessive sickness, and fewer empty tenements from premature deaths, is left out of the calculation of these sapient gentlemen. Compare the duration of life among the residents in healthy and unhealthy dwellings, and it will be no extravagant estimate to say that, by the inattention of the Legislature on this point alone, as many lives are lost every year in England as would more than suffice to make up for the drainage by emigration. Yet it requires the actual presence of an epidemic, amid circumstances calculated to excite immediate terror, to enforce the appliance of a remedy to such a state of things. Even as we write, instances crowd upon us. While just or unjust wrath is being heaped upon the Board of Health, and, out of vengeance for its supposed excess or perhaps its shortcomings in the way of interference, Lord Seymour and Sir Benjamin Hall make furious assaults upon the paid administrators of what little sanitary law we have, the same newspapers that report their speeches, report also incidents of which the eloquence ought to be more emphatic and convincing. What vested interest, what personal pique, concerns the whole body of the public so entirely as the verdict of the jury that on Thursday morning was sitting on the body of William Fleming? This was a poor silk-weaver of Bethnall-green, who dwelt in a district horrible to think about, and impossible to describe; whose "back-yard was in a most filthy and wretched state, from which an abominable stench arose;" whose miserable room was invaded "with soil which had flowed from the privy;" who lived, as hundreds of thousands in this great city live, breathing not air but an "effluvium overpowering and sickening;" and who finally died of malignant typhus fever "aggravated," said the jury, "by the filthy state of the premises in which he resided." In other words, William Fleming was a victim to the public neglect in such matters. And supposing the strong hand of the law were from this time forward to *compel* right to be done in every such case, without waiting till death steps in, is it conceivable that any honest man could receive wrong from such enactment? On the same morning when that inquest was sitting, a deputation of bone-crushers, knackers, glue-makers manure-makers, and others carrying on trades that poison all in densely-populated districts, went in deputation to Lord Palmerston to make representation against the Nuisances Removal Act; and on the evening of the same day Lord Seymour and Sir Benjamin Hall got up in the House of Commons to make representations against the Board of Health, and intercept the vote for its continuance. But is there no voice to speak also out of the graves of the William Flemings that abound in every churchyard? Lord Palmerston proposes to renew it for two years, subjecting it during that time strictly to the orders of the Home Office; and assuming that under a Home Office acting with promptitude and vigour the constitution of the Board may by this means be strengthened, we have no objection to the change. What alone we desire is an accession of strength to the influence that can at any time be brought to bear on the repressing of preventible disease. We think Sir Benjamin Hall's attack upon its members exaggerated and unfair; but if better public servants can be found,—men of more authority, or able to do the same or more in a better way,—let the old be dismissed, and by all means let us have new. Sure we are, however, that they who call upon us to destroy the existing machinery of sanitary legislation, imperfectly as we all know that it works, are not entitled to be heard unless they can at the same time show how it is to be reconstructed on a better principle.—(Examiner.)

Treaty between the United States and Japan.—The following is the text of this treaty, as given in the *China Mail* of 27th April (the substance has been already given from the American journals):—

Art. 1. Vessels of the United States of America resorting to the port of Cheang-ke, (Nangasaki?) will be supplied with water, wood, provisions, and coals, according to their wants. The Japanese will furnish anything they have. Payments are to be made in foreign gold and silver, and nothing else, as is the custom with the Chinese and the Dutch. But this arrangement shall not commence till the First Moon in the coming year. Five years afterwards another port will be opened.

2. If any vessel of the United States be wrecked on any part of the coast of Japan, vessels of that country will convey the crew to the port of Cheang-ke, and whatever may be saved from the wreck will be accounted for. When the new port is opened, five years hence, shipwrecked seamen will at their option be conducted there, or to Cheang-ke.

3. As it is difficult to know whether shipwrecked sailors are honest men or pirates, therefore they will not be permitted to go at pleasure anywhere else.

4. Cheang-ke is a port frequented by the Chinese and Dutch, and citizens of the United States resorting thither must conform to the established regulations, and not rove about on shore wherever they please.

5. After the opening of the port of Cheang-ke any alteration or addition to the present convention will be carefully weighed before being finally settled.

6. The Loo Choo Islands being at a great distance, the opening of a port there is not a question to be determined on at present.

7. Choong-t-in is also far off, and it is governed by an independent prince. Neither, therefore, is the opening of a port there a question to be decided at present. But the subject will be considered in the spring of next year, when the ships of the United States arrive at Cheang-ke.

Additional Article.—Ships of your honourable nation being short of provisions, fire-wood, or water, will have their necessities supplied at the port of Sang-kwoon-kong. But as that is also at a great distance, and it will take months to arrange the matter, therefore we shall commence from the 7th moon of the coming year in the autumn, according to our calendar.—(Atlas.)

The New American Tariff.—We find the following on this subject in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*:—

The New Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means is not entitled to much attention at present, inasmuch as it will probably never receive serious discussion in Congress, and certainly not before next winter. Considerable care has evidently been devoted to its various details, but its whole structure and object are in direct opposition to the scheme submitted at the opening of the session by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Guthrie's bill was framed with special reference to the large and accumulating surplus in the Treasury. Its aim was to remove an evil which the Administration did not regard as temporary but permanent, and which was proving a great embarrassment to the trade and the finances of the country. At the time we pointed out at length the defects of that scheme, showing its lack of symmetry, its want of adaptation to its purpose, its erroneous assumptions in regard to the extent of our foreign indebtedness and the prospective amount of imports, and its many unwarrantable discriminations and distinctions. We never supposed that Mr. Guthrie's bill would pass without material amendment, but we confess we were not prepared for so complete a renunciation of the whole plan and purpose of that bill as that exhibited in the measure just reported. This scheme makes little or no reduction of the revenue. It is expected that it will yield 47,000,000 dollars on the present basis of imports, and 50,000,000 dollars on the imports as increased by the probable operation of the bill. The revenue under the present system for the fiscal year ending June, 1851, was 49,000,000 dollars, in 1852 was 47,000,000 dollars, and in 1853 nearly 59,000,000 dollars. Taking ordinary years as a standard, the operation of the new system would effect an increase instead of a reduction. This is an extraordinary change in the economical policy so ostentatiously put forward by the Administration at the commencement of its career. The *Union* explicitly declares that the House Committee have acted in full concurrence with the Administration in the preparation of this bill, and thereby undesignedly involves the Administration in a flagrant inconsistency. But the change is easily enough accounted for. Money is more prized than it was six months ago, and a full treasury is found to be a most effectual help in forwarding party schemes. The treaty with Santa Anna and the designs upon Spain will require all the available surplus funds in the treasury, and forbid the cutting off any of its future resources. An overflowing exchequer is a misfortune to every country; it is almost certain to engender corruption, stimulate ambition, and more or less pervert Government from its just line of duty. Its pernicious effects upon the character of the Government far exceed any detriment that would be sustained by the country in its financial interests on account of the accumulation of idle capital. In the present state of the country, an annual deficit, as regards even its ordinary and necessary expenses, would be an annual blessing. The want of money is, in private life, often the most effectual of all safeguards against indulgence in evil courses where there is no sufficient strength of character, and the same privation would, we believe, do much towards securing the country from the evils of the party now in power. A tariff bill realising this object would doubtless prove acceptable to all classes of intelligent men; and its details, if they were in the least degree reasonable, would be accepted with little disposition to complain. But a bill of this character, framed unmistakably to facilitate extravagant appropriations and promote new schemes of governmental action, would merit rejection, though its separate features were fair and unobjectionable, which in this measure they are certainly not. This Administration does not deserve the confidence of the people, and the party which supports it ought not to be trusted with one dollar of public money which is not indispensable to the necessary operations of Government. Great complaint has been made of the indolence and inefficiency of the present Congress; but there are few evils without some compensating advantage. This new tariff scheme is a bad measure, but there is every reason to believe that it will share the fate which so many good measures have shared, and die a natural death on the table of the house. If useful enactments cannot be had, there is at least some solace in the reflection, that the same cause likewise exempts us from those which would prove pernicious. Insufficient legislation is always preferable to legislation over much.—(Spectator.)

Items from Varna.—The following extract from a letter just received from the Camp, near Varna, will be found interesting:—

A few days ago we marched nine miles towards Schumla, and here we are now in a beautiful country, high in spirits and the camp suffering scarcely anything from sickness. I believe towards the Balkan range the air is particularly pure; the natives seem robust and healthy, but on the low grounds, about the Danube, severe fevers are to be dreaded. I must not forget to tell you that we also lost, near Varna, a fine young Artilleryman, aged 20, by drowning. His body became entangled in some rushes, and was found merely by accident. A Rifleman was bathing, when suddenly the head and shoulders of the dead man started up before the affrighted soldier. The deceased was a great favourite with officers and men, and in the loneliness of this vast and quiet district these visitations are felt keenly by the thoughtful. The other day we were ordered to advance 10 miles farther on, but as the morning was very wet, our departure was somewhat delayed, and well it was so, for a counter order came at half-past seven, saying, "Stop!" No one knows anything of the *modus operandi*. Some hear that we are to attack and occupy Odessa; others, that when we are in full force we shall march down at once and relieve Silistria; but all this is mere camp chat, which has its stories as well as its officers of the day. The French encampment is somewhat ahead of ours. I wish you could see the large flocks and herds around us, you would say there is no fear of our starving for the present. The Bulgarians have deserted their villages, and driven their cattle towards the Balkan for protection. I am encamped somewhat apart from the turmoil of the main body, and am comfortably posted in the midst of a set of very agreeable officers. You have, I understand, strange stories about the cutting off adventurous aides-de-camp by the ever-active Cossacks; we have rumours as strange of Russian disasters; but we can never arrive at anything very definite, as Omer Pacha has forbidden any post-horses between Schumla and Varna. His reason is, I fancy, the fear of spies. This is, indeed, a lovely country; but not a spot is cultivated, although the soil is 10 or 12 feet deep. The clothing and verdure like those of the most thoroughly cultivated park in England. Horses we found very cheap at first. I bought a very good pony for £3 8s.; on starting he was thin, but now he begins to look quite respectable. We have, I am happy to say, a young and active chaplain with us, who seems very desirous of doing his duty. As each division has but one clergyman, I do not know what would be done if any one of them fell sick. As it is, the senior chaplain will have to remain at Scutari instead of coming up with the head-quarters, at least, until further assistance shall have been provided from home. Should there be a general hospital also at Varna, the sick, I fear, will be without spiritual care as soon as the whole army advances. On Sunday we had three services, one for the Sappers and Miners and two for the Brigades. The cavalry are posted nine miles from us, at a place called Devna. We are hourly expecting to hear that more troops have reached Varna from Scutari. I must not forget the important fact that geese and fowls are cheap. I have a fine goose hanging to be cooked to-day for dinner, and three fowls picketed outside the tent. I do not think I have anything farther of interest at present, but whenever anything worth hearing turns up, I will not fail to give you a line."—(W. News.)

French Zouaves.—A writer in the *National Miscellany*, gives the following graphic sketch of these Gallic moss-troopers:—

Leaving our senators sitting, I turned down the narrow streets, and soon perceived, from the glistening of arms, and flutter of red pantaloons, that I had come in for the passage of companies of Zouaves from shipboard to their camp. I looked with much interest on these men. They are mostly French soldiers, formed for service in Africa, and wearing an eastern dress. Smart, free, soldier-like fellows as ever stepped. Each one had a look of independent daring and intelligence; and though carrying a heavy load, it did one good to see how he walked away with it. But they had a fierce cast of countenance rather, as though come of unscrupulous deeds in the country they have just left. Nevertheless to accost them, nothing could be more civil and well spoken. The above character—most strikingly read in their bearing—was given me by several officers of other regiments, who said they were fine soldiers, but very devils, and requiring great management: "Ils ne sont pas tendres ces gaillards-là—ils commencent par vous couper la tête." They wear the fez cap (the tassel not only becoming, but protecting the back of the head), have their bronzed neck bare, and their garments perfectly loose. The French soldiers everywhere are most interested in our men, claim companionship, and very knowingly examine all their appointments. (I wish to goodness they could find a single thing to imitate.) "Capitaine," said one fellow, a fine truculent-looking Zouave, "c'est malchanceux. Nous voulons faire la connaissance de vos gens—on voit qu'ils desirent fraterniser avec nous, et on ne comprend pas un mot de ce qu'on se dit." "Sergent," said another (for they cannot made head or tail of our uniforms), tapping his chest, "vous êtes Anglais—moi Fr-r-rançais; nous étions ennemis autrefois—camarade aujourd'hui; mais rivaux encore—oui! sur le champ de bataille. La main!" cried my hero, and seized me with his hand of horn.—(Atlas.)

Medical Staff of the Turkish Army.—A letter on this interesting subject has reached us from Sir John Davy, inspector-general of Army Hospitals, of which we subjoin the most salient points:—

The correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter from Constantinople, adverts to the very defective state of the medical staff of the Turkish army, directed by a Turk of no energy, composed of youths from the medical schools without experience, of surgeons, some of them Turks, some foreigners, the former averse from surgical operations of all kinds, many of the latter leaving disgusted at the want of science and even of humanity in their Turkish fellow labourers. This sad account of the medical department of the Turkish army at present, reminds me of what I myself witnessed, when sent by our government in 1840 to Constantinople in charge of a mission, with the excellent intent—would that I could say accomplished—of a reformatory kind, which, had it been accomplished, would now have insured the Turkish armies an efficient medical staff, and the Turkish soldiers the comforts and benefit of well-regulated military hospitals. The then existing evils of the medical department were of the worst kind, perhaps even worse than now, for I would fain hope that the plans then proposed, and the suggestions offered, may have had some beneficial effect. In a work published on my return I have given some illustrative details; for instance, how in Syria, after the taking of Acre, and whilst plague prevailed in the province, the hospitals were sometimes without medical officers, medical officers without medicines, surgeons without instruments, and the majority of the so-called medical officers mere pretenders, uneducated, taken from servile situations. Even within the precincts of the capital, and under the eye of the head of the department, if he ever entered the hospitals, I witnessed horrors which cannot be described in a few words; one instance may suffice; it occurred during a visit to one of their largest military hospitals, and when the chief himself, the Hakim Basshi, was expected, and preparations in accordance made for his reception. About to step into one ward, I was pulled back, being told that it was too offensive to be endured; and which on entering I found truly to be most offensive and a scene of horror. It was a dysenteric ward, crowded with patients, labouring under the terrible disease in its different stages, lying on mattresses on the floor so close together that it was difficult to step between them; ill attended, ill provided, almost neglected; and this whilst there were bouquets of flowers in the passages and in some of the show-wards. I shall adduce only one instance more, and that illustrative of their surgery. In the hospital of the Imperial Guard at Scutari, commonly averaging three hundred patients, the only instruments belonging to the surgical department were those of an old case, judging from appearance more than a century old, out of repair, and unfit for use. An amputation had not been performed there for many years, or any important surgical operation. If it be asked what was the reason of the failure alluded to, the want of success of our mission, I have no hesitation in stating that the main cause was the want of disposition on the part of the Turkish Government to carry any reform into effect, and a stubborn determination to resist it. Another cause, subordinate indeed, but not the less real, existed in our own Government. It was Lord Palmerston, when Foreign Minister, who saw in this defective state of the medical departments of the Turkish army a source of weakness. It was under his administration that the attempt was made to introduce a better system, and which probably would have been accomplished had he remained in office. Certainly on his Lordship's quitting office, succeeded by Lord Aberdeen, all hope of success terminated, and I thought it necessary to apply for the recall of myself and party. The hopelessness of our efforts was indicated on the change of Administration by the immediate cessation of even the pretence of a desire to make any changes, except of the most trivial kind. Our enlightened Ambassador, then Lord Ponsonby, knowing the character of the Government, had indeed forewarned me of the result. In the last note with which he honoured me, sanctioning my departure, he reminded me of it: his words were, "I cannot but regret the blindness of the Porte to its own interest; but you well know that I foresaw the triumph of selfish views over reason." The Turkish troops in the war in progress have shown their old valour; justifying a remark I formerly made, that the Turkish people seem little liable to change, that is to deteriorate. Of their capacity to improve, no one acquainted with them can entertain a doubt. I have seen a young Turkish gentleman reading with zest Milton and Shakspeare in the originals. I have seen Turkish youths students of medicine, engaged in dissection: it was the first attempt made in practical anatomy in the new school of medicine—the first, I believe, ever made in Constantinople; and, putting aside all ideas of defilement, they entered on the study in earnest zeal: indeed I never saw students more interested, as if they fully appreciated the benefit of obtaining valuable knowledge in so direct and impressive a manner, instead of in the dilute, feeble, third-rate way of elementary manuals and barren epitomes. Other proofs, and many, I could adduce, of the disposition of the Turkish people to improve and advance, if time and space permitted.—(Spectator.

The following is a letter from one of the crew of the British ship Cuthbert Young, the vessel attacked by pirates. It is addressed to the father of the writer, Mr. B. G. Sharp, in South Shields, and is dated Oran, in Africa, June 27:—

Dear Father—I now take the opportunity of writing to you, to let you know the horrible situation we have been placed in. Our ship was attacked with several boats manned by Africans, and as soon as we saw them the mate gave orders to get the boat out. We did so, and four of us had just got into her, when the pirates fired upon us; the two young lads jumped in, and we left the ship. One of the pirate boats chased us for about five miles. When the ship was attacked it was a perfect calm, and had been so for nearly 24 hours. We would be about five miles from the land at the time. What has become of the ship, with the captain, mate, second mate, cook, and one of the apprentices, whom we fear would be on board when she was taken, we know not. The ship may be saved, and, if so, you will get to know before us. We were 22 hours in the boat, pulling all the time, chiefly under a burning hot sun, without food or water. We were picked up by a Spanish fruiterer, and, with much kindness to us in our exhausted condition, took us into Oran, where we now are, under the care of the English consul. We have good lodgings, and are very kindly treated. This is a French place, similar to what Malta is to England. The ship was taken on 21st June, at 10¼ p.m., and was at the time about 80 miles to the eastward of Gibraltar. Of course we have lost all our things. We are all well.—(Daily News.)

The Russo-Dutch Loan.—On this subject we have received the following important communication from a correspondent, Mr. Oliver Bradshaw:—

Sir—The most ominous sign of England's approaching fall is furnished every day in the utter violation by our government of all international law, without awakening in the nation a sense of indignation and a demand for the impeachment of Ministers. How this systematic lawbreaking touches this infatuated people even in a pecuniary sense, is shown in the history of the "Russo-Dutch loan;" concerning the payment of which by England, while at war with Russia, a motion is to be made in Parliament by Lord Dudley Stuart on the 11th of this month. A few words on this famous "loan." During the Anti-Jacobin war, the Czar Alexander contracted with the Messrs. Hope of Amsterdam a loan of 25,000,000 florins, or about £7,500,000. After the final defeat of Bonaparte, the King of the Netherlands, "desirous to make a suitable return to the Allied Powers for having delivered his territory," agreed to pay half the subsidy; and England, in order, as Wellington boasted, to get Russia "tied down to the observance of the Vienna treaty by a pecuniary obligation," engaged to furnish the remainder. This stipulation was introduced into the Vienna treaty, on condition "that the payment should cease if the union between Holland and Belgium were broken prior to the liquidation of the debt." The money thus given to Russia was, according to that potent means of confusing men and nations, the employment of a false term, styled a "loan;" while in reality it was tribute-money extorted from England's fears. Years rolled on, and Russia broke the treaty of Vienna by the confiscation of Cracow; when Mr. Hume moved that payment be stopped; and Sir Edward Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards) declared "that there was not a single debateable point in that question, and that government had no power whatever to pay a shilling of the money." But the money continued to be paid. On the Belgian revolution, Holland refused to continue the payment of her portion of the loan; upon which England took upon herself the responsibility of the whole, Lord Palmerston affirming that "the general arrangements of the treaty of Vienna remained in full force;" and a new treaty was entered into, by which England engaged to pay Holland's share. And this country has already advanced to Russia in this way somewhat more than four millions sterling, and has still to pay nearly three millions and a half. During all this while we were at *peace* with Russia. Now we are at *war* with her—God save the mark! Yes, at *war*, proclaiming that all Russian vessels are lawful prizes, and yet declaring that the money in our hands is not a lawful prize. Vattel and Grotius affirm—and their opinion has been adopted by all European nations until this besotted age—that on a declaration of war by one country against another, all treaties between them expire. So thinks not Lord John Russell. "England," says he, "will abide by her engagements:" and so we are at this moment furnishing the Czar with the means of further fortifying Sebastopol; as in 1853 we supplied the means of invading the Danubian Principalities, and in 1831 of trampling down Poland. Bright pages these in our history! Oh, but 'tis we that are the conscientious people and the wise! Early last year the Czar made over his claim to Baron Rothschild; and if the Kalmucks were marching to-morrow from Kent upon London, no doubt Lord J. Russell, in reply to some question as to whether England would continue to pay the "loan," would repeat, amid the applause of the House, that "*England would abide by her engagements.*" Abide by her engagements! When has England abided by them? Every clause in the treaty of Vienna—amongst others, those relating to Cracow, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, or Labuan—has been broken by Russia, and England, though a party to that treaty, has not remonstrated. It is a hard word "connivance," but I can find no other one to answer. Talking of "loans," permit me to say that I am informed by Mr. Francis Marx, formerly editor of *The Portfolio*, and a gentleman of well-known integrity, that in 1842 he waited upon Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, with the "Third Series of Papers on the Greek Loan," and went carefully with him through the accounts, when it was manifest that a sum of £370,000 had been abstracted between the last day of one year and the first of the ensuing. He then took the accounts to a notary public in London, pointed out as a man of probity and courage. This gentleman, on examining them, declared that they certainly proved embezzlement. On Mr. Marx declaring that he was ready to pay £50 to a notary for certifying to that effect, in order that such statement might be published, the notary declined, unless the sum of £1,000 was previously placed in a banker's hands, to bear him, the notary, harmless. When these accounts were submitted the year after to the English Parliament, the Greek minister also presented his to the Greek Parliament, showing a different account; but the year following the surplus disappeared.—(Spectator.)

Her Majesty has granted to Earl Vane, and to his brothers Lords Adolphus and Ernest Vane, her royal license to use henceforth the surname of Tempest, in addition to that of Vane.—(Atlas.

N° 12,304. FOUNDED 1814.

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COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 48, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 10—11, 1854.

The Answer of the Czar.—It was not till the 6th of July, that the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated to the Austrian Cabinet a despatch containing the answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to the demands of the German States, and some further delay appears to have intervened in consequence of the temporary absence of the Emperor of Austria at that moment from his capital. On the following day, however, the Russian answer is said to have been communicated to the British and French Ministers at Vienna, and, although the exact phraseology and tenour of this important document are still unknown to us, its general purport and character have to a certain extent transpired. According to the information we have received from our correspondents, the Emperor Nicholas professes his readiness to treat upon the basis of the protocol signed on the 9th of April at Vienna by the representatives of the four powers; he seems ready to admit that the navigation of the Danube shall be free, and that the rights and privileges of the Christian subjects of the Porte shall be placed under the safeguard of the five powers; and it is added, that he will agree to evacuate the principalities on certain conditions and securities, which are not fully known to us, but which do *not* appear to be of a nature to obtain the approval of the Western powers or the assent of the Cabinet of Vienna. If this be a correct account of the last Russian communication, and of the effect it has produced at Vienna upon the representatives of the other great powers, this answer is obviously evasive and intentionally vague. The Emperor of Russia appears desirous to claim the merit of making a large abatement of his former pretensions with reference to the protectorate of the Christians and the navigation of the Danube, but he attaches conditions to the more pressing and immediate measure—the evacuation of the principalities—to which neither the Conference of Vienna nor the Western powers are at all likely to submit. Nay, even if there were some prospect of agreement on these points, it is impossible to reconcile the restoration of the former treaties between Russia and the Porte with that stipulation of the Protocol of the 9th of April which binds the Allied Governments "to endeavour in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of the Ottoman empire to the general equilibrium of Europe." And when we say that those treaties are abrogated, we mean that it is impossible for the Western Powers to contemplate any return to a state of things which would necessarily restore the dominion of Russia over the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, which she has been forced to evacuate, place the administration of Moldavia and Wallachia under her joint protectorate, and, in short, leave her in the most favourable position to renew this entire scheme of aggression at the first convenient opportunity. Such propositions are as superficial as they are insincere, for it is impossible to suppose that an astute Cabinet like that of St. Petersburg can delude itself with the expectation that such an overture would exercise any influence at all upon the military operations of the allied powers, or that any negotiation can be commenced with a prospect of success which does not go clearly and resolutely to the root of the whole matter. The Emperor Nicholas is perfectly aware that such communications can have no effect upon the powers with which it is at war, and, indeed, they are addressed not to us or to France, but to the German States; but he hopes by such means to stop the march of the Austrian armies already assembled on the frontier, to furnish an excuse to Prussia, of which she might be base enough to avail herself, for withdrawing from the Convention of the 20th of April, and to promote the disunion of the rest of Germany. The proper and effective reply of Europe to these finespun artifices is redoubled activity in the field. If France, England, and Austria, are united, and united in defence of those principles and interests which command the support of Europe, it is of no matter what may be contrived at Stuttgard or at Berlin; for, although Prussia figures as a member of the Conference of the great Powers, she can exercise no control over their deliberations, and still less oppose the execution of their will. Austria has already concluded a separate treaty with the Porte, providing expressly for the occupation of the Principalities by the Imperial forces, for the purpose of restoring the legal authorities in those provinces and of maintaining them until the end of the war. But every act of Russia is a denial of the existence of any legal authority in the Principalities beyond the will of her own Generals; for she has not only plundered the peasantry and appropriated the public treasure, but incorporated the militia in her armies against their own Sovereign, and carried off the archives. Her retreat has only been a movement from positions which she found it impossible to maintain to a line of operations more menacing to Austria, and nearer to her own resources; and, though her diplomacy has been actively employed in endeavouring to shake the present combination of Europe, her object in these intrigues is to carry on the war against Turkey and ourselves with greater advantage, rather than to make peace. It is, in fact, inconsistent with the first principles of politics and of war to enter upon negotiations for peace when neither the pretensions nor the relative strength of either party in the contest can be said to be changed. If a congress were opened to-morrow, all the same questions which have been so long impending over Europe, and have at last broken out into actual hostilities, would remain to be adjusted, and they could only be adjusted by engagements and promises similar to those which Russia has so recently broken. The events of the campaign have already decided the fate of that invasion of the Trans-Danubian provinces of Turkey which Russia threatened in the winter and attempted in the spring, but they have decided no more; and in this negative achievement the forces of the Western Powers have borne but an indirect and unimportant part. In order to answer and confute the erroneous and injurious supposition that the Western Powers are in any way prepared to suspend their operations, or to open negotiations on such proposals as these, it is only necessary to refer to Lord Clarendon's last peremptory declaration in the House of Lords, that it was not for an insignificant result that France and England had sent out the enormous armaments now in the field, nor would an insignificant advantage or a hollow peace induce them to retire from the contest. On all these grounds, we not only deprecate negotiations at this stage of the war as the deceptive and dilatory means by which the enemy hopes to slacken our activity, and to cool our alliances, but we affirm that it is impossible for any negotiations to be now brought to a successful result. The answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the Court of Vienna is, in reality, a practical refusal, just so far dressed up and disguised in conciliatory language as to ensnare those partisans of Russia who make it their business to be caught by her. In the present state of these affairs, however, nothing is to be gained by these subtleties and refinements, and the first proof to be required from Russia of the sincerity of her intentions is, that she should declare them without reserve. The course of the Western Powers remains, therefore, wholly unchanged, and we trust that the policy of Austria will remain equally firm. It is true that, on the urgent representations of the Court of Prussia, the Court of Vienna was induced to suspend the order given to its generals to enter Wallachia until the Russian Note had arrived; but the next few days—or perhaps this very day—must prove decisive on this as well as on some other points. According to precedent, and in pursuance of the express terms of the Protocol of the 9th of April, Count Buol will probably again summon the Conference to meet, and will inform the representatives of the other Powers of the Russian proposals, on which they have a right "to deliberate in common." But, in reality, the decision of Austria herself at this crisis is the most momentous part of the question, and we have no reason to believe that these proposals are of a nature to be more acceptable to the Austrian government than those which preceded them. It is by firmness and union that we have extorted from Russia even the appearance of concessions; the same firmness and the same union can alone convert that appearance into reality. With Austria and Germany on our side we may hope to bring the war to a satisfactory termination in less time than has been commonly supposed, especially if the accounts we receive of the growing sufferings and disaffection within the Russian empire can be relied on. But without the co-operation of Austria the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia to the frontiers of Transylvania and Gallicia might devolve upon the allied armies—a circumstance which must protract the war, and would be productive of infinite embarrassment to all parties. The occupation of the principalities by Austria is, we are satisfied, the safest and most convenient course; for, while it will restore those provinces to their legal administration and preserve them from invasion, it leaves the Anglo-French armies at liberty to prosecute an enterprise more worthy of their arms, and to obtain by the destruction of Sebastopol the first grand condition for the restoration of peace. That peace is to be sought for by the success of our arms, not by any negotiations that can now be attempted in Europe.—(Times.)

The long-deferred answer of the Czar to the Northen Courts has at length been delivered by Prince Gortschakoff to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The following, we have good reason to believe, are the plain facts with respect to this important communication, divested of the errors and mis-statements with which the subject has been crowded:—The Russian Envoy arrived at Vienna on Thursday, the 6th, at which date the Emperor was absent from the city. The answer was forwarded on the following day to his Imperial Majesty, but previously to its dispatch a copy appears to have been shown by Count Buol Schauenstein to the British Minister; and from Lord Westmoreland we do not doubt that such an outline of its contents as the telegraph is capable of supplying will have been forwarded to our Foreign-office. From that source alone must we look for a trustworthy version of the conditions and proposals of which fore shadowings, so various and so contradictory, have been made public. Portions and instalments of the truth, no doubt, are contained in the accounts circulated, but they must be received, to say the least, with much caution. The point of the greatest importance, however, lies not in the mere terms of the answer, but in its result and effect. On the return of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff was admitted to a special audience, after which a courier was dispatched to St. Petersburg, the Prince remaining at the Austrian Court. The obvious inference from these facts is, that some fresh communication is now pending between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, thus lengthening out by another link the chain of negotiation which it was supposed that the promised ultimatum would have snapped. Such a fact will, no doubt, be viewed in this country with the deep interest—nay, with the anxiety which is warranted by the position of Austria, and by the conflicting and weighty influences between which she is placed. In Vienna, we learn that the effect on public opinion of the immediate sequel of Prince Gortschakoff's interview with the Emperor was a rise in the funds, under the impression, no doubt, that, in lieu of decisive action being commenced, negotiation may be resumed, with a chance of patching up once more the alliance so rudely shaken between the Northern Courts and that of St. Petersburg. Both in Germany and in England it is probable that a higher importance will be given to the hesitation of the Austrian Emperor than the matter deserves. It is impossible to be surprised that the desperate tenacity with which the Czar clings to his last hope of breaking up an irresistible combination, and defying a fatal sentence, should have met with such a shadow of success as consists in a slight reprieve. But it does not follow that Austria should be blinded to her own interests or warped from her good faith because, in accordance with her course of policy throughout, she has determined on exhausting every stage of the dispute diplomatically before taking it up with an armed hand. Much may have been represented by the Czar, through his envoy, which may have induced the young Emperor to ask for further explanation or to make additional statements, but nothing short of an absolute surrender of Russian pretensions can affect the paramount considerations which the Cabinet of Vienna has repeatedly admitted as binding it to pursue the same objects as the Western Powers. From those objects Austrian statesmen have given every earnest that they will not swerve or turn aside. Ultimately, they must not only aim at the same end, but adopt the same means with the Allies. That they are not eager to step at once from discussion to war we believe may be accounted for on more grounds than one. The Austrian army, so rapidly levied on the eastern frontier, is far from being in a state for immediate action. The same may be said of our own forces, which still await their complement of cavalry and artillery at Varna. An additional step in a negotiation may be disappointing or useless, but so long as it does not divert the course of a declared and recognised policy, it will not change the catastrophe, or have any effect more serious than a negative one. A far greater danger would be the mistake of taking the field insufficiently prepared. One fact with regard to the proposals of the Czar we hold to be decisive of their inevitable fate, and of their effect on the Governments of the Allied Powers. The Emperor Nicholas, in answer to the demand of Austria, that his armies should quit the Ottoman territory, consents to do so on the evacuation of Turkey by the forces of the Allied Powers; but insists on holding his military position by a continued occupation of Moldavia. To such a condition there is but one answer possible to the Western Powers. Their army will no doubt leave its present post, and quit the Turkish soil at no very distant date; but it will be for the sake of changing the scene to a point where a heavier blow will be struck than Russia, shaken as she is, has yet had to encounter.—(Post.)

The Czar's Birthday.—The birthday of the Czar is just over; and surely it must have been the most anxious and dismal of his birthdays—grave as the vicissitudes of his life have been. He was born on the 6th of July (new style), 1796, and already, while only 58, he is worn, broken—older in constitution and appearance than most men who have lived ten or fifteen years longer. His most eager enemies cannot look on such a spectacle as the decline of this man and his fortunes without a sort of grief in the midst of their satisfaction and thanksgiving:—grief that powers so considerable, and a *morale* that once had much that was fine in it, should have carried the man into a mission no higher than one of warning, after he and many others had believed it would be one of retrieval and amelioration. There is no need to say that he was unhappy in his descent. The grandson of Catherine and the son of Paul claims our pity at the outset. The mischief was, however, simply constitutional, for he was too young at the death of both to suffer by their example. He was four months old when the Empress died; and under five years when his wretched father came to an untimely end. He was therefore exempt from the horrible imputation which rested on his elder brothers—that they knew what was doing on the night of Paul's murder, and consented to it as the only means of saving their own liberty and even life. Alexander was then four-and-twenty; but the child Nicholas, then a spirited and clever boy of four-and-a-half, was one of the last who received a loving word and kiss from his doomed father. On that fatal evening, Paul was in one of his amiable moods; and he went to the Empress—that ingenuous German girl who found the greatness which had at first astonished her a miserable change from the freer and more modest life in her father's castle. Her husband went to her drawing room that evening, spoke affectionately to her, took the baby in his arms, and played with the little Nicholas. His mother did the best she could for the boy in the way of education. Gen. Lausdorf superintended it: Adelung taught him languages, and Councillor Stork instructed him in political economy—to no great purpose, judging by the results. He was more inclined to military studies than any other; and was almost as fond of fortification as *Uncle Toby* himself. He was fond of music too; and united the two tastes by composing military marches. Though his constitutional industry manifested itself in the pursuit of such studies as he liked, he issued from the educational process, ignorant—really ignorant of what it became—not only a Prince, but a gentleman to know; and not a few of the wisest men in Europe attribute his fatal errors and misfortunes to this cause, above all others. During his youth, he was extremely unpopular. His irascibility was so great, that no one cared to approach him unnecessarily. His manners were excessively rude; and the contrast was daily pointed out, by those who dared speak to each other, between him and the affable Alexander. When he was 20 he came to England after the peace. He was then a tall youth, said at the time to be a stern likeness of his brother the Czar. On his return he explored his own country, and lived for some time in each of the chief provincial cities. It was then that he became interested in the lower orders of the people; and it was probably at that time that he conceived the idea of emancipating the serfs, after an interval of ameliorated condition. This was his brother's aim; and there are some enlightened Russian who believe that Alexander died broken-hearted on account of the "ingratitude" with which his efforts for his people's welfare were repaid. The words "ingratitude" and "repayment" are commonly used on such occasions; but in this case, we imagine, the hostility was on the part of one class, on account of the indulgence shown to another. It did not, and it never will, suit the nobles (in their own judgment) to have their serfs emancipated; and a somewhat recent instance of the calamities which may ensue on giving anything like hope of freedom and progress to any of the Czar's largest class of subjects, seems to explain one of the marked changes in the character and conduct of Nicholas. Seeing, as he did, that every hope held out by Alexander led to violence among the serf population—that when once assured that they were regarded and pitied, they began to cut their masters to pieces, or flay them alive—he gave up the idea of regenerating the policy of the empire. Alexander had, however, something more to trouble him than the failure of his benevolent schemes. In the year 1817, when Nicholas was marrying the Prussian princess who is now nursing him in his premature old age, a secret society was formed in Russia which left not an hour's peace to Alexander for the rest of his life. For nine years he lived in the knowledge that a great conspiracy existed, the object of which was to form a federal union of Sclavonic republics, extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic,—that object of course including the deposition of the Romanoff family. No means, either of fraud or force, were of any use in putting down this conspiracy; and for nine years did Alexander walk about with this fearful ghost at his heels, never knowing when the moment would come for him to feel its grasp. This society intended to reform the political condition of Russia altogether, and to reinstate Poland. The conspiracy was a direct consequence of the war; and it is astonishing that Nicholas, who must know this very well, has not deferred to the last possible moment the sending his armies forth in European warfare. He knows very well that the first secret society, the Alliance of the Sons of the Fatherland, was conceived of and formed by young officers who had picked up ideas of a better government than the Russian in foreign countries, and yet he offered to send his forces into Hungary on behalf of Austria, and finds that the same thing happens again; that the officers and even the common soldiers have returned with some notions in their heads which make his intervention in Hungary more a loss to him than a gain. Nothing in the wayward conduct of the present Czar so justifies the suspicion of his insanity as his precipitating so unnecessarily the catastrophe which sooner or later must come. By his best qualities—his courage, his energy, and devotion to a present purpose—he crushed the hostile enterprise at the time; and now, nearly 30 years after, he is doing his utmost in his ignorance to revive it. One secret society after another was discovered, in Alexander's time, but, under the appearance of suppression, each merged in the great one which could not be traced. It spread south and north, comprehending nearly the whole class of nobles—some of whom were democratic republicans, while others limited their demands to reform, and the deposition of the reigning family. It is a well known fact that not one distinguished family of nobles in the whole empire was unconnected with the conspiracy. The first step of the conspirators was to create confusion as to the succession. Alexander's will decreed that Nicholas should succeed him, and Constantine's repudiation of the crown was sealed up with the will. So the conspirators declared for Constantine. But the habit of Russian perfidy is too strong for such dangerous occasions, and while the conspirators were making progress in St. Petersburg, and gaining over the soldiers in battalions, their chief and dictator was taking the oaths to Nicholas. It was not safe to inflict much punishment. Only five men were executed, and no more than 121 sent to Siberia. The wisest of the five declared to the last that nothing but a total renovation of the empire, and the adoption of a free constitution, could save Russia from violent dismemberment. When Poland arose, five years after this execution, the Poles celebrated the death of the Russian martyrs, carrying five coffins through the streets of Warsaw, inscribed with their names. Perhaps this may be done again, in the same streets, when that prophesied dismemberment of Russia is accomplished. Though that revolution did not take place, another did, far less expected. Nicholas became apparently a totally altered man. The strength of his will has never shown itself more marvellously than in the restraint which he instantly put upon his temper and manners, and maintained for a long course of years, from the moment his foot touched the step of the throne. Stern, but no longer irascible—distant, but never ill-mannered, the brute part of him, known to be so largely inherited from his ancestors, seems to have been cast out. In his family, he is no less unhappy than in other relations. His faithful wife, who has borne with much from him, partly because there was no helping his passions, and partly because he carried on his attentions to her through all his vagaries, has been wearing out for many a dreary year under the fatigues of the life of empty amusement which he imposes on all his family. One favourite daughter is dead. Another is the widow of the Duc de Leuchtenberg: and the youngest is Princess Royal of Wurtemberg. The two eldest sons are always quarrelling—as is likely to happen if, as is universally understood, the younger—(who is a Moscovite savage of the Moscow party)—strives all in his power to supplant his elder brother—who is a much milder and more estimable man—in the succession to the throne. The Czar has till now repressed their feud; but it has, like his other misfortunes, become too much for him; and the scandal is fully avowed. If the reign of Nicholas should come to a violent end with his life—his may not be the only royal blood shed on the occasion. Thus has the proud man, the Emperor of All the Russias, passed his fifty-eighth birthday, sitting among the wreck of all his idols. They are of clay; and it is his own iron will that has shivered them all.—(Daily News.)

The Ministry and the War.—It is scarcely possible to believe that the visit of the Duke of Newcastle on Saturday, when he, the War Minister, left his colleagues in Council, to proceed to an interview with her Majesty, had no reference to the business which his colleagues were discussing. The step of sending a message to the Sovereign from a Cabinet Council still in deliberation is, we apprehend, a very unusual one. We may assume that the occasion was an urgent one. A little time, we believe, will disclose that all the recent meetings of the Cabinet have been occupied by subjects of the most vital importance; and that while attempts have been made to persuade the public that all matters in European diplomacy are assuming a favourable aspect, there never was a time since the mission of Prince Menschikoff suggesting more anxious considerations, or imposing deeper responsibilities upon the advisers of the Queen. We believe we may add, that there never was a time when the irreconcileable differences existing in the Cabinet assumed a more decided form than they have done within the last fortnight. All this we doubt will not be denied. We shall probably be gravely told that Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell are perfectly agreed. We shall be assured that there is no Russian or Austrian party in the Cabinet, and that Lord Aberdeen is as determined an enemy to Russian influence as Lord Palmerston himself. It needs no knowledge of Cabinet secrets to connect the anxious deliberations of Ministers with the state of affairs at Vienna. The representations which so confidently speak of the union of Austria with the Western Powers are not true. Europe is not rightly informed either of the message from Austria to Russia, nor of the Russian reply. There is not the slightest reason to believe that either of them contains anything to prevent Austria from turning on the Western Powers, and demanding that they shall listen to new negociations, with an armistice in the meantime; and it is more than probable that this proposal Austria will immediately make. If it be not acceded to, who will guarantee that Austria will not take the side of Russia, after placing her own armies in the position from which, in spite of diplomacy, Turkish valour had driven the Muscovite invader? We believe that at this moment nothing but the madness of the Emperor of Russia can prevent such a result, and we do *not* believe that Russian policy is infatuated enough to throw away the advantage which is now within its grasp. The interest of Austria is to suppress the war upon any terms. This has, indeed, been candidly avowed. At present, therefore, that interest leads her to side with France and England with a view of bringing the Russian Emperor to terms. But the very moment the Russian Emperor intimates a readiness to stop hostilities, and France and England appear disposed to continue them for the purpose of taking securities from Russia, from that moment Austria is the partisan of Russia. Now let us remember that the Austrian Cabinet has Lord Aberdeen's secret assurance that it is not the wish or the intention of the English government to interfere in the slightest degree with the territorial position of Russia—let us remember that Europe has Lord Aberdeen's public declaration that we have no reason to distrust the moderation of the Czar—and we can now comprehend the full effect upon the prospects of England of these traitorous declarations. It will not be forgotten that in that same memorable speech Lord Aberdeen told the House of Lords that *the prospect of peace was much nearer than any one supposed.* He said so because he was perfectly aware of the contemplated proposal which, in all probability, a few days will bring from the Court of Vienna. But Lord Aberdeen has done more than this. He has so managed to retard and paralyse the efforts of the nation, that now, after being at war for five months, we have not committed ourselves by striking a single decisive blow. The public has been amused by reports that the fleet was in battle array before Cronstadt. We venture to say that if a single shot has been fired at Cronstadt, *it has been at a very long range.* If we bombarded Odessa we did so upon the express ground that we avenged an insult to a flag of truce. The British admiral actually thought it necessary to make this excuse for half battering down a Russian fortification. We are engaged in a war in which we only fire on our enemies when they commit the outrage of firing on a flag of truce. Our arms have been held back; they have been held back exactly that Austria might interpose and save Russia from the punishment which the interests of civilisation and the honour of England alike demand. It is useless to tell us of vast preparations, of armaments equipped with wonderful rapidity. Lord Aberdeen objects to no preparations so long as they are not used. No one ever imagined that he desires Russia to conquer us, if in the end we must fight. Our charge against him is distinctly this—that he has been a party to those intrigues which will now most probably result in a proposal of Austrian mediation; that he has kept back this country from striking a decisive blow, in the hope that the success of those intrigues might spare the necessity of that blow; and that he is at this moment ready to advise his Sovereign to assent to enter upon negotiations suggested by Austria, and which must terminate in a peace that will not fulfil the conditions of a safe of honourable one. The obstacle to this is the fact that Parliament is still sitting, and likely to sit for another month. To get rid of Parliament in time for the completion of the project was the object of the morning sittings. This plot has been, however, but partially carried out. Thanks to the energetic opposition of Mr. Disraeli, Ministers have only ventured to propose morning sittings on two days in the week, and the effort to bring the session to a premature conclusion has, we may venture to affirm, broken down. Still, however, it is emphatically necessary to warn the British public of the danger of the crisis through which the country is passing. It is *not* true that Austria has addressed to Russia a message at all resembling the peremptory ultimatum which some journals have described. It is true that a message has been sent from Vienna, inviting proposals of accommodation. It is *not* true that this message has been peremptorily rejected. It is true that a reply has been sent, which, if not entirely satisfactory, yet leaves open the offer of further negotiations. That offer, we believe, will be made and accepted, and Austria will then suggest to the Western Powers proposals to which they cannot accede without a betrayal of the great cause of European freedom. In such a crisis there is but one safety for England. Lord Aberdeen must cease to be the adviser of the Queen. So must every one of the Ministers who have sympathised with him in his Russian policy. We could name these men were there any object.—(Herald.)

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows, under date of 28th June:—

There is at length some hope that a check will be imposed by the Government against the filibusters spirit of the day. The attempt at least is made, and that too in the very hot bed and focus of the lawless expedition against Cuba—namely, at New Orleans. In the Circuit Court of that city, Judge Campbell has charged the great jury with much emphasis, in relation to the contemplated violation of the neutrality laws, in the intended invasion of Cuba by a lawless expedition; and he has directed the district attorney to take immediate action in the matter. Judge Campbell expressed his determination to carry out, in letter and in spirit, the proclamation of the President against this crime, and General Quitman (the reputed leader). Mr. Thrasher (the writer of an insolent letter, almost defying the President), Samuel J. Peters, and other prominent movers in the matter, have been cited before the Court to give evidence against parties charged with violating the laws and preparing to invade a country with which the United States is at peace. It will now be tested whether the law and government of the United States will prove strong enough to prevent the sailing of the contemplated expedition; and, notwithstanding the utter failure of the authorities in their attempt to enforce the neutrality acts on two former occasions, the lovers of peace have strong hopes that the expedition will be frustrated even in its present incipient state. On the other hand, certain filibustero journals and correspondents have assured the public that the President's proclamation would be disregarded, and the expedition *so managed* as to prevent any infraction of the law. The proceedings of Judge Campbell afford the strongest assurance of the existence of an organization for the invasion and conquest of Cuba, although the reported magnitude of the band of invaders and their means may be justly regarded as somewhat apocryphal. Full details are said to be in possession of the court, and enough is known to show that the evil effort is intended to be very formidable. Meanwhile the most inflammatory letters are published, purporting to be written by residents of Cuba, complaining of the "no longer supportable tyranny of Spain"—that the Creoles are all "ready and ripe for revolt and independence"—not one tenth of which is worthy of belief. These letters are important points in the filibustero game.

The intense heat of the weather—the mercury ranging from 90 to 98 deg. in the shade—has, it is probable, set the senatorial fermentation on slavery in a foam of activity. Perhaps, therefore, the good people here ought to be rather amused than offended at a furious debate which took place in the United States Senate on Monday in relation to the presentation of numerously signed petitions from Massachusetts, praying for a repeal of the fugitive slave law. Senator Bell, of Tennessee, became quite excited, and declared that the union would not be worth a straw without that law; nay, that if the rights of the South should continue to be violated, he himself would apply the torch to the temple of the union, and perish in its ruins. On the other hand, Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, replied, and, while he denounced the fugitive slave law as being in opposition to the sentiments of the entire North, he regarded disunion as an impossible thing; but Mr. Summer, from the same state, intimated that with such a law the union was not worth preserving. All this, however, is mere gasconade. The senators in question were, perhaps, not displeased to find out a cause for excitement and inflammatory declamation after a monotony of ten or twelve dull days. Again, I repeat, the heat of the weather must bear the blame for much of this congressional heat, bluster, and recrimination.

A dispatch has been received at Washington from Mr. Gregg, U.S. commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, stating that the "native Government throws itself into the hands of the American party for protection from French, English, and other foreign settlers." The commissioner is said to be empowered to accept the islands for the United States, and that he has assured the native Government of American protection. Thus, it would appear that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is reduced to something like a certainty.—(Chronicle.)

Growls from the English Camp.—The following is from our correspondent at Varna, June 24:—

The Light Division still remains at Aladyn, although orders for marching have been more than once issued and countermanded. General Brown had intended advancing to Devna some time ago, but, delayed his movement in compliance with the wishes of General Canrobert, who thought it unadvisable to separate their forces to too great a distance, as long as their numbers were so small. As the arrival of Evans's division, as well as that of the Duke of Cambridge, and of large numbers of the French troops, both by sea and by land, have removed all fears on this score, it was determined once again to push on the Light Division to Devna, but it was now found that for want of all means of transporting their baggage, they cannot stir from Aladyn. You are aware, that for want of the commonest precaution on the part of the commissariat, only sixty or seventy out of four hundred baggage waggons remain at their disposal, the owners of the others having taken flight to their homes, having been detained in Varna, many of them at great distances from their families, without regular payment of their wages. The commissariat officers and General Brown seem to have been wrangling ever since they came here. They ask for an escort for their waggons; he tells them to find their own escort; they, as he knew very well, being unable to provide one, the waggons are lost, and the drivers run away, the troops are scantily supplied with provisions, and cannot advance against the enemy, and no more baggage carts can be got, and everybody is growling and complaining, and all this through one man's impracticability of temper. Everything is at present at a standstill, and there is hardly a chance of a decisive move until horses and pack saddles have been provided in sufficient numbers to enable the army to dispense with the aid of the peasantry. Those purchased at Tunis and Aleppo and Damascus are already beginning to arrive, however, but some time must still elapse before everything is in a complete state of preparation. On every side one hears grumbling and complaints, sometimes from one cause, at others from another; but in every case the malcontents support their complaints with a very fair show of reason. Nothing has excited so much indignation as Gen. Brown's conduct with regard to the sick, which has roused the medical staff almost into fury; and Dr. Dumbruch has, I believe, addressed strong and even violent remonstrances to him on the subject. How any man can gravely order sick men to be conveyed a five or six hours' journey across the country, under a burning sun, in a Bulgarian amba, is more than I can well understand; and not only this, but order each regiment into the field with no other medical stores than a bottle of brandy, another of distilled water, and a few doses of the commonest drugs. A doctor of a regiment of the line, who has been *pro tem.* attached to the sappers, carried his medicine chest with him complete, as this corps acts in many cases at a distance from the mainbody, and is frequently engaged in very unhealthy occupations, such as standing all day in water, &c.; lest however he might at any time be enabled to relieve some unhappy sufferer taken suddenly ill, he was ordered to send the whole back to Varna, that it might be laid up in the stores, and with difficulty succeeded in retaining a few of the commonest requisites. One death from cholera has already occurred, the patient succumbed in four hours. Dysentery is becoming rife also; sixty men of the Rifles alone were suffering from it two days ago. The cause is apparent. The beef is bad, the bread middling, when a week of tough and indigestible food had slightly predisposed the men, who have issued from comfortable quarters, and suddenly find themselves roughing it, to the attack of disease, the unfortunate commissariat, with its usual tact, slaughters the cattle within a short distance of the lines, and leaves the offal to accumulate for a week on the spot. The consequences were such as might have been expected. Under the fiery heat of the sun, decomposition set in, and a stench arose that made every breath of air poisonous. The inhabitants of a village in the neighbourhood were obliged to desert their home, and when a fatigue party was at last applied for to remove the nuisance, on Monday last, the officers' horses could not be induced to approach the ground. As a fitting sequel to all this I must notice the proposal which has recently been made, and which, I am informed, is seriously entertained, of making the light division advance rapidly, without baggage or tents. Turks or Bulgarians may attempt sleeping on the ground *al fresco*, though even in their case it is attended with danger; but to an Englishman fresh from home, the chances are ten to one that such a step would be attended with death, or fever that would cling to him for months and drag him to the borders of the grave. It is the height of folly to be guided in matters of this sort by peninsular experiences. Spain and Bulgaria are countries that admit of very little comparison, and least of all as regards the climate. That of the former is about one of the healthiest in the world, and the country, bad at it is, abounds in a thousand comforts and resources that are here utterly unknown. The banks of the Danube, above all, dangerous in all seasons, are in summer a very hotbed of disease. The authorities should therefore exercise the most watchful care over the soldiers. Let officers and men carry as little baggage as possible; as few changes of dress, &c., as the dirtiest cynic can desire; but by all means shelter them at night and feed them well. To do this appears no doubt difficult at first, but time and experience make all things easy. Major Dickson, of the Royal Engineers, has for some past been engaged in the purchase of horses, and his labours have so far been attended with success that before very long the greater part of the forces will be in a position to dispense with the aid of the Bulgarian waggons. He has already bought about 650, at an average cost of five pounds each, which have been brought in from the district round Shumla and Varna. They are the small animals of the country, which in England would be called ponies, but for endurance and strength, considering their size, they are perhaps not to be surpassed by any in the world. Though of course three of them will not carry as much baggage as one cart, yet for accompanying an army in rapid marches, where there are no roads, they are far superior to any other mode of transport. Pack saddles are being manufactured in great numbers at Constantinople, and are arriving. A greater dificulty than any will, in my opinion, be the forage. In the Dobrudscha, in case the army has to operate in it for any length of time, it will be all but impossible to find it on the spot. Major Dickson, besides his horse buying, is busily engaged in recruiting drivers for the baggage animals amongst the Bulgarian peasantry. I think I hardly exaggerate when I say that a regiment of cavalry would eat in a month all the corn produced by the whole district. At present it is utterly deserted. What the Russians left undone in the work of desolation, the bashi-buzuks completed. Such of the inhabitants as had escaped actual injury have abandoned their homes through fear, so that the Dobrudscha is now literally a howling wilderness. The obvious inference from all these facts is, that provisions and forage must be supplied from the sea, at least until the middle of August, when the harvest will have restored plenty in the rest of the country. Considering the immense resources of England as regards shipping for transport service this ought to be no very difficult matter. English troops ought to be able to revel in abundance anywhere within one hundred miles of English ships, if the commissariat only does its duties properly as regards the organisation of an efficient system of conveyance for provisions inland. All the blunders the officers of this department are now making, and all the obloquy they are suffering from, is the result of our absurd system of throwing aside in peace the machinery we are compelled to make use of in war. The French manage these matters better. Their army is at all times, at home or abroad, fed by the commissariat, and a large number of mules and carts, for the service of this department alone, is constantly kept up. Everything connected with it is always on war footing; a large number of soldiers and sergeants devote their whole time to the performance of its duties, so that when hostilities really break out, the work goes on with the same unfaltering regularity in Algeria and Bulgaria, as at Satory or St. Omer.—(Daily News.)

The Guards around Varna.—Our correspondent writes under date of June 25:—

The English troops round Varna seem in excellent health and spirits, and the Guards and Highlanders, especially, are very popular with the inhabitants about here. Yesterday morning the duke took them out at an early hour for a kind of parade review, and their splendid appearance, discipline, and beautiful accuracy of movement, were beyond all praise. Both Guards and Highlanders are, with the permission of the Duke of Cambridge, beginning to led their beard and moustache grow, and this is decidedly one of the most sensible improvements which has been introduced among the troops out here. Far better to see the men covered with flowing beards than to witness the painful effects which severe sun-burns have produced upon some of the men of the light division, who go about the camp at Aladyn with their lips and chins dreadfully scarred, plastered with ointment and dredged over with flour.—(Herald.)

The French and the Bulgarians.—We find the following in the Varna correspondence of the *Herald*:—

There are some things in which the French go too far, and their rude overbearing conduct to the lazy Turks may, perhaps, be excused, though I would not wish to see it imitated. As the Turkish governor of this town said, speaking of the French, a day or two ago, "As to their beating our men, that is nothing; but when a French colonel canes a Turkish major for what he considers his dilatoriness, I think it is too much to bear." The Zouaves are the fellows that give most trouble. Five of them the other night broke into a house here under the idea that they would find therein a harem of imprisoned beauties, ready to welcome them as their deliverers. Most fortunately it was not a Turk's house, but a Hungarian's, and the Hungarian, with his three sons, turned out and so mauled the intruding "Chasseurs d'Afrique," that they had hardly strength to run away. One or two of them require booting, as at Gallipoli, to bring the rest to order. The conduct of our men, according to all the French, English, and Turkish authorities, has been beyond all praise. We have not had a single instance of serious misconduct since the troops have been out.—(Standard.)

Imports and Exports of Specie.—The imports of the precious metals this week have been more restricted, little having been received from Australia:—

Our list includes 10,387 oz. of gold from Geelong, 934 oz. from Launceston, one case of coin (chiefly American eagles) from Sydney, 983,000 dollars from New York, £810 in specie from Lisbon, and 75,000 pillar dollars from Hamburg. The total value of these imports may be stated at between £250,000 and £260,000. The Custom-house returns also record the arrival of seven cases and three bags of specie from Arica, Iquique, and Islay; one parcel of coin from Amsterdam, 79 bags of silver ore from Arica, and 140 bags of silver ore from Callao, &c. Some large arrivals of copper coin from China are also reported, consisting of 20 packages and 700 bags.

The Custom-house statement of the experts of the precious metals direct from London during the

N° 12.305. FOUNDED 1814.

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Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

FRIDAY,
JULY 14. 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 11 — 12, 1854.

RUSSIA AND THE GERMAN POWERS—*Reply to the "Débats."*—A French journal of repute, which reckons among its sources of information the Russian agents who still linger on the frontiers of France and in Western Germany, draws a strange and humiliating picture of the attitude assumed by the German Sovereigns towards the Court of St. Petersburg, and of the last negotiations between these personages. According to this narrative of the *Débats*, the official communications made by the German Cabinets to the Russian Government subsequent to the Convention of Berlin and the interview at Tetschen were in each case accompanied by confidential autograph letters, in which the Imperial and Royal correspondents addressed the Emperor Nicholas in the most affectionate terms, protested that they had no inclination to make war, entreated his Majesty to condescend to accede to their solicitations for peace, and offered in that case to constitute themselves the mediators at a congress at which all pending questions were to be discussed and arranged. It is even added that the King of Prussia had the inexpressible meanness to beg his Imperial brother-in law to honour him with a personal interview on his recent visit to the frontiers of East Prussia—a request to which the Emperor Nicholas sent a flat refusal by one of his Aides-de-camp,—and indeed the Czar, if this account is at all to be believed, appears to have taken no further notice of these puerile appeals to his compassion than to give fresh instructions for the movements of his troops, and to send as his representative to Vienna a man well known to be a partisan of the war, and a member of the ultra-Muscovite party, while he reminded the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia that they owed their existence to his protection, and threatened to punish their ingratitude by some tremendous manifestation of his power and vengeance. It is not for us to discuss the motives which can induce a journal like that from which we quote these details to accredit and disseminate statements of this nature But it is obvious that the effect of such distorted versions of the facts which have taken place is to throw discredit and contempt upon the German Powers, and to forward the scheme of a congress, or of renewed negotiations, on which Russia rests her hopes of escaping from her present embarrassments. Whatever may have been the secret relations of Prussia with the Court of St. Petersburg, we certainly do not believe, without further proof, that at the very time when Austria was concluding a treaty of military operations with the Porte, and exchanging the most confidential communications with the belligerent Powers, she was tendering to Russia, for Russian purposes, a mediation which the Western States had not shown the slightest disposition to accept. On the contrary, the latest intelligence we receive from Vienna shows that it is now chiefly against Austria that the fury of the Emperor Nicholas is excited, and against her frontiers that his principal armies are arrayed. No one, therefore, knows better than the Emperor of Austria and his ministers what they would have to expect from a negotiation begun under such auspices. We can only regard publications of this kind as insidious attempts to shake that confidence which ought to exist between at least three of the great Powers, and to injure the general cause of Europe, to which the Emperor of Russia and his adherents are alone opposed; for, we repeat, it is from Russia, and by Russian agents alone, that these rumours of renewed negotiation have obtained currency in Europe Let any one, however, compare the probability of such reports with the terms of the last communication addressed by the Czar to Vienna and Berlin. We stated yesterday that the conditions annexed by Russia to the evacuation of the Principalities were not then fully known to us. According to all the principal journals of the Continent these conditions are, that the Western Powers should simultaneously evacuate the Ottoman territory and that Austria should not enter it; that Russia should retain the line of the Sereth, that is, the greater part of Moldavia and its capital, Jassy, "for strategical reasons;" and nothing unfavourable to Russia should be undertaken pending the negotiation—a condition which would virtually amount to an armistice. These conditions are obviously inadmissible, and inconsistent with all the principles laid down in the treaties, the protocols, and elsewhere. France and England have entered the Ottoman territory by virtue of conventions with the Sultan; Russia has, on the contrary, seized and invaded a portion of that territory in defiance of right and law. There is therefore no parity in the two situations. But, even while she speaks of evacuation, Russia claims the line of the Sereth "for strategical reasons"—that is, she announces her intention to hold a large portion of Moldavia and the best military position which the Principalities afford, in order that when the next opportunity offers she may again advance to the best advantage. Thirdly, she annexes to these inconclusive proposals a condition which would practically suspend the operations of war during a negotiation which might be indefinitely prolonged. It is needless to comment on such a scheme. Russia, in making it, must have known that she was asking that to which no Ministers of the Western Powers could by possibility consent; and she must have formed a very low opinion of the capacity and energy of the Austrian government if she imagined that it would be imposed upon by such language as this. The whole course of modern Russian policy seems to be an attempt to intimidate the world by exaggerated demonstrations, none of which have as yet supported the touch of reality. The Emperor is reported to say that the war is not yet begun in earnest, but that sooner or later we shall see him at the head of half a million of men, scattering the nations before him like another Attila. This bombast is all intended for the same object—to cover his retreat, and to press and terrify the timid into negotiations, at which the Emperor is to preserve his exalted position, and magnanimously to vouchsafe that peace which England, France, Germany, and the East are supposed to be anxiously awaiting at his hands. Even these fictions are not new to us. They are precisely similar to the language of Tippoo Sahib, the Emperor of China, or the King of Ava, and show how largely the Russian nation and government partake of the Oriental character. The truth is, as every one knows, that for many months past the whole resources of the Russian empire have been strained to excess, though with results far below what was expected of the Imperial armies; and the contrary statements which are put forward are so notoriously untrue, that we wish nothing better than to see them brought to the proof by the most efficient and decided measures that can be employed by the Allied Powers.—(TIMES.)

The various rumours which have lately been circulated with respect to the Russian answer to the demands of Austria and Prussia, may be in some degree attributable to the plurality of communications which the Czar has simultaneously sent to the German Courts, as if for the express purpose of causing confusion. The despatch conveyed by Prince Gortshakoff was accompanied or preceded by two autograph letters, couched in different terms, and respectively addressed to the King of Prussia and to the Emperor of Austria. It is evident that all these documents must be construed together, and that, as the weakest link regulates the strength of a chain, the least conciliatory of the proposals held out by the Emperor Nicholas must measure the sincerity of his desire for the restoration of peace. There is reason to believe that the announcement made in this journal nearly ten days since, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, correctly represented the substance of the autograph letter to the King of Prussia; but the terms of that addressed to the Emperor of Austria seem not to be accurately known, nor has the Czar's formal reply to the Austrian Cabinet been yet officially published, although no uncertainty exists as to its general tenor. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that the version communicated to the Russian organ at Berlin differs, in a point of vital importance, from all other alleged copies of the same document. According to the *Kreutz Zeitung*, the Czar acquiesces in a common Protectorate of the Turkish Christians, supposed to be claimed by the Four Powers—in other words, under cover of conceding to other European States the right of protecting their respective co-religionists in the Ottoman dominions, he reserves to himself, by implication, the exclusive patronage of the Sultan's orthodox Greek subjects. The distinction which is evidently meant is the more significant, inasmuch as the Imperial letter addressed to Berlin asserts the determination to defend the pretensions in question "to the last man and the last rouble." Whatever may be the wording of the despatch itself, the philo-Russian version undoubtedly indicates the meaning which it is intended to bear. The language of the Russian despatch is, however, a matter of far less public interest than the impression which it has produced in the quarters to which it is addressed. From Berlin, no authentic information has yet been received as to the latest intentions of the Court; yet the substance of the Imperial reply has been known for at least a fortnight, although the terms actually used may have been settled at a later period. The far more important question as to the purposes of Austria, admits of a satisfactory answer. The proposals brought by Prince Gortschakoff have been declared insufficient; and, in all probability, the final rupture only awaits the Czar's reply to a despatch which has been forwarded to St. Petersburg by express. It has frequently been explained that the summons which has attracted so much attention was not, either in substance or in form, an ultimatum; and it has all along been certain that one more step must precede the approaching resort to arms. Had the Russian Cabinet accepted the substance of the proposals from Vienna, an intimation to that effect would have immediately led to the discontinuance of the warlike preparations of Austria. But it soon transpired that a contrary policy would be adopted; and the measures which she has taken for the passage of the Transylvanian frontier were merely in anticipation of diplomatic transactions, the result of which was already foreseen. The arrival of Prince Gortschakoff will neither have accelerated nor retarded events which are fast approaching completion. The allied armies are ready at Varna, whilst the fleet is commencing, at Anapa, its first serious attack on the enemy; and on this occasion, there will be no apologies for an act of hostility committed in time of war. In the meanwhile, a considerable land force is about to proceed to the Baltic, probably with the immediate object of occupying the Isle of Aland; but it certainly is not to be supposed that General Baraguay d'Hilliers will content himself with merely establishing a basis of operations. There were those who thought that the army of the East was intended to remain at Gallipoli, but the occupation of Aland is, at all events, far more intelligible than the first destination of the English and French forces in Turkey. In the Baltic, we have no friendly territory on which to land, and we must conquer any position which our military necessities may require. From Aland, however, Finland, Livonia, and Cronstadt itself are within easy reach. Such are the arguments by which Austria needed to be convinced that the Western Powers are in earnest; and it will shortly be seen that the vigorous logic of acts has produced conviction.—(CHRONICLE.)

The State Secret is leaking out. When Austria and Prussia called upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, it would appear that the demand was accompanied by indications that such evacuations would be "made pleasant" to the Autocrat by his seeming opponents but secret allies, Francis Joseph and Frederick William. The reply of the Czar, borne to Vienna by Prince Gortschakoff—a brother of the general of that name—was anxiously received by the Emperor. An audience with the messenger followed, and then another Imperial note was sent in hot haste to St. Petersburg, whereupon Viennese prices rose one per cent. The keen men of the Bourse knew what was meant, and acted accordingly. Their view of the real identity of interest between the two despotisms is backed in a very significant way by recent events. Austria having bargained with the Porte to enter Wallachia and put the Russians out of that province, the Turks refrained from crossing the Danube in pursuit of their retreating enemy; whereupon the Russians, knowing the Austrians to be no foes of theirs, slacken their retreat almost to a halt. Austria guards them from the victorious Turks—why then should they fly? And accordingly Paskewitsch is taking things very quietly in Wallachia instead of fleeing from it to make room for the Austrians. Whilst this is the aspect of affairs on the Danube—whilst Admiral Dundas takes no steps against Sebaspol, and Admiral Napier seems ordered not to risk a general attack on Cronstadt, the time is approaching which every true citizen anticipates with uneasiness and dread—the recess, which leaves the nation virtually powerless for several months as to the administration of its most important affairs. Nobody has yet lost the impression of those painful months of last year, when, between our practice of secret diplomacy and the absence of parliament, we were, as a nation, at the mercy of a Cabinet whose leader we distrusted, and in whose measures the national honour and morality were bound up. For months were the people of England kept chafing under the apprehension that a set of men who had certainly never taken their pleasure on matters which had risen into the very first importance were, by delay and hankering in favour of Russia, betraying the Ottoman cause, which lay warmly at the people's heart. We are now about to enter on another such period, and we find that still the Turks have fought their own battle, and saved their own nationality, while British principle, feeling, and good faith are in peril, somewhat in the same way as last year, but with regard to a different power. No man among us now attempts to advocate the Russian cause; and very few venture to serve it, except in the most covert manner; but the danger is very pressing, of an alliance with Austria so confirmed that it may be no less fatal to Turkey, Poland, Hungary, and Italy, than if we permitted the Czar and his court to make Constantinople their summer watering-place. While all history calls out to us from behind, and the whole continent from abroad, and political morality from above, and all our sympathies from within, to abstain from active alliance with a power which is in every possible way pledged to despotism, and disgraced by ever-renewed treachery towards every free nation—(and the Turks in particular)—while inextricably bound to Russia, we are about to be shut out from political action as a nation for a length of time quite sufficient for the forfeiture of the national honour, the disappointment of the popular mind, and the wounding of the popular heart. We have declared repeatedly that an active alliance with Austria can hardly fail to involve us in wars of which no man can see the end; to defer the settlement of the Eastern question; to implicate us on the wrong side in the conflicts which must soon arise out of the existing war; and to expose us to all the shame, sorrow, and loss of having begun wrong, and being obliged to get right again at an infinite sacrifice. We now declare, and take the people of Great Britain to witness, that if the wrong is accomplished, the people of Great Britain are not responsible for the consequences The deed will have been done without their assent, and sorely against their will. A set of men, some of whom alone they can trust, led by one who understands the people of England no more than they sympathise with the views of dynastic zealots, will manage the whole business in secrecy and irresponsibility—real irresponsibility, because the deed will be accomplished before the doers will render their reasons. Wars were once the personal quarrels of sovereigns. Nations could then have no quarrels, because they had no rights and interests apart from those of the sovereigns. Then came, with lapse of time and increase of business, the institutions which became by expansion our present apparatus of executive government. Kings required a secretary; and, ere long, more secretaries than one. A rank and place must be assigned to such confidential officers; and hence our Secretaryships of State—susceptible of increase, as the experience of this session has shown. At nearly the same time with the Ministerial, the Ambassadorial function arose. The kings' messengers to other courts became empowered, as the need arose, to speak and act for their respective sovereigns, and even to tender their counsel, founded on their peculiar means of knowledge. This method of management was precisely what was wanted while all international affairs lay between Courts—a state of things which Lords Aberdeen and Westmoreland seem to suppose to be still existing We must reprobate all agreements which cannot be disclosed, and committed to the notice of Parliament, as soon as they have taken form If any diplomatic agreements are thus rendered impossible, it can be only those which involve dynastic interests. We must bring opinion (till we can bring something else) to bear on important diplomatic appointments, so as to have no Westmorelands at such a court as that of Vienna. We must obtain a more frequent assemblage of Parliament, through a greater liberty of declaration and decision on the part of the people as to what really are, in their opinion, political crises. A Minister summoned Parliament in autumn, in the days of the corn laws, when he found it necessary to open the ports No Minister thinks it necessary to summon Parliament to hear of a new Austrian alliance. But, if the nation at large happens to think this last the more important matter of the two—the most important perhaps that could possibly take place, it ought to have the power of speech by representation at its own time. If the Ministers persist, as they did last year, in silence, and disregard of the popular demand of an account of what is done in the name of the nation, they must be made to hear what the nation wishes and requires by means of those "Meetings" of which the Czar's ambassadors write to him with a curious mixture of amazement, scorn, and apprehensiveness. Let all who disapprove of any entangling alliance with Austria say so perseveringly—in Parliament while they can; in public meetings, and by every mode of legal address afterwards; and with such plainness and constancy that, if our own Government does not take warning that the nation sanctions no such alliance, Austria may. Turkey must hear it, and be encouraged Russia and Prussia must hear it, and be confounded. The crushed nationalities must hear it, and take heart, and renew their patience, and not rush into premature action, as is only too likely if they suppose England to have united herself with their oppressor. England has not done so, and must take care that hereafter her name shall be no more so taken in vain.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The following details relative to the dissolution of this legislative body are gathering from the colonial journals:—

The motion on which the Ministry were defeated was made by Mr. Sicotte, who had been invited to accept a seat in the Cabinet, but declined on account of the Government resolving not to proceed with the settlement of the clergy reserves and seignorial tenure questions this session, but to submit and carry through the Reciprocity Bill and the Elective Franchise Bill, introduce a Clergy Reserve Bill to lay before the country, and then dissolve Parliament and have a fresh election under the new representation law. Mr. Sicotte was pledged to immediate action. He moved an addition to Mr. Cauchon's amendment on the address, so as to add a censure on the Ministry for not dealing with the reserves, to that of Mr. Cauchon for not passing the Seignorial Tenure Bill. The amendment was carried by 42 against 29. *The Toronto Globe* says "The defeat was complete. The Administration were deserted at the same moment by their supporters from both Upper and Lower Canada. The The Ministry have played false with both sections of the province upon the chief questions in which they are interested—in Lower Canada, the seignorial tenure, and in Upper Canada, the clergy reserves. They have made false professions, and endeavoured to postpone action, in order to use them as stalking-horses at the elections. With poetical justice the chosen means of their success have been the cause of their defeat. The French Canadians sided with Messrs. Cauchon and Sicotte in their declaration that in not legislating on the feudal tenure the Ministry broke their pledge, and when to that declaration was joined an expression of opinion that the clergy reserve question should be legislated upon at the earliest moment, the Upper Canadians of all classes joined heartily in support of the joint resolution, and the Ministry were defeated. It is evident, at the first glance, that all the men who voted against the Government from Upper Canada—the Hartmans and Wrights, for instance—were not induced to do so by any particular act of the Administration, either now or lately. They stomached enough last session to show that their stowage capacity was inexhaustible when they so chose. They have voted now in obedience to the voice of their constituents, and because they found the Administration weak.—(Times.)

CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.—The *Doncaster Gazette* publishes a letter received by Mr. D. Roberts, a draper of that town, dated Barbadoes, June 11th, which gives a frightful description of the ravages of the cholera. The writer states:—

"We are now completely panic struck; the cholera in its most malignant form is raging amongst us, carrying off from two to three hundred a day. The deaths in the city amount to over 1,500, and are increasing. Three or four days ago, our common gaol contained seventy prisoners, and at this time there are not more than ten alive. The disease has principally been confined to the black population; but its character is such that people are attacked and fall down in the public streets. It is truly horrifying to see the dead carts going about picking up the dead. Nor is it at all uncommon to behold six or seven corpses in each; some in rudely made coffins, and some in tarred sheets rolled up. Two hundred and fifty poor mortals were stowed away yesterday, in a piece of land purchased for the purpose, which is the second piece, one already having been filled up contaminating the atmosphere. The sexton, whose job it is to put away the dead, does wholesale business. He has large pits dug, and shoves them in fourteen at a time. This is an awful state of things."—(Express.)

ITEMS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—We extract the following from the Constantinople correspondence of the *Times*, dated June 26:—

To-day is the first of Bairam. The long fast of Ramazan is at an end. The pious Turk is relieved from the oppressive abstinence of 30 long summer days, and even the more Europeanized and enlightened Mussulman, who smokes and drinks in private, is glad that his favourite enjoyments can now be indulged in openly, and without fear of the censure of the world. The rich and powerful may defy the orthodox rigidity of the multitude, but any man who has his living to make is forced to consult the popular prejudices, and if he takes a cup of coffee or a cigarette in an Englishman's room he will put them down and look another way when a servant enters, who might be inclined to tell the scandal to his associates. The Sultan went to mosque to-day at sunrise, accompanied by the would be brilliant cavalcade which usually attends him. The unseasonable hour prevented the great body of European visitors from being present; for these strangers are far from showing any readiness to adopt Oriental habits of early rising, and even under the rays of a June sun seldom leave their beds before half-past eight. Before five o'clock the procession left the summer palace, and passed through the thronged lanes, where the Sovereign listened to the sunrise prayer after the custom sanctioned by centuries of usage. Three days of festivities conclude the month of privation, and after Wednesday next the Turkish world will return to its usual monotony until the arrival of another summer. What changes may take place before the salutes are fired for another Ramazan are still concealed by the darkness of the future. But though the political state of the country may be destined to undergo many revolutions, yet the attachment of the Turk for his religion gives no sign of growing less, nor can an observer on the spot yield to the idea that there is any immediate hope of a deliverance from those prejudices which prevent the Mussulman from running an equal race with the Christian in civilization and enterprise. A singular custom may be noticed even among the most elevated of the land. At dinner for 11 months of the year the Pasha will use the European aid of knives and forks and separate plates for each guest. During Ramazan the dinner is served in the old Turkish style, and it is looked upon as meritorious or pleasing to return for a time to the usages which are abandoned, but which yet have not ceased to be remembered and regretted.

The sending up of the French troops to Varna goes on with speed, considering the inferior means of transport at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The boats of the Messageries Impériales are crowded with troops. The Euphrate lately brought 600 from Malta. The decks are impassable for passengers, who must remain below during the intense summer heat, or, if they rise to the surface, must sit still, as in one of our river conveyances, there being no room to move, as the unfortunate soldiers are packed close all around like negroes in a Brazilian schooner. The Messageries Impériales supply very good accommodation as an ordinary rule, and have deserved well of the tourist world; but visitors to the East, at the present time, would do well to avoid a company which either consents, or is compelled, so to incommode its patrons. The Euphrate returned on Saturday from Varna to Gallipoli, where it will embark no less than 1,500 Frenchmen for the seat of war. The indulgence of our own government for its servants is in strong contrast with the economical proceeding of our allies. English authorities would hardly embark 1,500 men on board the Himalaya, while that number of Frenchmen are crowded into one of the modest constructions of French maritime enterprise.

The following is from the special correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

I reached Constantinople on the 17th, just in time to witness a grand review of the French troops at Dacet Pacha The whole of the French regiments assembled here, and which had arrived during my run up the country into Bulgaria, were reviewed by the Sultan himself—of course an unprecedented fact, and one which created a good deal of astonishment and delight among the real friends of Turkey. According to the foolish notions of the old Moslemin, the Padishah is too exalted a personage to notice the presence and the movements of the Giaours. Many fanatics there are who shake their heads at the condescension of the Lord of the Earth, who not only permits the Franks to live in his territories, but even deigns to associate with their sheiks and look at their troops. But the more enlightened of them, the party of progress, who desire to see Turkey take her place in the family of European nations, hailed it as a good omen when the Sultan, accompanied by Marshal St. Arnaud and a brilliant staff, appeared on the ground, and actually galloped down the line of troops. Yes, it is literally true. Abdul Medjid, whose face we were wont to see as that of the chief mourner at the funeral procession of his empire and nation—whose noble steeds were broken to the slowest and most measured pace that a horse can be brought to walk—Abdul Medjid, whose voice was never heard except by a few confidents, for he spoke in whispers and commanded by signs—Abdul Medjid actually galloped his horse, and showed to his astonished subjects that he is a bold and graceful horseman. He spoke with much animation to many persons, and actually moved his hands and arms to give emphasis to his words. His cheek, usually as pallid as death, was animated and flushed with excitement, and his large, dark, and brilliant eyes had for that day something of the stern wildness which characterised the terrible gaze of that great reforming tyrant, the Sultan Mahmud. Those who had known the Padishah longest were most astonished, and expressed their conviction that there was something in the man which no one had ever thought of. The French troops, their martial appearance, their free and easy movements, and the settled expression of indomitable courage which is stamped upon their fine, expressive, and sunburnt faces, has sufficed to transform the Sultan, and, as far as the aspect goes, to convert a dreamer into a hero. If our allies go on working wonders like this, they will make the world believer in a return of the days of Napoleon the Great. Of course the spectators were delighted. Full justice as they had done to our own troops, it was evident that the balance of their minds inclined in favour of the French corps, from its undeniable practical superiority in dress and accoutrements. Those soldiers were redolent of campaigns. A single glance at them showed that they were made and intended for war, not for barrack duty and parade, not for a review in a park or the fatigues and privations of a field-day on Chobham-common. A great many of the men were small and some of them slight, but the muskets they carried so jauntily on their shoulders are allowed to kill at a great distance, and no one doubted that these small slight men would take as good an aim and pull their triggers with as much ease as the heaviest prize-fighter that ever took the odds against the fancy of All England. I mean no disrespect to our own gallant army, but this I must say, that the sight of French troops makes one feel what our own men might be if people in command thought less of the parade and more of the battle field and the march.—(Sun.)

THE LATEST NEWS FROM VARNA.—The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from an officer of the light division, dated Aladyn camp, June 27:—

The official announcement of the raising of the siege of Silistria by the Russians reached the authorities here on Saturday evening, the 24th, stating that the Turks had destroyed all their entrenchments. On receipt of the information, Lord Cardigan was immediately despatched in the direction of Silistria, with two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 8th Hussars, to reconnoitre and watch their movements. The general impression is that they will retreat beyond the Pruth. Silistria was so closely besieged for some days previous to the raising of the siege that the Turks were on the point of capitulating. Had the Russians made one more vigorous attack, Silistria would undoubtedly have fallen. The allied force was just about marching to its relief, when the unlooked-for and astounding news of their retreat reached us, and it, of course, has stayed all formal movements for the present. From all I can learn, the Russians are in fearful dread of us—indeed so much so that I greatly fear we will never be afforded an opportunity of testing their own much vaunted powers. But suffice it to say that should we ever get a chance of encountering them in the field, I feel confident we shall give them a fearful thrashing; for every man appears determined that those he has left behind shall not have cause to be ashamed of him. Sir Richard England's division has arrived at Varna from Gallipoli. The allied force here, including Turks, amounts to upwards of 70,000; it would astonish you to see the immense tract of ground it covers. All the troops are in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the intense heat—the thermometer 94 in the tents.—(Globe.)

THE BALTIC.—The following extracts from a private letter dated off Cronstadt, June 30, though containing no news, are interesting from the details they give of the movements of the squadron:—

We left Baro Sound on the 22d, and, under steam, proceeded up the Gulf of Finland. The English division of the fleet were exclusively composed of "the cavalry of the navy." The French line-of-battle ships (Austerlitz, screw, included) were towed by small steamers, in which two of ours joined to get them along. On the 24th we came to an anchor off the island of Seskar; while anchored there, we were somewhat excited by observing a Russian steamer heave in sight on her way apparently from Cronstadt to Helsingfors. She suddenly pulled up on sighting us, and then after a momentary pause turned tail and cut back towards Cronstadt. The Dragon, as one of the dogs of war, was let slip after her, but she attempted in vain to close with the fugitive, which was a much faster vessel than the pursuer. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow somebody good; before returning to the squadron again, the Dragon captured a boat laden with timber, which was abandoned by the owners, who struck out for the shore on observing the Dragon shape her course for them. Vessels are now occasionally chased which are found to contain floating villages—men, women, and children, with all their goods and chattels, deserting their farms and homes on some little islands, where, had they remained, they imagined death by shooting or imprisonment from the ruthless English awaited them. Those poor creatures become regularly terror-stricken when boarded, caused in some measure by the usual preamble of firing a shot, often more across their bows to oblige them to heave to. The poor women, like so many trembling gazelles, are found huddled together in some little hiding hole. However, the poor things are soon reassured by kindness, and see that we are not the brutes they were led to suppose we were. We part—no longer enemies, but now real friends; much to their surprise they are again set free, and continue their route without further molestation. On one occasion we had much ado with the women to reassure them of our kind intentions. We fired off our muskets as guarantees, but alas! good intentions are often mistaken. It was most decidedly the case in this instance, for it made them ten times worse—this very firing. So much for our rude way of inspiring confidence. After having stayed a couple of days off Seskar, the squadron moved on for Cronstadt. The gulf narrowed as we approached its *cul de sac*. The land on either side is covered with a sea of rich waving woods of pine trees, especially on the Finnish shore, which is the higher; occasional oases, if I may be allowed to speak so, appear in this moving mass of green, revealing snug hamlets and cultivated fields which often slope down to the dark nasty water of this great brackish gulf. As we closed with Cronstadt, and as soon as the tall masts of the Russian ships in harbour (19 ships of the line and five steamers) were descried from our topmast heads, great excitement prevailed through the fleet. A rumour is set afloat that the Russian ships, not expecting us up so high, are at anchor outside the forts. Not a breath of wind prevails to carry them inside under protection of their batteries; if such be the case, visions of immediate action, certain victory, and captured ships, seize upon our imaginations. Ships are in advance of the squadron, looking out for "infernal machines." All the ships have watches posted in their tops, reporting every floating log of wood that floats near us, bearing any resemblance to a buoy—an appendage said to be attached to all those submarine traps. We draw closer and closer. A mirage now begins to tantalise us; it clears, and the lighthouse of Tolboukin now stands out in white relief. The rigging of the ships becomes more distinct, and, alas, so do the prodigious forts. The men-of-war are skulking under their guns within the harbour. The admirals consult. The combined squadron comes to an anchor; on our approach there was evidently a great stir amongst the Russian ships. The steamers in harbour immediately got steam up, and all seemed on the alert. Our squadron made a sweep, and retracing steps a little, dropped anchor about eight or ten miles off Cronstadt. Seven or eight ships of the squadron, amongst which are the Impérieuse, Arrogant, Desperate, Penelope, Magicienne, Lightning, Driver, &c. have been placed in a position off the mouth of the harbour, about three miles. Some boats belonging to one of those ships were sounding, a few evenings ago, off the island of Cronstadt, when a Russian steamer, with steam up, was observed coming out of harbour to cut them off. The Desperate quickly got steam up, and made a dash to catch the Russian, who immediately rushed back again into port as if the devil was after her. Vessels are constantly going reconnoitring the place and sketching the fortifications, which appear to be of amazing strength, and not a fair match for wooden walls. The lighthouse of Tolboukin is abandoned. Several officers have landed, and have mounted the tower, from which point there is a splendid bird's-eye view of the whole place. Just fancy our audacity in doing all those things under the eyes of the Czar, with whose name invincibility has hitherto been coupled. Most likely the steamer which came out, or attempted to come out on the other evening, had an admiral on board, for the vessel carried a flag at the fore. Could it have been the Grand Duke who was forced to an ignominious flight before the Desperate? The Driver went up towards the lighthouse yesterday, with Admiral Chads and party on board. He went to visit the tower which the Russians seem to have relinquished in our favour.—(Daily News.)

The Duchess of Gloucester gave a juvenile ball, or *fête*, to the youthful members of the royal family and a select circle of the children of the aristocracy, yesterday, at Gloucester House. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Colonel Seymour, and the usual royal suite, arrived at half-past four.—(Post.)

The Earl of Lichfield and the Earl of Euston, M.P., have sailed from Copenhaghen in the Gondola yacht, on a cruise in the Baltic.—(Post)

Yesterday intelligence was received at the Admiralty, under date July 3, that her Majesty's steamer Conflict had just taken three prizes, namely, the Reinhardt, of Papenburg, bound from London to Cronstadt, and two Courland decked boats.—(Globe.)

THE CRIME OF OUR ADMIRALS.—There is a loud outcry, in speech and print, against the absence of bloodshed. A "good battle" is wanted by the newsmongers, and our men-of-war won't fight one until they see fit This is "too bad." Even in Jamaica the consequences of our naval supineness are felt. The *Cornwall Chronicle*, published in that island, languishes from a "dearth of news," which "presses heavily on the resources of the editor" "We are obliged," he sighs, "to do as we can and not as we would, in the expectation that something from the East and North of Europe, of a somewhat startling though agreeable character, will shortly engage our attention."—(Globe.)

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—Almost all the chief seats of manufacturing industry have reported to the Department of Science and Art the formation of local trade committees to promote the Paris Exhibition:—

Effective committees have been organised at Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Coventry, Macclesfield, the Potteries, Trowbridge, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Dumfermline, &c. Manchester is to hold its meeting this week. The council of the civil engineers has addressed a strong letter to its members, urging their co-operation. The Royal Agricultural Society has formed a special committee. The Corporation of Liverpool, it is said, is preparing to exhibit illustrations of its shipping in all its branches. Additional committees of trade to those already reported have been formed in the metropolis for general metal working, saddlery and harness, leather dressing, carriages, printing, bookbinding, clothing, boots and shoes, paper making, chymical manufactures, cutlery, and gun-making, so that there appears every promise of a complete and effective display in Paris. We understand that, in accordance with its wishes, a report will be made to the Imperial Commission, as soon as possible after 1st August, of the total space likely to be wanted for exhibiting the industry of the united kingdom, and all those who purpose exhibiting should send their demands before that date, or they will be liable to exclusion. In respect of the representation of the fine arts, the committees for painting, architecture, and sculpture have held meetings, and, we believe, the regulations on which artists are to be invited, which they have recommended to the Board of Trade, will be issued forthwith.—(Times.)

Our correspondent writes, under date of Liverpool, Monday:—

The new mammoth clipper, Champion of the Seas, built by Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston, for Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s Black Ball line of packets from this port to Australia, arrived in the Mersey this evening from New York, with a very large cargo of breadstuffs. The Champion of the Seas cleared at New York on the 14th ult., but owing to the difficulty of procuring seamen, she was detained for a considerable period in the stream and at Sandy Hook. Mr. M'Kay, of Boston is at present building vessels of larger dimensions even than the Champion of the Seas (which, we should say, is a three-decker of 3,500 tons) for the Black Ball line. These are the James Baines (named after the principal of the firm for whom she is built, and will be commanded by Capt. C. M'Donnell, late of the Marco Polo; and the Donald M'Kay, to be commanded by Captain Warner, late of the Sovereign of the Seas—both 4,000 tons register.—(Herald.)

THE CORN TRADE.—Throughout the country during last week the weather was considered unfavourable for the growing crops of corn. In some districts very heavy rains prevailed, and the tendency of such weather at this season is liable to weaken the wheat plant, and also to favour blight to a considerable extent:—

During last week the supplies into London were large of foreign wheat, in the whole about 37,000 quarters, and oats from abroad reported to the extent of 18,600 quarters. The extent of business done in grain in this market during last week was considerably less than an average. Wheat fell 2s. to 4s. per quarter, and the millers were cautious purchasers, only for the supply of immediate wants, at the decline. In floating cargoes very few transactions took place. At the country markets an almost nominal amount of business was done wheat being a very difficult sale at the quoted currency. This morning the quantity of English wheat fresh up was again small, and, notwithstanding the indifferent state of the weather, the trade opened very languidly. English wheat has met a very contracted demand at 1s. to 2s. under the last quotations, and foreign has been a difficult sale at about a similar decline.—(Chronicle.)

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We extract the following from the provincial journals:

In mid-Kent during the early part of the week the corn generally made considerable progress, the barley which had been laid having partially recovered itself. The heavy showers which followed, however, have knocked most of it down again, and laid a large additional breadth throughout the district, leaving less prospect than before of its being able to recover. In beans and peas the ravages of the dolphin continue, which check the growth of the plant, and prevent the pods from swelling. Hot sunshine is greatly wanted, and should it not come at a very early period, the expectations formed some time ago, both as to the quantity and quality of the harvest, are likely to be seriously disappointed. For haymaking the weather has been exceedingly unfavourable. A large quantity has been cut, and is now remaining on the ground, much injured, if not totally spoiled. The showers have been beneficial to mangel wurzel, cabbages and swedes. For fruit, the season altogether has been unfavourable. For every description of produce, bright, clear, sunny weather is much needed. —In Sussex the hay crop will not only be short in quantity but deficient in quality. As regards the wheat crop, every day appears to confirm the highly satisfactory opinion formed as to it, both in Sussex, and a considerable breadth of Hampshire; and that warm sunny weather only is required to render the quality most superior. The turnips have received immense advantage from the recent showers, and the "second" crops of grass have, indeed, already begun to show the good effect of the late moisture. A letter from Exeter, dated yesterday, says:—

This city, and a large portion of the surrounding district, suffered severely to-day from an unusually heavy storm. About one o'clock the rain, which has been falling in considerable quantities during the past fortnight, came down a perfect deluge, and continued without intermission for nearly three hours. Accounts which have reached this speak of its having had a most disastrous effect upon hay crops; the standing corn has also sustained considerable damage, by beating down. At eight o'clock the rain had cleared off, and the sky was serene.—(Globe.)

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.—The following letter, from a British officer, appears in *Saunders's News-Letter*; it is dated Malta, July 2:—

Lieut. King, Royal Artillery, who has been on special service at Tunis for the last two months, purchasing horses for the service in Turkey, returned here in the transport steamer Victoria on 27th ult., and left the same evening with his cargo of animals for Constantinople and Varna. In consequence of some accident to the machinery of the Victoria, she was obliged to return to Malta to repair her screw, and ultimately left the harbour last night. Lieut. King's purchases consisted of some 260 horses and 70 mules. Of the horses he had the pick of the Bey's own stud, consisting of about a thousand; but neither they nor any of the horses he saw while in the country were particularly good. He was obliged to travel some 120 miles up the country, but all the examination he was allowed, although he came as an unlimited purchaser, was to look at their teeth and feel their legs, which, as the country was swampy and muddy, and they had been floundering about in it for some months, was not a very satisfactory proceeding, and to see them driven past him, trotting, walking, cantering, without, however, being backed. The average price paid for the best of the Bey's horses was about £13 per head, which Mr. King gave reluctantly, having in the first instance valued them, in their own country, at only £8 10s. The mules he describes as far superior to the horses, and he was obliged to pay very nearly as much for them as for the others. In bringing these horses from the interior to Tunis he was much annoyed by a predatory band of Arabs, who, however, on a slight hostile demonstration being made by him and a few artillerymen who accompanied him, gave him afterwards but little trouble. He experienced every attention from the Bey and his government, and is by the authorities here considered to have been highly successful in his mission.—(Herald.)

THE LAST OF THE "TEN PER CENT. AGITATION."—We understand that this week the prosecution against the delegates, Messrs. Cowell and Co., concerned in the recent strike, has been withdrawn, and consequently they will not have to take their trial at the Liverpool assizes.—(Preston Chronicle.)

IRELAND.—The following are extracts from the Dublin journals and correspondence of yesterday:—

Uses of the Irish Constabulary.—Owing to the large draughts which this country has supplied to the British contingent in the East, Ireland, and its capital especially, has ceased to be the great resource of the Queen's land service. As garrison duties, however, are still indispensable, and as piles of noble barracks have, moreover, to be kept from falling into dilapidation, the authorities have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for the employment, as a substitute for the military, of that admirably equipped and disciplined body of men, the Irish county constabulary.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SATURDAY, JULY 15. 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.—COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.—BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane.—DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street.—DEACON, 3, Walbrook.—MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street.—MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street.—NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 12—13, 1854.

A telegraphic message announces that the allied fleets have sailed from Cronstadt to Baro Sound. The object of this movement is doubtless to get away from the choleraic atmosphere of Cronstadt until the troops now about to sail from France are ready in the Baltic to cooperate with Admirals Napier and Parseval-Deschenes. If Sir C. Napier is *not* to attack the forts until the soldiers are ready to cooperate with him, he can blockade the Russians as effectually at Baro Sound as he can higher up the Gulf of Finland, with the additional advantage of being at a greater distance from the disease that is now making havoc amongst the Czar's garrison of Cronstadt. Whilst the ships are thus changing their position, the Emperor Napoleon is to review the French soldiers about to embark for the Baltic. The belief seems to be strengthening that, whether or not the Czar's best troops are retained in the north, the number is much less considerable than was lately supposed. The number of troops at the Czar's command at any one time has been habitually exaggerated. Since recent events have set qualified men to examine this point, it seems to be generally agreed that Russia has never been known to turn out, at one time, more than from 200,000 to 300,000 soldiers. What the quality is of the bulk of these, before and after the exploding of the fanatical idea which is the watchword of Russian warfare, we now see for ourselves. What the quality of the Imperial Guard is, we shall probably know, when a few more weeks show what is to be done at the northern seat of war. Meantime, there seems no reason to distrust the repeated accounts that reach us of the thinning of several of the northern garrisons, and the concentration of troops in Poland and the southern provinces of Russia; the deficiencies in the north being supplied by incessant marching of troops from one point of the coast to another. This last practice may make a good show to the enemy; but it can hardly deceive the natives; and it is dreadfully exhausting to the soldiers. It is known that the cholera is raging at Cronstadt; and troops on those coasts, overworked in the month of July, are singularly predisposed to a disease which is more or less prevalent every summer along the whole line of the southern shore. On the bridges and quays of St. Petersburg itself, we have no doubt a staunch opposition would be made to the invaders by the Guard; but, the more we look into the matter, the more we are disposed to believe that up to that point the body of French troops destined for service in the Gulf of Finland would meet with no resistance that, with aid from the sea, they might not easily overcome. Whether they are to help at Cronstadt first, or to land on the main at once, nobody knows. We are told that Cronstadt is found not to be impregnable; and it may be that these land forces are to be thrust in at the weak point, and attack the arsenals from the side of the town. The town itself is chiefly built of wood stuccoed; and, once reached by our projectiles, would be presently in flames. It is understood to have been for some time nearly emptied of its inhabitants,—none being left but those who can aid in the defence of the place, or who are necessary to provide for the wants of the garrison; so that none of the considerations are present which held back the invaders' hands in the case of Odessa. At Cronstadt, the most vigorous bombardment would be the best mercy. But if the whole force of the Allies is to be directed at once upon Cronstadt, the main force of the enemy will be brought there too: and it is possible that the French troops may be intended to keep the roads to the capital, while the Cronstadt affair is proceeding. Nobody knows, but everybody is speculating; and no study of the scene comes amiss. The first probability is, that the troops will be landed as near the fleet as possible, and beyond the Finnish frontier—that is, within the last fortress on the main—that of Viborg—which is placed for the defence of the gulf. They would have an easy march on the Finnish side—the road being hard and good, and the country, from fortress to fortress, being wholly undefended and unfrequented. That good hard road follows the shore, under pine-clad hills, among granite boulders, and often overlooking the sea, which is like a chain of lakes within the beading of islands just off the coast; and for twenty miles together not a town is to be seen, nor even a village, but only a few fishermen's or hunters' huts. A march along that coast would be about as easy a one as could be appointed; and the Czar seems to consider it a possible occurrence, judging by his order that every man along the coast who shall be found to have foreign money in his pocket shall be instantly executed. It would be pleasant to win over those Finlanders, and show them that we are friends, and agree with them that they can have no possible interest in the aggrandisement of Russia, but everything to hope from her humiliation. But, considering how precious time is, we have no doubt the troops will be carried straight up to the fleet, and landed (whether before or after the attack on Cronstadt) beyond Viborg—probably beyond Keneneb—possibly within half a day's march of St. Petersburg. The road is bad; but the country appears to be totally indefensible—all the part that lies between Lake Ladoga and the sea. Seaward, the rocky shore sinks into the black peat line which stretches drearily on either hand from the mouth of the Neva. The waters might probably be occupied by our vessels of light draught, escorting the land force. Inland, there are only wild plains, in some parts swampy, and in others grazed in time of peace by the cattle which supply meat to the capital. There are no woods near the road where an enemy could be concealed. Nearly all the few villages are in the plains—little clusters of hovels, surrounded by a fence. Along the road there is actually nobody, except where here and there a long row of wooden huts stretches on either hand, guarded by soldiers, and peopled by the pale inhabitants, who are constantly the prey of fever, cholera, or hunger. The question would be whether the Russian troops reserved for the defence of the capital would come out and fight here or take up their ground on the Neva. There are no known forces to the north, nor any harbourage, nor indeed occasion for them there. What opposition there is must be from the capital alone; for Viborg in the rear has no force to spare, while watched and threatened by the fleets. In the near neighbourhood of St. Petersburg strings of market carts testify to the city being near; but it stands too low to be visible even after the suburbs are entered—the dirty, sordid, altogether wretched streets which make perhaps the worst known suburbs of any European capital. Whenever—whether now or hereafter—St. Petersburg is attacked, the struggle will no doubt be at the passage of the river. Above the islands on which the city is mainly built the great Troitskoi Bridge spans the Neva; but this is the bridge moored on barges, which is annually removed and reconstructed on account of the ice. It is understood to be all cleared away at this moment. This leaves only one bridge spanning the whole river—the rest crossing the canals and uniting the islands. Between that bridge and the city are the old and new arsenals. Except those, there appears to be no defence of the city whatever, all round from the bridge, past the Moscow and Riga roads, to the river again, where support from the invading fleet will be stationed whenever the city is attacked. Such is the ground, a very interesting bit of ground to Englishmen and Frenchmen now. At one end the river mouth, where small steamers and gun-boats will come up; and at the other, the one bridge which permanently spans the whole river. Between these and along the river banks are the arsenals, the old citadel opposite, and the long quays, now understood to be filled with tents. Neither to the north nor to the south does there appear to be any means of defence at all. The whole preparation is made along the river side; and a land force approaching in either direction must be met, it seems, in fair fight on open ground, or not at all. There is a curious source of inspiration at those arsenals. A thousand ells of silk in Turkish standards are there; and a heap of crescents taken from the mosques. Those crescents must, we suppose, be genuine, but the flags may be no more real than that of the Tiger, so paraded lately. There are also Prussian, Polish, French, and Persian flags. If the French find themselves there one of these days they may as well take the Polish flags away with their own. The Prussian may be left for the King to obtain by sympathy. As for the Persian, nobody cares particularly about them. But we own we do envy the leader who shall take down the silver shields and crescents and banners of Turkey, and the keys of her cities hanging labelled against the wall, and send them, in solemn entry, into that Constantinople which the Russian Court, following the example of the Czar, has been pleased of late to consider the true capital of the Muscovite empire.—(DAILY NEWS.)

PRESENT ASPECT OF VARNA.—Our special correspondent writes:—

Those who have only known Varna in the days of its Turkish lethargy would never recognise the brown, deserted, filthy, stagnant village, in the uproar, business hurry, and confusion, which now disturb its flocks of cranes and hawks, and scatter its time honoured dust in the faces of its indolent inhabitants. Streets which formerly had an average traffic of one cart *per diem* are now impassable. Houses which were thought overcrowded with 15, are now supposed to accommodate 30 with comfort. Miserable little holes in the wall, which used to let at £3 per annum as shops, for the sale of stickey dates, rusty lanterns, coffee, calico, yellow slippers, black bread, cream, onions, cheese like soap, and soap like cheese, now find clamorous speculators, eager to take them at an annual rental of £100 sterling, when instantly they are dismantled and stocked with a cargo of "notions," where purchasers may meet with everything, from a box of matches to a barrel of stout, or from a theodolite to a toothpick. In fact, what with naming the streets and numbering the houses—Rue Ibrahim here, John-street there, English grocers at one corner, English beer-shops at another, and French magasins everywhere—Varna is fast losing all its Turkish peculiarities, except those which seem inseparable from the Ottoman rule, viz., flat roofs, dirty lanes, and ill-built houses. Here everything is becoming more or less English or French. The Turks, who used to doze out their day upon a bale of Manchester goods, occasionally rousing up to sell a "peake" or two to a bundle of variegated clothes, with a pitcher in one hand and a black boy in the other, have disappeared, and their places are occupied by energetic Gascons or shrewd slow-going money-making English, who tempt the passers by with the names of such European luxuries as tea, ham, bitter ale, cigars, brandy, and salads. Never were such times known in Varna within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants," and the Turks roll their eyes in mute incredulity when informed that such an amount of traffic is *not* unusual in the great English cities. The actual thoroughfares—if you can apply the name to lanes in which no one can get along—are still more changed. The narrow roads are crowded with bullock-carts, artillery, tumbrils, and waggons of all descriptions; the footways with baggage-mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and Turkish porters more heavily laden than any; and inextricably mixed up with all are heterogeneous crowds of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Arnaouts, Highlanders, Bashi Bazouks, Zouaves, Guardsmen, Spahis, Cossacks, in fact, all kinds of Turkish, Egyptian, English, and French cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a tolerable sprinkling of commissariat gentlemen, generals, brigadiers, pachas, and staff officers. The *mélange* is, in fact, quite unique. Constantinople was sufficiently whimsical and bizarre, but here the groups and contrasts are still more striking.—(Herald.)

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.—Our Vienna correspondent writes:—

It would be well if the Emperor Nicholas could see the state of his retreating army! It is credibly related that from 9,000 to 10,000 sick and wounded are now on the road from Bucharest to the Sereth, and this is probably one cause why the evacuation proceeds so slowly. The *Press* is extremely hostile to Russia, but there is no reason for questioning the veracity of its Warsaw correspondent when he affirms that the demoralisation of the Russian (Danubian) army is complete. The soldiers before Silistria loudly complained that they had been led to the shambles, and the officers had no confidence in their generals. The circumstances under which General Paskiewitsch was wounded prove that Russia cannot even calculate on the boasted passive obedience of her troops. "The front ranks of the storming parties before Silistria refused to advance towards the Turkish works. Prince Paskiewitsch ordered two Greek priests bearing the sacred pictures to place themselves at the head of the men, and, when even this powerful stimulus failed, the veteran left his saddle, and, seizing a flag, led on the men himself." The loss of officers has been so tremendous that Prince Gortschakoff has ordered the survivors of all ranks to wear gray coats on the field of battle, like the common soldiers. General Liprandi is believed to be moving slowly from Plojeschti towards Fokschani. 2,800 waggons, drawn by oxen, have arrived at Bucharest from Bessarabia to assist in transporting the effects of the Russians to the Sereth. Russian officers who have recently joined the army relate that the Emperor is indisposed and suffers from depression of spirits. When his Majesty appears in public he always wears a large Greek cross, the symbol of his spiritual sovereignty.—(Times.)

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.—Our correspondent writes from Scutari, under date of June 29:—

The news of the raising of the siege of Silistria has, as you may well imagine, delighted Constantinople; the Sultan was pleased beyond measure—so much so, that he was able to lay aside for a moment all the dignified reserve of the Eastern monarch, and to open his heart and lips to an intelligent young officer of our artillery. Captain Chernside had been sent on duty to the Turkish arsenal, to receive some instructions from Osman Pacha, Master-General of the Ordnance, and while there discovered that the Sultan was about to pass from his royal chamber in the arsenal on his way to the palace, upon which he asked Osman Pacha if there were any objection to his awaiting the Sultan's arrival. "By no means," was the reply, and when his Imperial Majesty did appear, and was told that a British officer was waiting to see him pass, he ordered Capt. Chernside to his presence, and, addressing him in the English language, said, "I like very much the English;" to which he added in French, "The Russians have recrossed the Danube, and I am highly satisfied with the behaviour of my noble soldiers in Silistria." Having made a few other remarks, his Majesty graciously received the salute of Capt. Chernside, who felt highly gratified at the marked honour which had been paid him.—(Post.)

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—The following is an extract from a private letter received from an officer in one of the ships, dated Baljik, June 29:

I hear that the combined fleet—French, Turkish, and our own—goes to sea in a few days, for the blockade of Sebastopol again, I fancy. Now that the troops have landed at Varna, our ships there will rejoin the admiral. The Bellerophon has been there all the time. She has pre-eminently kept up the good name of the service by her hospitality to our gallant red-coated brethren. Her captain, Lord G. Paulet, is never more happy than when presiding at a capital dinner, with the accompaniment of his splendid band. The Firebrand and Vesuvius have been doing something in a small way up the coast, at the north of the Sulina mouth of the Danube—burning military stations and dispersing their little garrisons—cutting down telegraph posts, and so on. The Sanspareil returned from the Circassian coast a few days ago, leaving the Firebrand and Sampson there, at Soukoum or Redoubt Kalé. These are to be relieved soon, it is said, by the Sidon and Inflexible. I dare say you have heard that the Sanspareil arrived at Redout Kalé just in the nick of time. The Russians, who had been dislodged by Sir Edmund Lyons' squadron, were just returning in force, and would have made small bones of the Turkish garrison, when she hove in sight. The Muscovites thought better of it, exercised their discretion, and retired. Now, I believe, both places are capable of defence, guns being mounted again in the former; and the fort of the latter having been insulated and otherwise strengthened. The Banshee brought up word yesterday that Lord Raglan had returned from a visit to the banks of the Danube; and that he confirmed the report of the Russian retreat. It is said that Lord Cordigan with some light cavalry has been pushed on in the direction of Kustendje. If he had fallen in with any of the Cossacks said to have been seen by the Inflexible on her way down from the Sulina mouth some days ago, that roving rabble will have had cause to rue the meeting.—(Herald.)

CAPTAIN PARKER AND THE COSSACKS.—Extract of a private letter from Baltjick, dated June 29—

I have just heard of a little affair at the Sulina on the 27th, and which I think worth repeating. Capt. Parker, of the Firebrand, surprised a party of Cossacks at the village of Sulina on the 27th. He had surrounded the village before they were aware of it. When surprised they made a bolt for it, but were stopped by a party of the Firebrands. They returned to the village, and tried the same experiment, but in another direction; but here likewise they were stopped. They then dashed into a marsh at the back of the village, and went floundering about like so many ducks. While these scenes were going on a smart fire was kept up on both sides, and on the side of the Cossacks a few were killed and several wounded; on our side only one wounded, Lieut. Jull, R.M.A., who was knocked over by a musket ball, which struck him on the back of the head, but did not penetrate it. I had almost forgotten to state a little incident connected with this little affair—the capture of a Cossack officer by Capt. Parker. When prowling about after the fellows had disappeared in the marsh, he saw poking his head out of a mud hole an unfortunate Cossack. He levelled his glass at him, having no other weapon by him at the time, and out came his friend, giving up his sword and delivering himself up as a prisoner of war to little Parker and his spyglass.—(Herald.)

By private letters from the Baltic we learn that on 27th June the yachts Emerald and Gondola were taking a pleasure trip round the English steam squadron, and, in order to reconnoitre a little they reached in within about four miles of the entrance of the harbour of Cronstadt. They were in a short time surprised by a Russian steam-corvette steaming out at full speed in chase of them, to try to cut off their escape. They, however, being only prepared to take their pleasure, and not equipped for combat, very soon showed the Russians what English-built yachts could do when close hauled up in a wind. They sheeted sharply home, and gave them the full of their sails, and after three tacks they were safely under the protection of our steam squadron. One of our steam corvettes, thinking it a good opportunity to take the measure of the Russians, got up steam and proceeded towards her. This was rather too much for her; she (the Russian corvette) very soon down helm, and ran at full steam power for the harbour. At the time these yachts were reconnoitring, sounding, &c., there were five English captains of the fleet on board of them, and also a peer of the realm—rather too good a prize to be taken by the Russians when English flags were floating so near.—(Chronicle.)

It is stated that in consequence of the war, the annual journey of her Majesty to the Highlands will not take place this year.—(Standard.)

THE WAR OFFICE.—The estimate of the expenses of the new office of the Secretary of State for War was laid on the table of the House of Commons last evening. The total sum required will be £14,307, of which £10,407 is for the regular salaries of the officers, £2,888 for contingencies, and £1,012 for messengers, salaries, and bills. The Secretary of State is to have £5,000 per annum. Two under-secretaries, £1,500 each; three senior clerks from £600 to £1,000; four assistant senior clerks £350 to £545; four junior clerks from £150 to £300; and four probationary clerks from £100 to £150 each. There are other allowances for private secretaries, &c., but as several of the clerks will be taken from the other public offices, a proportionate counterbalancing reduction will take place.—(Globe.)

The Admiralty have given notice at Lloyd's that a ship is required to carry out 150 tons of provisions to the army at Varna, calling on her way out at Constantinople for orders from the Commissariat.—(Times.)

The Orinoco went into Portsmouth harbour yesterday to embark the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of the 68th Foot, this day, for the East.—(Times.)

The Termagant, 24, screw-frigate, Capt. Hon. K. Stewart, seems determined to maintain the propriety of her name. She was got to Spithead about midnight on Monday, but, something still being wrong, her starting gear was all taken ashore again yesterday, and the steam-factory department had it in hand all day. This vessel's engines and machinery were always considered very complicated, and it appears, notwithstanding their recent alteration, that they are still defective.—(Times.)

Yesterday notices were posted at the Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, that no more landsmen were wanted in the navy at present.(Globe.)

THE MILITIA.—The Lancashire Militia, commandant Col. Clifton, now in garrison at Deptford and Woolwich, from continual drill and draining are becoming extremely efficient; the men are beginning to wear a soldierly look and go through their manœuvres with the greatest precision.—The Essex Rifle Militia, Col Lord Jocelyn, are about to have issued to them a new silver gray uniform.—The Wiltshire Militia according to present arrangements will replace the Rifle Brigade at Portsmouth, occupying Clarence Barracks.—The Kent Militia will also assume garrison duty at Portsmouth on the departure of the 34th Foot. They will be quartered in Anglesea Barracks.—(Times.)

BANK OF ENGLAND OPERATIONS.—Yesterday was published a parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Hume, containing various information relative to the operations of the Bank:—

The first table states the amount of bills discontinued by the Bank in each month, from January, 1848, to May, 1854, both inclusive, distinguishing the rates of discount charged. In 1848 the total discounts amounted to £8,513,026, the rate of discount ranging from 3 to 6 per cent. In 1849 the amount was £4,519,348, discount 2½ to 5 per cent.; in 1850, £7,723,479, discount 2½ to 4 per cent.; in 1851, £15,295,325, discount 3 to 4 per cent.; in 1852, £8,249,750, discount 2 to 3½ per cent.; in 1853, £25,182,547, discount 2 to 6 per cent. In the first five months of the present year, the discounts have amounted to £9,568,745 (being at the rate of £22,964,988 per annum), whilst the discount charged has ranged from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., but chiefly at 5 per cent. It follows from this statement that in 1853 and 1854 the demand for money at the Bank has been enormously larger than in any other year embraced in the return. Of course it was the activity of trade in 1853 thus indicated that caused the rapid advance in the discount from 2 per cent. (at which it stood in January in that year) to as high as 6 per cent., charged on inferior or long dated bills. The highest sum discounted in one month by the Bank during the last 7 years, was £3,875,857 in September, 1853, and the next highest, £3,123,018 in March, 1854.—The next table is a "return of the amount advanced for temporary loans upon Exchequer Bills, Bills of Exchange, India Bonds, &c., in each quarter since 1848, and the rate of interest paid thereon." At the 5th January, 1854, the amount was £2,359,900, at an interest of 5 and 4½ per cent.; and at the 5th of April, 1854, £1,756,300, at the same rate of interest.—Next follows a return of the highest and lowest rates of interest charged by the Bank on all loans or discounts, in each month from January, 1848, to May 31, 1854, distinguishing loans on security of real estate, loans on stock, or public securities, and the discount of commercial paper. From this return it appears that, during the above period, the Bank has made no loans on security of real estate.—The fifth table show the amount of gold and silver bullion respectively bought and sold by the Bank in each month from 1848 to May, 1854. In the first five months of 1854 gold bullion to the value of £1,091,990 was bought, and £2,678,042 sold by the Bank.—Return No. 6 shows that *no* application has been made by the Bank for permission to add to its issue of notes, in consideration of the withdrawal of the circulation of banks of issue.—The seventh table states at £344,045 the aggregate circulation of 21 banks in England and Wales which were banks of issue in January, 1848, and have since ceased to issue their own notes.—The last table of the return refers to the amounts paid for composition by bankers, which have ranged, during six years, from £26,073 to £30,287, the last-named sum applying to the year ending the 5th of January, 1854.—(Daily News.)

FAILURE.—The stoppage was announced yesterday of Mr. Mark Gopcevitch, the nephew and London correspondent of Mr. Spiridone Gopcevitch. It appears that since the difficulties of the Trieste house transpired Mr. Mark Gopcevitch has continued to meet his acceptances to a considerable amount, but the absence of further remittances, notwithstanding the news telegraphed of a probable arrangement of the affair by the aid of the Bank of Vienna, yesterday compelled him to suspend. On Monday and Saturday bills to the extent of nearly £20,000 were duly met, but the acceptances still running here are supposed to be from £120,000 to £150,000. They are, however, rather extensively distributed, so that the damage will not fall with extreme severity on any individual holders.—(Standard.)

A failure in the flax trade is reported at Aberdeen. The liabilities are estimated at about £16,000, and several commission houses are reported to be sufferers.—(Daily News.)

EARLY RISERS.—Yesterday morning, *at a quarter to five o'clock*, the Early Closing Association, held a public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the promotion of earlier closing amongst the chemists and druggists. Notwithstanding the unusual hour at which the meeting was called a spacious room was well filled. The chair was taken by Mr Jones, operative chemist, who in strong terms denounced the late-hour system, as practised in the chemists and druggists' shops of the metropolis. Several resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were carried; one of which was that employers should be solicited to close at eight o'clock.—(Globe.)

A large demand for underclothing for the army and navy has given an impulse to employment this week at Leicester and the neighbourhood. It is reported that more than fifty tons of yarn will be required to complete the orders.—(Daily News.)

TRAFFIC IN CHURCH LIVINGS.—The market for church livings continues to be well supplied, and the demand appears to be brisk. During the past month 58 advowsons or next presentations have been offered for sale by public auction or through private agency, and the aggregate annual value of these amounts to £27,600; 46 have been offered in exchange for others, of the annual value in the aggregate of £17,140; 22 have been inquired for by intending purchasers, of the annual value in the aggregate of £12,112; and it appears that an extensive business is also done in property of this description through the medium of lists privately circulated.—(Daily News.)

RISE IN PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Dundee Advertiser* has been the first paper in Scotland to advance in price. It is understood that others will soon follow the example.(Globe.)

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday last affords very satisfactory evidence of an improved state of the public health; the mortality which has been long above the average having fallen last week below it:—

The number of deaths registered in London last week was 984. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 951, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,046. Last week's registration, therefore, exhibits a number less by 62 than the calculated amount. Zymotic diseases produced last week collectively 253 deaths, which is near the amount that may be expected at this season. Scarlatina declined from 72 in the previous week to 55 in the last; fatal cases referred to typhus were in the two weeks respectively 47 and 44, those referred to measles were 22 and 27, those to hooping-cough 35 and 39, those to diarrhœa 25 and 32. It requires notice that a death from hydrophobia was registered in the previous week, and that another was registered last week. In Charing-cross Hospital, on 4th July, the daughter of a cab proprietor, aged 10 years, died of "hydrophobia (36 hours), after bite (one month)."—*Post-mortem.* Mr. Leonard, the registrar, says:—"I am informed that the animal that inflicted the bite is alive and well, and has not had hydrophobia." Last week the births of 752 boys and 718 girls, in all 1,470 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,380.—(Times.)

CAUSES OF FEVER AT SEA.—The following fact, related by Dr. Ridge in the *Medical Times*, has an important bearing on the regulation of our emigrant ships:—

"When the Hellas, flag-ship of Lord Cochrane, in the Greek Archipelago, in the summer of 1827, was cruising off the Morea, we encountered weather sufficiently rough to cause the closing of the main-deck ports for three days. A great deal of rain fell too. The capote formed the dread nought by day, the blanket by night, of the native crew of 600. A few days after the clearing up of the weather, the temperature high with a calm, dropping cases of inflammatory remittent fever appeared among the men. Sagacity to detect on the instant the cause of this sudden outbreak was wanting by me; and it was not until 83 persons had been struck down in less than a week, that I seized upon the source of our visitation, and was taught a lesson which instructs me now. Bad smell from bilge water, and its daily increasing offensiveness, first directed inquiries to this possible source of evil, and, fortunate in a commander, whose rare philosophic spirit is only equalled by his naval achievements, I was enabled to institute a thorough overhauling of the lower regions of the ship. On the cable-tier, immediately under the main hatchway, was found a layer, some inches thick, of biscuits, olives, fish bones, pieces of salt and fresh meat, &c., the remains and refuse of the men's dishes cast into this receptacle. The active decomposition going on in this pestiferous hot-bed engendered an atmosphere that, once inhaled, satisfied the most sceptical on board of its noxious character. The remedy applied was prompt and successful."—(Daily News.)

DISEASE IN AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The Dirego, which sailed from the Mersey on Thursday, with 420 government emigrants on board, returned to Liverpool on Monday, several deaths having occurred, and about 100 passengers suffering from diarrhœa. The vessel, it appears, had reached Queenstown, when the disease became so alarming that it was deemed prudent to return to port. A number of the sick have, it is stated, been placed in the government emigration depot at Birkenhead.—(Globe.)

DRAFT OF WATER AT CRONSTADT.—On this important question we have received the following letter from the officer who superintended the pilotage of the Gloucester, the first British man-of-war that anchored in Cronstadt-Roads; the Gloucester, we should premise, drew 22 feet:—

Sir—It is stated that 13 feet water may be found above Cronstadt, or "Crown Port," leading to St. Petersburgh; but it will be found that there is a bar formed of sand about 5 miles above Cronstadt, on which is not more than seven or eight feet, and with a long continuance of dry weather and easterly winds not so much. I have been at Cronstadt under these circumstances, when small vessels, only drawing 11 feet water, have been aground in the merchant ships' mole, and the mole full of ships all detained, as it is well known it is a tideless sea, and the currents are under the influence of the wind, the depth of water increasing or decreasing as the case may be; south-west gales causing inundations, and easterly much less depth of water. When the present Lightning steamer accompanied the Gloucester, 74, to Cronstadt, this ship conveying the Duke of Devonshire to be present at the coronation of the Emperor, there was not water over this bar by two or three feet for the Lightning to cross it, and the duke and his suite, &c., had to get into a small Russian passenger steam-boat on the west side of the bar, and proceed to St. Petersburgh. The consistency of the water is 7½ per cent. less than those of the British Channel, so that if our large ships composing the fleet would drop in buoyant waters 27 feet, they will sink here to a depth of upwards of 28 feet. Off Cronstadt the depth in the mid-channel leading to it is five fathom or 30 feet. The channel is bounded by sands on either side, and bending as you approach the port and come within range of the forts, so that ships would be exposed to a raking fire, &c.—(Herald.)

CAUSES OF FEVER IN TURKEY.—In the *Medical Times*, Dr. Ridge makes the following interesting statement:—

A marshy plain outside the fortress of Silistria, the scene of many fierce encounters in 1828, became covered and charged with carnage. Its surface ceased to produce its ordinary mild remittent fevers; but, instead, one of a malignant character appeared, wherein an apyrexial interval was scarcely distinguishable. At a late period, it was observed the hospital tents and sick hovels furnished a vast proportion of the deaths. The fever speedily acquired a more continued form; and more fatal still, hospital attendants of all grades were scared from their duties: a panic seized upon the troops; the presence of a veritable pestilence was proclaimed.—(Globe.)

SOLDIERS' WIVES IN BULGARIA.—Our special correspondent thus describes the appearance of these wretched forlorn creatures, whose presence in the East is another result of the imbecility and incompetency which distinguishes our military authorities:—

When we proceeded on our road along the banks of the Dewna, and past the French and British camps, which extended far over the *hills.* It was in the lazy hour of the noonday heat. *The little flags* marking the encampment of each regiment drooped lazily on the staffs; soldiers in undress lay broiling in the sun; soldiers' wives, carrying heavy jugs of water, came toiling up the hill, in attitudes of the greatest dejection, and with words of complaint, scarcely audible from their parched and blistered lips. Sore was the havoc which their first days of real campaigning had made with the proverbial neatness of the British females. The bonnets were gone—Heaven knows how long ago. Perhaps they got soaked in the violent rains which drenched the camp at Scutari, and then they were flung aside as worthless, half-rotten things, which only heat the head, but cannot protect it from sunshine, wind, or rain. These women, that worked or loitered about the camp at Dewna, went with their wretched, seedy-looking shawls drawn over their heads, their faces were flushed with the sun, and perhaps with strong drink, and their features wore that settled expression of suffering, discomfort, and despair, which at length, hardened and bronzed with depravity, stamps the face of the confirmed camp-followers. And what else can they become, these poor women, whom a cruel kindness has allowed to attach themselves to the baggage-train of the army? How they live and what they live on is a mystery to the world, to the soldiers, and perhaps to the women themselves, for it would appear that after giving them a passage out, the War office has made no further provision for the support of the regimental women. They really and truly wander about, and know not where they shall lay their heads. It appears that no tents are provided for them, and that with the cavalry no provision is made for the transport of the women from place to place. They are a burden to themselves, to their husbands, and to the officers, and in a great many instances the poor creatures are hated and scouted by the soldiers generally. A great many of them are even now heartily tired of the life they have led, and the worse life which they foresee. It seems a strange inconsistency in a manner to legalise the women joining the expedition, to let them draw lots for the privilege, to grant them a passage out and then all at once to treat them as strangers and persons who have no business to be where they are. I am convinced that this matter need but be known in England, to receive its immediate correction.—(Daily News.)

THE STAPLE CIRCASSIAN TRADE.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent writes from Bardane, in Circassia:—

At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable in Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty. Numbers of little boats arrive all along the coast from Trebizond almost every day. They haul themselves up on the beach, and spread the sails on the sides of the boat to form tents; here the captain sits and the natives bring down to him their girls to exchange against his cargo, which generally consists in calicoes, prints, and other stuffs, and of salt. There is no money in the country, so that all the bargains are struck with reference to so many pieces of calico—each piece being called a "mal;" one mal is worth 15s., and 25 "mals" make a Turkish purse. The Circassian girls thus sold, though all young, are by no means all pretty, though many are not unworthy of the reputation for beauty which Circassian women have always enjoyed. They are generally the children of serfs, it being considered disgraceful for a freeman and a Mussulman to sell his children.—(Globe.)

STOCKER'S DIVORCE CASE.—The House of Lords yesterday heard counsel and evidence in support of a petition presented by Henry Stocker, of Boughton-under Blean, in Kent, praying to be divorced from his wife for adultery:—

Mr. J. A. Russell, for the petitioner, stated that he had for many years been a schoolmaster at Boughton, and on 28th March, 1839, was married to his present wife, then Sarah Ratcliffe. From that time until 30th Nov., 1853, they had lived together as husband and wife, and had had four children, three of whom were alive, of the respective ages of 14, 12, and 8. In 1853, Mr. Stocker employed an usher, named Chatterton. In November of that year Mrs. Stocker suddenly disappeared, under the pretence of going to London, and Chatterton, the usher, disappeared on the same day. About the 25th December, Mr. R. Bathurst, the solicitor of Mr. Stocker, was informed that Mrs. Stocker and Chatterton were then, and had been for some time living at Rouen, in France, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert. Proceedings were commenced at law and in the Ecclesiastical Court, and on 15th January Mr. H. Bathurst was sent to Rouen to serve process on both the delinquents. On arriving there, the lady had left that morning on her return to England, but meeting Chatterton he served him with process, and in an interview with him obtained from him some facts relating to this matter. Mr. Bathurst and Chatterton returned to England together and reached London together, but from that time Chatterton had not been seen in England, and from inquiries which had been made it was believed he had gone to America. Chatterton had admitted to Mr. Bathurst at Rouen, that he and Mrs. Stocker had lived together in adultery from the time they left Faversham. Inquiry had been made into the proceedings of the parties previously to their leaving England, and it was found that two persons calling themselves Herbert had arrived on 30th Nov., 1853, at Ashley's Hotel, Covent-garden; occupied a private sitting and bedroom opening into each other, remained there one night, and no doubt slept together. Mrs. Stocker had been identified by the waiter and chambermaid at Ashley's Hotel, as the lady who came there with Mr. Herbert. A judgment had been obtained by default in an action for criminal conversation, and damages assessed on a writ of inquiry at £1,500. There had also been a sentence for divorce a mensa et thoro in the Ecclesiastical Court. The following witnesses were then called:—

H. Bathurst, solicitor, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, has been acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Stocker for some years. On the 30th June last he served Mrs. Stocker, at 4, King street, Chelsea, her brother's house, with the notice of the bill, and the order for the second reading, and explained the meaning of it. She said she had no opposition to offer. He produced a copy of the marriage certificate.

Mrs. Eliza Rendall, sister of Mrs. Stocker—Knew Mr. Stocker before his marriage; was present at the marriage as a bridesmaid. She was a witness to the registry. She now resided at Deal. Before going there was in the habit of seeing the parties. They had had four children, three were now alive. The parties lived, she might say, comfortably, but perhaps not according to her idea of happiness. Mr. Stocker was of a very irritable temper, and was often violent with his tongue towards his wife, when there was no occasion for it, and his conduct was such that witness wondered that she could bear it. Witness was not often with them, but this took place every time she was there. He did not strike her. She never knew him lift his hand against her. She had often seen her sister in tears. Her conduct to him was such as that all her friends said it was exceeding kind. Nothing to give rise to his irascible conduct; which she received very quietly, and tried to appease him, but she did not often succeed. When witness had seen them together the next morning they would seem comfortable again. Her meekness generally induced him to be more angry.

Mr. C. Merton, farmer, residing at Gravesend, said he had lived ten years at Boughton, where Mr. Stocker lived, and had known him all the time he had lived there. He and his wife used to visit Mr. and Mrs. Stocker, and he had continued to do so since his (witness's) wife's death. He thought they lived happily and affectionately together. Never witnessed any irascible temper in Mr. Stocker. Her conduct appeared affectionate. They were kind and affectionate to their children. She was in the habit of assisting in the duties of the school of 50 or 60 boys. Mr. Stocker was not of an irascible temper that he saw. Saw him often. Never saw him in the school.

R. Love had been servant to Mr. Stocker. Went into his service in September, 1852, and left in May, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker were affectionate to each other. On Tuesday, 29th Nov., Mrs. Stocker desired witness to cord a box and to take it to the Squirrel Inn, to be conveyed to London. On Wednesday, 30th, Mrs. Stocker told him to stop the Faversham omnibus at half-past 5; which he did, and she desired him to put a trunk into it. She then left in the omnibus. She never came back. The last omnibus came back from Faversham between 9 and 10 at night. Witness waited up for Mrs. Stocker by her order that night, expecting her by the last omnibus. Mr. Stocker was with him. She did not come by that omnibus. Remembered Chatterton the usher, saw him on the Wednesday, 30th Nov., but had never seen him since. It was a half holiday, when the ushers had leave to go where they chose. He told Mr. Stocker what Mrs. Stocker had directed him about the boxes and omnibus after she left. He did not tell his master about her sending away the box on the Wednesday, because she told him it contained some old clothes for her sister in London, and she did not wish Mr. Stocker to know of it. He never saw anything of a disagreeable nature between them while he lived there.

Maria Josephine Mc Mahon, chambermaid at Ashley's Hotel, Covent Garden—was there in November, 1853. About the end of that month a lady and gentleman came to the house rather late in the evening. He gave the name of Herbert. They had private rooms, numbers 31 and 32. The bed-room opened with folding doors into the sitting room. There was only one bed. They remained there that night. Witness made the bed next morning. It had been slept in by two persons. In the morning Mr. Herbert directed her to get some tooth-brushes for them to choose from. She took them up. Mr. Herbert was then in the sitting-room, and he took them into the bedroom. They left on the following day after they came. Witness went in May last, with Mr. Bathurst, to King's-road, Chelsea, and saw the lady, who called herself Mrs. Herbert. She had since seen Mr. Stocker, and he was not the gentleman who came to the house. Their luggage was a portmanteau. Did not know if there was any box.

R. Love was recalled, and said it was on Wednesday, the last day of November, that Mrs. Stocker left. Did not know if a train left for London that night. Did not know that she had gone to London on any other night.

W. Magirall: Was waiter at Ashley's Hotel in November, 1853. Remembered a lady and gentleman coming to the house. Did not know if they gave any name. Saw the name of Herbert on something belonging to them. They occupied rooms 31 and 32. They came about twelve at night. They had supper. He took it up. The gentleman was then in the sitting-room, and he saw the lady in the bedroom (through the open doors), standing by the dressing table. There was only one bed in the bedroom. He could say the parties slept in no other room, for he was the last up in the house, and no other bed-room was ordered. They left the next day. He went in May to King-street, Chelsea, with Mr. Bathurst, and saw the lady in question. She recognised witness. Did not recollect what luggage there was. Had seen Mr. Stocker. He was not the same gentleman who came with the lady.

Mr. H. Bathurst was recalled, and stated that he heard of Mrs. Stocker's elopement, while staying at his brother's at Boughton. His brother was from home, and he undertook to make inquiries. He heard Mrs. Stocker had gone to France with Chatterton. Mr. Stocker immediately commenced proceedings against him. In January he went to France to serve the writ and ecclesiastical process. Went by way of Southampton, and at Rouen he found Chatterton living there under the name of Herbert. He ascertained Mrs. Stocker had left the hotel that morning. Chatterton returned to England with him. From that time till now he had never seen him or met with him, though he had made inquiries, and he believed he had gone to America. Chatterton was the usher at Mr. Stocker's school. He was about 32. Mrs. Stocker was 34. He was not the least like Mr. Stocker in appearance. In May last witness pointed out Mrs. Stocker to the witnesses who had been examined. The French witness was then in England. She recognised Mrs. Stocker in witness's presence. She spoke to her in French and gave her a parcel she had brought with her. He also introduced the witness to Mr. Stocker.

The formal evidence in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c., was put in. This being the whole of the evidence, it was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the case adjourned.—(Daily News.)

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—*Edwards v. Webster, Bart.*—In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, an action was brought by the plaintiff, a wholesale grocer, against Sir Augustus Webster, to recover £466 10s.:—

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff. The defendant had been in the Royal Navy, but he (not then being in possession of the family title and estates) and a Mr. Brabazon and some other gentlemen seemed to have thought the gold diggings at California were likely to yield a greater benefit to them than anything in this country; and so they purchased the Pera schooner to proceed to California. They procured an introduction to the plaintiff in order to obtain stores and a cargo to take out to California. It was to be a pleasure trip for several noblemen and gentlemen. The plaintiff supplied goods to the amount of upwards of £600, but had been fortunate enough to obtain payment for about £200 on account. Other creditors becoming pressing, and the young gentlemen not having funds to discharge the debts, transferred their interest in the vessel to a shipbroker, named Wooldridge, but eventually they sailed for California, and Mr. Brabazon had not since been heard of. The defendant, however, returned, and it was found that he had got the command of the Centaur; but

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SUNDAY. JULY 16, 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.—COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.—BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane.—DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street.—DEACON, 3, Walbrook.—MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street.—MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street.—NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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LONDON, JULY 13—14, 1854.

THE ALLIED FLEETS.—The *Gazette* announcement of the effective blockade established by the combined fleets in the Baltic, and of the enforcement of all the measures authorised by the law of nations "with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade," is of itself a sufficient answer to the querulous question—What are our fleets doing there? If they are doing no more than *that*, they are well employed. With such reinforcements for land-operations as those now on their way to them, we cannot doubt his Russian Imperial Majesty will soon have enough on his hands northwards and southwards. It is justly observed in an article on "the Russian War of 1854," which we find in the *Edinburgh Review* just published, that "the admirers of Russia and the Russian system, forgetting the difference between the power of *inertia* and strength for *action*, are apt to mistake *space* for *force*, and disseminated numbers for an expression of strong combative energy. But eccentric action for defence of world-wide frontiers is a means of weakness rather than of strength in a State, which from its nature is compelled to such a resort, and is the very reverse of the exhibition of inert power displayed by Russia in 1812, when the single line of attack against her was known, and the resources of defence converged and thickened, as it were, the more the invaders penetrated the country. Every attack now made on any point of the Russian frontiers is a diversion in aid of the resistance to the forward movements of the invader, whether against Bulgaria or Asiatic Turkey, and to a certain extent diminishes his power to aid those movements." The power of Russia is commonly measured by her territorial magnitude, forgetting that extended frontier is extended exposure to attack; and that vast tracts of land are simply vast distances, over which troops must be moved to such points of the frontier menaced. The Western Powers can and do shut up her maritime outlets, and paralyse her land operations (baffled as they have been by Turkish courage and conduct on the main scene of action by the uncertainty where the blow may next fall—an uncertainty aggravated by the military attitude of Austria. The Czar talks, or is said to talk, of bringing 500,000 men into the field, on the Danubian theatre of war, if necessary. His Imperial Majesty's reporters make him out a great proficient at least in two things—the first and third rules of simple arithmetic. His musters of force are fine specimens of addition and multiplication. If he can keep the force he has in Wallachia, it will be more than credit can be given him for beforehand. Odessa, the Crimea, Asiatic, Russia, Poland, the garrisons in the Baltic, are competing claimants for defensive reinforcements. The garrison of Petersburg has been marched to Finland; the Swedes may fight side with the French and English, for the recovery of their ancient limits filched rather than conquered from them in 1808; the Austrians may, and we trust will, strike in frankly to relieve themselves from an overbearing and dangerous neighbourhood. Nothing can be more true than that Europe, as the Emperor Napoleon expresses it, "offers up vows for the triumph" of the arms of the Allied Powers. In the progress of those arms, vigorously pushed as at present, is the best "material guarantee" for the accession of all who should naturally join their alliance. —(GLOBE.)

THE NEW WAR OFFICE.—The estimate of expenses for the new Department of the Secretary of State for War has at length been published. The total amount is computed at £14,037. We are not disposed to find fault with the estimated cost of the new department, if the business of the army is to be concentrated at last in the hands of a single efficient chief. There would not, indeed, be wanting persons who would say that the estimate rendered is either too little or too much. It is too little, if we expect that all its arrangements, all its embarrassments are to be assumed, carried out, and mastered for so small a sum, while fitting reductions are made in other departments which have hitherto been conducted on a footing of independence. It is too much, if all the advantage the public are to derive from the change is the creation of another and a fresh department of war, where too many offices of a similar character already existed. The estimate, as it stands, tells us little or nothing of all we most desire to know. It would be desirable to have before us a statement, which could be comprehended at a single glance, of the various alterations proposed in the several coequal and independent departments which, by their united action, carry on the military business of the country. If we are to have indeed a Minister of War—we purposely avoid the ambiguous term of Secretary at War—we should wish for more accurate information as to the extent to which modifications are to be introduced into the business hitherto carried on at the Horse Guards, the Colonial-office, the War-office, the Ordnance-office, &c. Is there to be one controlling mind,—one Minister who shall be ultimately responsible for all that is done in the offices of the Commander-in-Chief, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Colonial Minister, the Secretary at War, &c.? If this be so, it would appear to follow as a natural consequence that the other high offices are shorn of a portion of their importance, and that the holders of them are reduced in some measure to the condition of subordinates. At all times it will be necessary to find men of standing and experience to preside over the various departments, in order that the country and the army may have confidence in its administrators; but it is needless to add that they never can be in times to come what they have been of old, if the alterations which the public have been led to expect are effectively carried out. We must embrace this consequence of the contemplated change, if it is to be effected in such a manner as shall effectually promote the public service. Questions of great moment must naturally arise as we endeavour to follow out the details of the scheme; but they are not such as are by any means impossible of solution. We shall be compelled to break, in great measure, with the old traditions of military administration, but any heart-burnings or awkwardnesses are of slight moment indeed, when compared with the inestimable advantage of securing a supreme and undivided control over the management of this department, important, indeed, in time of peace, but which almost absorbs all others during war. Our French neighbours have a Minister of War and a Minister of Marine. We have hitherto preferred half a dozen independent departments for the army, and in the navy a single Board, represented in Parliament by its First Lord and its Secretary. Each of these systems has its drawbacks, but it may with safety be affirmed that none is so radically vicious as the heterogeneous jumble and confusion of offices which have for a century past carried on the administration of the British army. We are now to have a Minister of War, and the question is only as to whether military authority is really to be concentrated in a single hand. Responsibility and authority go together, and should remain undivided. If we obtain, at the present estimate, a really responsible and capable minister, one month's war experience will save ten times the annual cost of the new department; if we are to have only another Secretary, coequal and co-ordinate with the rest, we shall have only increased confusion at the cost of £15,000 a-year.—(TIMES.)

THE FRENCH AT ADRIANOPLE.—Our special correspondent writes under date of June 26:—

Since I last wrote to you, the French camp here has been reinforced by several regiments. On the 19th, the 7th light infantry arrived, with a battalion of engineers, and one mounted battery. On the 21st two fine regiments of cavalry made their entry into this town—the 6th Dragoons and the 6th Cuirassiers, with one mounted battery; they were preceded by a squadron of Ottoman lancers, who went out to meet them, together with several French officers. These splendid troops are the admiration of everybody, and as they passed through the town, on their way to the camp, the streets were crowded with spectators. On the 23d another battery arrived, with several field-pieces, ammunition, and some riflemen. The number of French troops that have arrived here up to the present time is 14,000 men, and this week they will commence their march to Bourgas, on the Black Sea, from whence they will proceed to their ultimate destination. General Bosquet, commanding the 2d division of the French army, left for Varna on the 20th, with his aides-de camp, officers of the Ordnance. General d'Allonville commands the brigade of cavalry and all the troops encamped here. General Prim (Count de Reuss) was laid up here for a short time. He left for Schumla on the 23d, with his suite, amongst whom figures Dr. Pelletan, a Frenchman, who turned Mussulman. He was escorted by his twelve Catalans. Adrianople is a station for the troops, who stay a few days and then proceed to the Turkish head quarters. Nevertheless, the permanent depot of the army will be here, as also a hospital, with 2,000 beds; and provisions and ammunition are being stored. Two thousand Zouaves have left to repair the road to Bourgas, for the passage of the artillery. We are expecting several more regiments of cavalry and infantry from Gallipoli.—(Chronicle.)

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—Private letters state that Prince Napoleon had inspected the allied squadrons, French, English, and Turkish. Private theatricals had taken place on board one of the line-of-battle ships, and both officers and men were using every means to relieve the monotony of a long blockade. For the steamers there is employment enough; they are always on the alert, and every now and then a little affair with the enemy may be expected; but the sail-of-the-line are doomed to perpetual inactivity, from which the crews would gladly escape. It is said that the whole squadrons are to appear before Sebastopol, and to remain off the port to check the communication which still occasionally takes place between that port and the neighbouring ones.—(Times.)

NEWS FROM BUCHAREST.—A correspondent favours us with the following extract of a letter from a lady married to one of the Wallachian judges, which is of special interest as giving the true opinions of a resident in Bucharest. It is dated July 2, and runs thus:—

We have all sorts of rumours here about the war, one thing is certain, the Russian troops are quitting Bucharest daily, though there are still plenty left. They generally march off in the night or very early in the morning. It is said that the French, Turks, and English are advancing. The Russians are retreating to Fokschani, the frontier town between Moldavia and Wallachia; they have fortified the place, and there they will probably make a stand, and there will be the *grande bataille*, if any. Bucharest is without fortifications, and not a good place for a battle, as they have no position to retreat on. The Russians want to take the Wallachian police, the military, and the Ministers and *employés*—in short, to remove the seat of government to Fokschani—and they wish as many of the inhabitants to follow them as possible, so as to leave Bucharest as poor as possible for the Turks; but the Ministers, military, and *employés* won't stir, as they don't want to spoil their interest with the Turks if they get the mastery, which is likely. On the whole, there is no personal danger, nor is anybody afraid. I for one shall be glad to see the English red-coats.—(Times.)

A private letter from the Gulf of Bothnia, of the 30th ult., states that the small Russian island of Siguisklar had been attacked by the Valorous, and that the tower of the lighthouse, facing the coast of Sweden, had been destroyed. —(Globe.)

PRUSSIAN POLICY.—We have received the following from our Berlin correspondent, dated July 9:—

The Prussian army may fairly be taken by the rest of Europe as a model of tactical and technical exactitude and perfection; for the precision of its manœuvres and the excellence of its uniforms and accoutrements it stands worthy of all admiration; it must be added, too, that the high standing of its officers as men of finished military education, and the efficiency of the army as a training school for the nation, are unrivalled. But the spirit that now guides the destinies of that army is as different from the spirit of Frederic the Great as its present uniform and armament differ from those of the time of "Old Fritz." It moves Europe to a slighting smile when viewing the military power of a State that boasts to be the "sword of Germany" to see the *picklehaube* overshadowed by the Quaker's broad brim, and the *waffenrock* hidden under the single breasted drab. If it were not that Prussia describes herself as *par excellence* a military State, that the Prussians style themselves a *Kriegerisches Volk*, that the three best years of Prussia's early manhood are always devoted to drilling, after its childhood has been amused with helmets and sabres for toys, one would not so much wonder at her present pacific policy, for the only interest that Prussia has in the matter is apprehension of the distant contingency of Russia endangering the independence of Europe by indefinite extension in the East. It does not lie in Prussia's interest to make any acquisition of territory that at present owns the Russian sovereignty. The possession of Poland or Courland and Livonia would only be an accession of weakness; and the preservation of peace is even a greater boon to Prussia than to any other Power. Her duty to Germany she fulfils by helping Austria to vindicate her own and Germany's interests in the south, and should German territory be attacked, even though in consequence of Austria's aggressive action on the Russian trespassers in the Principalities, Prussia will fulfil the terms of the treaty of April 20, and bring any and all her forces to repel that attack. It is not correct to assume that the unwillingness of the King to join hand and heart in the present operations of the Western Powers against Russia arises from any *penchant* either for the person of Russia's Sovereign or for the peculiar polity or turn of mind existing in Russia; it is perfectly well known to those who know the parties at all that there is no love lost between the two brothers-in-law, and there can be no greater contrast conceived than that between the Egyptian darkness that is made compulsory upon the Russian serf and the stream of intellectual and æsthetic light that the King of Prussia labours to shed upon his subjects. It is the aversion from having human blood shed, the desire to preserve to his subjects the blessings of peace and avert from them the miseries of war, and the amiable fatuity that mixes up religious or confessional matters with a struggle that is purely an attempt at conquest concealed under a mask of religion and moderation, that strengthen him in a policy pointed out by his interest.—(Times.)

GENERAL DULCE.—The General has addressed a letter to the papers, in which he says: —"The cause of my rising is solely the remembrance of the oath which the Sovereign of Castille takes on mounting the throne, who swears upon the Holy Evangelists to maintain and cause to be maintained the law of the State—'and if I should not do so, I wish not to be obeyed.' It is my conviction that the Queen has been wanting to this oath; and this being so, rather than become guilty of treason against the nation, I have preferred being guilty of treason against the Sovereign."—(Times.)

We have to record the demise of the Hon. Miss Monckton Milnes, a member of the noble house of Galway, who died a few days since, at an advanced age. She was aunt to the present Viscount Galway, M.P.—(Globe.)

Mr. C. P. Villiers, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen, yesterday, at Buckingham Palace, and submitted the proceedings of some courts-martial.—(Post.)

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—The Chairman and Directors of the East India Company visited Chatham this morning, for the purpose of witnessing a grand military *fête*, which was executed under the direction of Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Inspector General of Fortifications. An announcement was issued that ample arrangements would be made to enable the public to view the operations, and some thousands of persons took advantage of the occasion to make themselves acquainted with the tactics of war. Trains were run to meet the convenience of the public. Prince Albert left London by a special train, and was loudly cheered on his appearance upon the ground. On the Lines the troops had assembled, consisting of the 35th Reg. Royal Marines, the 80th and 94th, Provisional Battalion, Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Sappers and Miners of the East India Company's service. The whole of the troops of the garrison were engaged in the attack and defence of a fortified town. Next came the destruction of a strongly built stockade erected with baulks of timber (oak) firmly fixed in the earth, and ribboned together with oak at the top and bottom. The height of the structure was 12 feet, its width about 15 feet. This formidable barrier was blown down by gunpowder. The next operation was defending a river, and the entrance to harbours was exemplified by sub-aqueous explosions. The defence of ditches of a fortified place against an assault by rockets, forgasses, hand grenades, live shells, musketry, and pierriers, was the next operation, followed by the mode of throwing a body of troops with artillery across a river upon rafts of cylindrical and india-rubber pontoons. The proximity of the river Medway rendered this experiment peculiarly interesting. The use of the helmet and diving dress was also exhibited. At the close of the operations the Royal Engineers gave a splendid entertainment, in their mess room, to a large and distinguished party. Prince Albert honoured the festival with his presence.—(Globe.)

The recruiting for the army is going on very slowly in Ireland, particularly in the south and west, where scarcely a man offers to join the service. This has led to the issue of letters from the Horse Guards to the various recruiting districts throughout the country, urging the men employed to use their best endeavours to obtain recruits—a request which will be a difficult task to comply with, in consequence of the diminution of the population and the desire to emigrate to America.—(Herald.)

The estimates for the mail-packet service for the year 1854-55 have just been printed:—

The total sum required is £812,826. Nearly the whole of this sum is for the payment of steam-packet companies who contract for the carriage of the mails. The following are the sums set apart for the service between the places named: Liverpool and the Isle of Man, £850; Holyhead and Kingstown, £25,000; Southampton and the Channel Islands, £4,000; Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend, £15,500; Southampton and Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, £20,500; Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, and Liverpool and New York, £172,840; Southampton and West Indies, £240,000; England and West Coast of Africa, £22,500; England and India (overland route), £205,600.—(Sun.)

OFFICERS AND THE INCOME TAX.—We have received the following from "One of the Sufferers:"—

SIR—Perceiving that your valuable journal is fast superseding the two military journals, in all matters connected with the two services, I beg to ask whether any other army or navy in Europe have to pay for the honour of going to fight the battles of their country? I mean with regard to the present ungenerous regulation of officers on service paying income tax. I am a lieutenant in the navy, with a wife and family, without any private property (like many others), and about going on service; and having my life insured for £300, I am obliged, in consequence of the war, to pay an increased premium, so, what with the income tax and the assurance, and in all probability an expensive mess, it is indeed a mere pittance I can allow my family during my absence on service. I am still in hopes that, before Parliament is adjourned, some member may be found liberal enough to advocate the remission of the tax upon all officers of the army and navy during the war.—(Daily News.)

Mr. Sullivan, the naval instructor of the Tiger, and who is a prisoner of war at Odessa, has been ill with fever and ague, but not dangerously so.—(Herald.)

A correspondent of the *Herald*, signing himself "A War-tax Prayer," asks the following question, the good taste and sense of which are quite on a par:—

Why does not some bold Britisher forcibly seize upon Count Pahlen, and have him lodged in gaol, as, being an alien enemy, he cannot sue for false imprisonment, and then we shall see whether Earls Granville and Aberdeen will, as substantial householders, bail him out? At all events, he might be held till the crew of the Tiger were given up.—(Herald.)

A meeting of the carpet manufacturers of the metropolis was held yesterday at Marlborough House, to make preliminary arrangements for the representation of the carpet trade of the metropolis at the French Exhibition next year. —(Globe.)

Extract of a letter from Southampton, July 12:

The American ship David Hoadley, of New York, Capt. Magna, 975 tons register, 1,500 tons burden, came into this port last night, having sprung a leak during her voyage from Antwerp to New York, when about 600 miles to the westward of the Scilly Islands. The David Hoadley left Antwerp on the 13th of June, having on board 407 Belgian and German emigrants, and about 800 tons of general cargo. Finding the leak increase, Capt. Magna determined to put back to Southampton to discharge cargo and effect the necessary examination and repairs. The cargo will have to be taken out, and the ship placed on the graving-dock. The ship is consigned to Messrs. Crosskey and Co., of this port, who have arranged that the emigrants shall be landed and victualled on shore during their temporary detention, in a large shed placed at their disposal by the government emigration officer of the port. These poor people have had to work at the pumps incessantly for the last fortnight to keep the leak from gaining upon the ship. They are, however, all in good health. The David Hoadley is a very fine new ship, built by Patterson, of New York, and is now on her first voyage, having only been launched in February last. She has sustained no damage, and the origin of the leak cannot at present be ascertained.—(Times.)

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE DIREGO.—A Liverpool correspondent writes:—

Up to Tuesday evening 44 cases of cholera had proved fatal on board the Dirego, lying in the Mersey, and 10 more cases were under treatment, of which one-half it was feared would not survive. The owners and the emigration officer, Lieut. Prior, have engaged iron houses and procured a site at Birkenhead for the reception of the patients, and have taken every means possible to prevent the spread of the disease. The Dirego was well lighted and ventilated, and well found in every respect. It is supposed that the disease was communicated by a family that came from Southampton, and were almost the last that embarked before the vessel sailed.—(Standard.)

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.—The following sketch is from *Dickens's Household Words*:—

From *our* information, the daily newspapers send forth certain leal and trusty adherents—gentlemen who have graduated at Universities, and worn stuff gowns and horsehair wigs in the Great Hall of Pleas at Westminster, and who, partly through patriotic motives, partly for the consideration of a handsome salary, betake themselves to the seat of war, scour the most unfriendly and inhospitable regions, ride long stages, foodless, upon vicious horses with backbones like razors, and mouths like files; drink black bitter coffee and smoke tobacco with Agas and Effendis—to the promotion of political knowledge, but to the detriment of their own constitutions; eat mutton like leather, and beef like mahogany; abjure knives and forks; suffer hospitable but uncleanly pachas to stuff balls of greasy rice into their mouths with their (the Pachas') fingers; consent to forget the very existence of such articles as razors, soap, or nail-brushes; sleep anywhere; deliver themselves willing captives to the bow of the bug, and the spear of the flea; treat clean linen as a myth; wear jackboots; run, over and above all these little inconveniences, the additional risks of perishing by fever, ague, or dysentery; or of being hanged as spies, or blown to pieces decently with a shell or a cannon-ball, according to the usages of civilised warfare and the laws of nations. Whereunto must be added the pen of a ready writer, and the power of compressing the matter for an essay in the *Quarterly* within the limits of a column of long primer type; the faculty of observation, fertility of quotation, readiness of illustration, a retentive memory, a current acquaintance with all the countries and political systems of Europe. Furthermore, our own correspondent must be enduring of fatigue, impervious to weather, callous to vexation and affront, patient of delay, unbindable by red tape, quite indifferent to the objections of high and mighty lords to his existence, electro-telegraphic in apprehension, unswerving in industry, unshakeable in probity, and, above all, he must send smart articles. If he is not this kind of correspondent, and cannot accomplish all these things, the sooner he comes back—is called to the bar of the Middle Temple, and writes an account of what he has seen in two crushing volumes that would kill an elephant—the better. It is another of the educational amenities of war, that, amidst the roar of cannon, and the clash of sabres, or, as it sometimes happens, in the dearth of belligerent operations, those schoolmasters of journalism, who are abroad on our behoof, can find leisure to enlighten us as to the minutest details of Oriental life. Between the lulls of shot and shell, shrapnel and grape, mine and countermine, assault and sortie, covered ways and têtes-de-pont, our instructors tell us soothing tales of the Turkish ladies' boots, the Sultan's bandmaster, the price of fowls at Gallipoli, and the scarcity of London porter at Scutari. We are told how the Turks were unmoved by the terrific bearskins of the Guards, but were somewhat melted into admiration by the kilts of the Highlanders; how the Zouaves and the Rifles fraternised together; how much brandy the coquettish vivandières sold; how officers' wives carried revolvers in their belts; and the camp lines of the British troops on their departure for Varna were marked by broken jam-pots, pomatum-pots, sardine-cases, and bones of fowls. —(Post.)

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Week after week we have to report the same kind of weather—an almost total absence of sunshine, a low temperature, and rain in excess of the average. The thermometer rarely marks above 60, and as this is precisely 16 degrees below what is called summer heat, it is pretty evident that, though we have the season of summer, we have not the summer itself at present. The ripening of fruit is of course much retarded, and some kinds are spoiling from want of sun. The most important crop of all, however, that of grain, has received no damage yet, and with fine weather would probably turn out a plentiful yield. We gather the following from the provincial papers:—

Leicestershire.—The cutting of grass has generally commenced, the crops fall very light, and the dull weather is not favourable for hay making. The pastures are improved, but are still very short of keep. This time last year the floods were carrying away the hay, which was a very full crop, and now the land is exceedingly dry, crops light, and pastures bare.

Gloucestershire.—The weather continues dry, but cool for the season. Hay-making is becoming general, and those who cut early may expect some compensation for their short crop by a good aftermath. The wheat looks well, but the smuts are showing very numerously in some places. The beans are short, but a good crop. The potato disease has shown itself, but very partially. Generally the potato plant looks exceedingly vigorous, and the early sorts turn out as well as could be expected, considering the dryness of the season.

Derbyshire.—During the last few weeks there have been some delightful showers of rain with warm weather, which seem to have made the crops spring up rapidly. The wheat crops are, generally speaking, good in this neighbourhood, and are fast shooting into ear, which seem large and bold; and, from the appearance, we may expect a bountiful harvest. The potato crops never looked better and more promising than they do at present, there being no appearance of disease. Meadows only look thin for want of rain earlier in the spring; but the late showers seem to have revived them, and we doubt not but that a tolerable crod of hay may be expected should the weather continue fine.

West of Cornwall.—The late sown wheats look remarkably well in this part of the country, and, should fine warm weather set in, we shall have an abundant harvest, as this description of wheat never looked better, and a much greater breadth of land than usual has been sown. Spring sown corn, although in some cases looking tender, on the whole may be said to be progressing favourably. Barley is not looking so well as could be desired; the straw will be very short. Peas and beans are going on well. The late moisture has been favourable for the pasturages, but the grass crops will, we think, hardly be an average. Fine weather is wanted for the hay.

Carlisle.—We are sorry to state that the weather, during the present week, has been wet, cold, and cheerless. The crops, however, look well, and there is yet a hope of a fair corn harvest. The hay crop, here as elsewhere, is likely to be deficient, and of inferior quality.

Mid Kent.—The heavy winds which prevailed at the commencement of last week, followed by drenching showers of rain, accompanied in many localities with hail, have laid a large quantity of corn in this and the surrounding districts, especially the barley, and rendered the harvest prospects considerably worse than they previously were, especially as the wheat is now blooming and requires still weather and sunshine. Still, should a continuance of warm genial days ensue, the crops might yet prove abundant, from the great breadth of land sown this season, notwithstanding that in many places the bloom has been knocked off, and the plants have been nearly levelled with the ground. Should cold wet weather follow, there is little doubt that the corn generally will be light, as there will be no hope of that which is now down being able to get up again. Among the peas and beans the dolphin has greatly increased, which, added to the cold winds and the chilled state of the ground, cannot fail to injure the produce, the growth of the plants being now completely at a stand-still. Potatoes continue to grow and look healthy, and as yet we have not heard from any quarter of the appearance of blight. For the hay harvest the season has been very unfavourable. The ground has been too wet to allow that already cut to be made, and much of it is consequently rotting on the ground; and where in the beginning of the week it was considered in a fit state to carry, the wind was so high that no progress could be made. The fruit does not appear to advance much. Cherries are specially backward, while the quantity brought to the London markets from abroad keeps the price down, so as to prove unremunerative to the English growers.

Gateshead.—If the wheat crops of Gateshead may be taken as an average sample, we have the promise of an early and abundant harvest. East and west of the new Durham road, the wheat fields, at the commencement of the present week, were in full ear, and held tout the prospect of being ready to cut after the ripening influence of a few short weeks. From all quarters we receive gratifying reports.

Inverness-shire.—This (says the *Inverness Courier*) has been a week of heavy drenching rain. Since Monday morning there has been scarcely any cessation, and during the brief intervals of dry weather there was little sunshine and warmth—a dreary east wind prevailing almost the whole time. The farmers are now calling out for dry weather and heat. Wheat, which is now in blossom, and which from the first promised to be strong and heavy rather than of fine quality, has been still further deteriorated, though probably the crop will be as abundant as was expected before the heavy fall of rain. Farmers fear that this weather will produce rust and other kindred evils. Oats and barley, not being so far advanced suffer less, and potatoes, especially in light soils, are rather benefited than otherwise. So much rain does no good to the turnip crop, and a newly-mown grass field exposed to such a day as Monday last, would be seriously injured. We have heard of only one grass field in this neighbourhood which has been cut. As regards crops, in all the northern counties, barley and oats are most luxuriant—in many cases too much so, as they are much laid, and that, too, before being in ear. Potatoes look uncommonly healthy, and are a full crop. Turnips are coming away well, and hoeing is now pretty general. Pastures are abundant, and stock of all kinds getting fast into condition.—(Post.)

The following return of the state of the weather during the past week is supplied by the authorities at the Royal Observatory:—

The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.618 in.; the mean reading on Sunday was 29.815 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55.9 deg., which is 5.1 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday it was about 7 deg. below it. The highest temperature of the week was 72.5 deg. on Tuesday; the lowest was 46.6 deg., on Friday. The mean dew point temperature was 51.6 deg.; and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 5.3 deg. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The amount of rain that fell in the week was 0.53 in., nearly all of which fell on the last three days.—(Standard.)

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.—Our correspondent, "J. O." whose previous letters on this subject have excited much interest, has addressed us another communication "*De Re Vestiariâ*," which we subjoin:—

The much needed reform in the dress of the British army is at last to take place. The uniform of the line has actually been decided upon, and that of the cavalry is under consideration. The Guards, strangely enough are to remain as they are—bearskins, epaulettes, coatees, duck trousers, white cross-belts, pipeclay, and all—frightful examples of vanity and prejudice, instead of pattern regiments to the rest of the army. The soldier of the line is henceforward to wear a double-breasted red frock coat, with pockets and without epaulettes. It will be a great improvement on the old coatee, but is still, I am sorry, to say, encumbered with decorative patchwork and useless buttons on the skirts and sleeves, is shaped in at the waist like a dress coat, instead of being cut loose and straight like a paletot, and is fitted with slight and small calico pockets of no use or wear whatever. The hideous Albert shako is to be replaced by a felt helmet, considerably over-adorned with German silver, irksome to clean. The rifle regiments are to wear bronze ornaments, preferable in every respect to German silver. The trousers of the line are, I believe, to be dark blue, the light gray having been found to soil readily, and to necessitate, in consequence, an abundant use of blue ball, quite as detrimental to the health and comfort of the men as pipeclay. The Secretary at War undoubtedly deserves great credit for having taken this matter summarily in hand, and some credit is, I consider, due to the press for having urged it upon him; but I decidely refuse to concede any credit whatever to certain military reformers *du lendemain*, who, having remained for years silent and well-satisfied clothing colonels, are now not unwilling to come forward and declare that they have long privately expressed their conviction that the dress of the British soldier was utterly unsuited for either marching, working, or fighting. Many of these gentlemen have had seats and voices in the Lords and Commons—several of them have held high official stations and powers, and have themselves recently witnessed the toils and sufferings of our army in Canada, India, and Africa. Yet, until the question of the clothing colonelcies was summarily dealt with by Mr. Sydney Herbert, they, one and all, held their peace, and pocketed their off reckonings. They had better, therefore, still continue to be silent, and not claim any share in a reform which they steadfastly resisted as long as they thought they could do so with advantage to themselves.

I am sorry to have to add that no remedy is about to be applied to that crying evil, the bad quality of the cloth of which the clothing of our army is made; and until that evil is remedied nothing will have been done. Nobody denies its existence; the clothiers readily admit it, but say that for 17s. 6d. per coat they cannot afford to give better. There is not a servant of any degree in the united kingdom who wears such rubbish as our soldiers do; our policemen, our postmen, the very lads who drive our mail carts, are supplied annually with clothing which, with reasonable care, will last till the time for renewing it occurs; the British soldier alone receives once a-year from government a coat and trousers, of such execrable quality that no care can manage to make them stand four months' constant war. Therefore, in order to enable his men to make a decent appearance on parade, the colonel of a regiment of the line is forced to stop their pay, and to buy with it "fatigue" dresses, to eke out the rotten clothing thus foisted on them by the Horse Guards. The Guards, the Cavalry, and the Artillery are exempted from this abuse; their clothing is excellent in quality, though absurd in shape; but the soldier of the line, who has precisely the same work as they have to perform, is not half so well clothed as they are. I have before me, Sir, at this moment patterns of the three qualities of cloth now in use in our army. The first, "Guards' cloth," is excellent in colour, and so strong that I cannot tear the pattern with my fingers; the second, "drummers' cloth" (of which the uniforms of the non-commissioned officers of the line are made), is greatly inferior to "Guards' cloth" both in dye and texture, and tears easily; and the third, "infantry cloth," is a sort of vile drugget, worked up with size and devil's dust, which absolutely breaks to pieces at the slightest tension. A uniform coatee made of No. 3 costs 17s. 6d.; were it made of No. 2, it would cost 20s., and, were it made of No. 1, 22s. 6d.; and I am assured by one of the most eminent of our army clothiers that a coatee made even of No. 2 will last twice as long as one made of No. 3. He tells me, too, that by suppressing the decorative patchwork and buttons on the new frock-coat a saving of two-thirds of the difference of cost between No. 3 and No. 2 might be effected. But it seems to me that, as there can be really no economy in clothing men who have to do hard work in rotten cloth, a very simple and obvious mode exists of settling this question, without putting the country to 1s. extra expense. Let each regiment be supplied with a number of regimental coats, uniform in make, of the three qualities of cloth, at the lowest price, by open tender. Add to the pay of the private soldier the sum now paid to the clothier for his rotten coatee and trousers, and let him take up and pay for his clothing from the regimental stock—deciding for himself whether he will purchase a good coat of Guards' cloth for 22s. 6d., or a rotten coat of infantry cloth at 17s. 6d. This system succeeds perfectly in our navy—why should it not succeed in our army?"—(Times.)

THE HOLY WAR IN BELGRAVIA.—We have received the following description of the state of hostilities at St. Barnabas, from a "Belgravian:—

SIR—I had hoped that the concessions recently made by, or wrung from, Mr. Liddell as to the mode of performing Divine service in this district would have brought both parties to their senses, and that in future moderate men and women might have gone to church and said their prayers in peace and quiet. I learn that a number of weak people have constituted themselves into a "Belgravian Choral Defence Society," and have "officially" signified through their secretary, one Mr. Ernest Fitzroy, that they intend to repair to all the services at St. Paul's, and, in spite of the Bishop of London and Mr. Liddell, to persevere in what they call "the musical worship of the Almighty"—that is to say, they mean to sing those parts of the service which their bishop and their rector desire them to say. Mr. Fitzroy's "official" letter, which is a very foolish one, has decided me on requesting you to publish the following account of a visit which I made last Sunday to the church of St. Barnabas, the head-quarters of these "musical worshippers." As I believe there are among them many sincere and good people, I think it just possible that what I observed on that occasion may never have been observed by them, and may afford them useful food for reflection. The church of St. Barnabas was built by public subscription some 12 years ago, especially "for the poor," and with that view it was placed in a very poor neighbourhood. When I entered it on Sunday last at 11 a.m. I saw what I never had seen before in any church—viz., an entire congregation composed, without one single exception, of well-dressed gentlemen and over-dressed ladies. There literally was not in the whole church one individual whose dress denoted a connexion with the middle or lower classes. The service was ultra musical, and was very well performed. The arrangement of the church and the conduct of the clergymen was unmistakeable—it was in exact imitation of the ceremonial of the Roman Catholics, less the bells and the incense. I left the church as soon as the prayers were over—before the sermon commenced—for I wished to see with my own eyes what the inhabitants of this poor district, for whose use the church had been built, but who clearly did not use it, were doing during the time of Divine service. The street in which St. Barnabas stands was crowded with artisans, their wives, and their children, smoking and gossipping. The steps of two public-houses close by were covered with customers, waiting till the termination of the service should permit them to get drink. A policeman was walking up and down before the church door, and within 80 yards of the church I saw two butchers, two fishmongers, two bakers, two fruiterers, a newsman, a tobacconist, a haberdasher, a shoemaker, and a barber openly carrying on their trades during Divine service. It occurred to me, Sir, as I think it will to you, that if the clergy of St. Barnabas had been doing their duty among these poor for the last 10 years, instead of tampering with the weak minds of the beauty and fashion of Belgravia—male and female—there would have been more poor people inside their church last Sunday, and fewer idlers and traffickers outside it. The service in St. Barnabas, beautiful though it be, is a service which can only be enjoyed by educated persons, endowed with a taste for and possessing a knowledge of music; it is *caviare* to the multitude of poor who live around the church, and for whose benefit the church was built—many of whom are, moreover, frightened away by the Popish aspect of the whole affair. If the Bishop of London would, instead of attending Divine service next Sunday, stroll down *incognito* to St. Barnabas and witness the scenes which take place there among the inhabitants outside, while the clergymen attached to the church are delighting crowds of fashionables with the style in which they conduct the "musical worship of the Almighty" within, I think he would take a very different view of the matter from that which he takes now.—(Times.)

THE GROUSE.—The favourable reports which I sent you some time ago from the Northern Moors, are not supported by those from Ayrshire, where it is said that many grouse have been found dead and the birds seem far from numerous. Black game, however, is reported to be more plentiful than for many years past. —(Scotsman.)

CHOLERA IN GLASGOW.—Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated 11th:—

Cholera has lately reappeared with some virulence in various parts of the country, chiefly in the mining and manufacturing districts. In Glasgow, during the last week, there were 43 cases reported, but these by no means show the prevalence of the disease, for it is raging to a considerable extent among the higher classes.—(Standard.)

FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—Mrs. Dunn, a married woman, 31 years of ago, has commenced the task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, in an enclosure adjoining the Star Hotel. She is attired in the Bloomer costume, is of short stature, and somewhat muscular in appearance.—(Liverpool Journal.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Dublin, the wife of Brevet Major W. G. Scott, 91st Regt.—At Dublin, the lady of J. W. Magrath, Esq.—At Leith, Mrs. H. W. Gault—At Corstorphine, Mrs. Mackie—At Selkirk, Mrs. D. C. Alexander—In Belgrave-square, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart—In Kensington, the lady of Capt. S. Beatson, Bengal Cavalry—At Blackheath, the wife of R. Finch, Esq.—The wife of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., Kensington Palace-gardens, Hyde Park—In Eaton-place South, the wife of C. E. Thomas, Esq.—At Foot's Cray, Kent, the wife of O. W. Lloyd, Esq.—At Little Hadham, Herts, the wife of the Rev. E. Randolph—In St. George's-road, the wife of the Rev. B. Belcher—At Sydenham, Mrs. W. H. Davis—At Rainthorpe Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. F. Walpole.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Bandon, the wife of Capt. Ellis—At Athy, the lady of N. B. Galway, Esq.—At Athlone, the wife of Major Coppinger, 16th Regt.—At Balmakewan House, Kincardineshire, the wife of W. Gray, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. R. Adam—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Fraser—At Edinburgh, the wife of A. Campbel, jun., Esq., W. S.—In Tavistock-square, the wife of Dr. J. H. Gladstone—At Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. G. Beresford.

MARRIAGES.—J. Minchin, Esq., of Kiltilhane, Wexford, to Mary, daughter of the late C. Lundiers, Esq.—Robert, son of the late H. T. Hoare, Esq., of Cork, to Annie, daughter of the late C. Graves, Esq.—W. R. Lecky, Esq., of Ballinacarrig, Carlow, to Susanna, daughter of the late A. Thomas, Esq.—J. Bayly, Esq., R.E., to Jane Coventry, daughter of H. E. C. Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven—Rev. W. Dobie, of Musselburgh, to Martha Anne Scott, daughter of the late W. Cruickshank, Esq. —A. F. Haliburton, Esq., to Augusta Louisa Neville, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, near Windsor—Mr. G. A. Hirzel, to Isabella Maria, daughter of R. Bennett, Esq., of Notting Hill—W. D. Morgan, Esq., Bengal N.I., to Ellen, relict of the late Lieut. Ross, 14th Light Dragoons—Marion Horatio, daughter of Mr. J. P. Hunt, to Mr. Dawkins, of the Hampstead-road—Mr. G. W. Bradbee, jun., of Willesden Green, to Louisa, widow of the late E. Prosser, Esq.—Mr. G. Nutcher, of Cripplegate, to Frances Furnivall, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden—Robert Henry, son of Robert Salmon, Esq., of Islington, to Martha, daughter of the late Richard Ward, Esq.,—Brevet Major Vesey, 46th Light Infantry, to Helena Augusta, daughter of Mrs. Dawson—F. Keats, Esq., of Braziers, Oxon, to Esther Elizabeth, and H. De la Cour de Brisay, Esq., of Oxford, to Jane Amelia, daughters of P. Marett, Esq., of Jersey—H. T. M. Thorne, Esq., of Greenock, to Rebecca, daughter of the late J. Woodward, Esq., of Birmingham—A. Jenoure, Esq., of Blackpool, Lancashire, to Adelaide Constance, daughter of the late J. Shewell, Esq.—H. Brandreth, Esq., of Houghton House, Bedfordshire, to Emma Jemima Barbara, daughter of Col. Smith—Rev. E. D. G. M. Kirwan, of Wootton Wawen, to Elizabeth Louisa Jane, daughter of the late T. Macquoid, Esq.—C. E. Stainforth, Esq., to Octavia Lettice, daughter of the Rev. R. Stephens, of Belgrave, Leinster—William, son of Sir C. Domvile, Bart., of Santry House, Dublin, to Caroline, daughter of the late General the Hon. R. Meade—H. Woods, Esq., of Wigan, to Hannah, daughter of C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.—George, son of J. Gladstone, Esq., of Stockwell Lodge, Surrey, to Caroline, daughter of H. Sturt, Esq.—T. Halls, Esq., of Horsleydown, to Ann, daughter of R. Bristow, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Delgany, J. S. Scott, Esq., aged 72—At Charleville, Mrs. Isabella Croke, aged 51—At Castle Troy, J. Matterson, Esq.—At Kingstown, Sarah Anne Wilderspin, daughter of Mr. T. U. Young—At Edinburgh, H. Wilson, Esq., W. S.—At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Grant, aged 58—At Glasgow, Barbara Gordon, wife of H. Rainy, Esq.—At Bawtry, the Hon. Frances Jane, Monckton, sister to Viscount Galway—At Malta, Georgina, wife of Lieut.-General Balneavis—At Maidstone, Kent, Thos. Hugh, son of T. Boorman, Esq., aged 32—At Hertford, Mr. J. H. Kimpton, aged 74—At Sundridge, near Sevenoaks, Kent, W. Walker, Esq., aged 68—At Brighton, W. P. Knight, Esq.—At Camden-road Villas, T. Essex, Esq., aged 44—At Bradley, Mary, wife of the Rev. H. A. Plow—W. Blundell, Esq., of Crosby Hall, Lancaster, aged 68—At Aviemore, Inverness-shire, E. Curwen, Esq., aged 38—At Devonport, Major-General J. P. James, Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, aged 63—In Sussex-square, Hyde Park, Henrietta, widow of the late Capt. R. B. Pemberton, Bengal Army, aged 43—Annie, wife of Dr. S. Hanson, of Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Nº 12,308. FOUNDED 1814.

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The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 17—18. 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted by a draft on London or Paris, or by a Post-office order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in France; also through the *Messageries*, Bankers, Booksellers, and Foreign Post-offices.—Subscriptions for Germany or Lombardy should be taken at the Post-offices, in order to receive the journal more regularly.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 15, 1854.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Exactly half a century since an Emperor, in the first blush of unparalleled triumphs, stood on the heights of Boulogne, and reviewed a vast armament that cost him years of preparation. He saw around him an extensive encampment, including every arm of warfare, ready to march anywhere at a moment's notice. Below, in the Lianne, and in various fishing ports up and down the coast, lay a flotilla of innumerable small boats, the crews of which were trained to embark and land again, with many thousand soldiers, in fifteen or twenty minutes. Rewards and honours were distributed on that field of hope; imperial bulletins and decrees were dated from heights that were to be known to fame; a pompous pillar was commenced, and orations were continually made with the neverfailing point that Albion was in sight, and two or three hours were sufficient to carry an army over the narrow strait that intervened. It was true that whenever the skies themselves did not interpose a sufficient obstacle, there were seen far off amid the sunny waves certain dark spots that showed who were masters of the sea. It was true that many centuries before another Emperor had stood on those heights, gazed at the wall of cliffs stretching along the northern horizon, claimed a triumph, and gone back to Rome. Nevertheless, Napoleon only left that spot for the easier work of subduing the whole continent to the alliance of France. His legions marched from Boulogne to Austerlitz. Though diverted from his object, he never gave it up. He was proclaimed Emperor within sight of this island. This was the better part of his empire still to be won, and the new world to be wept for. In order to inflame, not only the ambition, but the animosity of his soldiers, England was traduced as the last stronghold of a tyrannical aristocracy; as the oppressor of her own people, and of all other nations, and the sole remaining obstacle to the progress of an empire that was destined to overspread and to civilize the world. The presence of so vast and determined an armament within sight and sound of our shores was anything but agreeable or softening to our feelings. It took all our faith in England and all our contempt of armadas to make life tolerable in those days; and it is no wonder if we carried our national hatred of Napoleon Bonaparte somewhat beyond the bounds of dignity or reason. when we know that he was actually looking at us for months together, and waiting only the pleasure of the winds and waves to ravage our territory, destroy our government, and reduce us to a province of his empire The mind of nations ever runs upon precedents, and if ever such a scene has occurred to the recollection, or its recurrence been thought possible, it was only as a slavish repetition of what had once been. Within a very few years, more than once, a species of panic has arisen at the bare possibility of a similar armament, for which neither the power nor the will was wanting, and which had now the assistance of steam to bridge over the Channel. Twenty-four hours might bring down the army from Paris, or concentrate it from the neighbouring provinces. There was no lack of motive. Louis Philippe had a popularity to retain, Louis Napoleon a relative to avenge, a family to establish, and a defeat to repair. If there never was any immediate concern, it was because there was no navy or means of embarkation on the spot. Time certainly has brought round the old pageant, and fulfilled these dreams, rather earlier than wont, and this day we actually see a a French Emperor, of the family of Napoleon, superintending at Calais the embarkation of an army collected at Boulogne. Here is the very thing so often imagined. Such a thing, indeed, would have been thought impossible ten years ago; only too likely and too formidable three years ago. Yet historical precedents, like dreams, are sometimes to be interpreted by the rule of contraries, and fate seems to amuse herself with a species of antithesis which carries out the whole resemblance except in the most important particular. The army which Napoleon III embarks this day is not designed against these shores, but against our common enemy, Russia; the place of the famous flotilla is supplied by British ships, and the two nations are more unanimous in their wish and more firmly allied than for centuries before. Had any one ventured to predict such a concurrence but a few years ago, he would have been censured, not so much for its improbability as for its utter incongruity. Even a novelist, it would have been remarked, is bound to observe the nature of things, and in his wildest invention to keep persons or things as they are. The writer of fables may introduce lions and sheep acting like men; but then he must not make the lions timorous and the sheep brave. So it would have been said that an Anglo-Gallican expedition against Russia was not only certain not to occur—it had not even verisimilitude, or the colour of truth. It had not even the requisites of melodrama, and was too grotesque for the stage. At least this is a lesson to those who reckon too closely on the analogy of the past. The past, we are told, is the clue to the future, and the wisest prophet is he that best reads the page of history. That, doubtless, is true; but then it must also be remembered that with Heaven nothing is impossible, yet everything harmonious, and that the link that binds the future to the past is not the mere recurrence of events. With this example before us we need despair of no reconciliation, we need fear no overweening ambition of empire, however so far unchecked. We no more believe that it is in the power of any one empire to conquer the world, than that the ocean will be permitted to overrun the land. No power on earth can stand the union so signally and so unexpectedly illustrated this day. What may be done in the Baltic on the arrival of this new force it is not for us to conjecture. But we do not doubt that a boundary will be imposed to the most encroaching and absorbing empire of modern times, and that the selfish policy which aimed at the dominion of Europe will receive the rebuke it deserves. Pushed too far, too confidently, and with too little reserve, it has taught the two great Powers of Western Europe to forget their animosities, and to seek glory in an amicable rather than in a jealous competition. With a great identity of races, and still more of interests, no good reason can be given why England and France should not make common cause for centuries to come. All their quarrels have hitherto been historical and accidental, on questions of dynasty and religion. Ever since the day that we were expelled from the soil of France, from that very Calais where a British squadron this day receives a French expedition, it has been the interest of sovereigns on both sides the Channel to foment mutual jealousies, and to intrigue with the disaffected in one another's realms. The motives for these crimes have now ceased, and with them the crimes too may now be forgotten; nor can any reason now be assigned why England and France should not find in unanimity that strength and dignity their rulers once sought in dreams of mutual subjugation.—(TIMES.)

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—*England and France.*—This morning, Calais will be the scene of an event which must add to the historical interest that town already possesses. The troops of a nation formerly called "our natural enemy" will be swarming on decks of British vessels floating in Calais roads. This is one of those truths which seem stranger than fiction. Five hundred and seven years ago a spectator at Calais would have witnessed the termination of a bloody and protracted siege, and the preparations for a threatened tragedy. He would have seen six emaciated men offering themselves voluntarily to a disgraceful death to save their fellow-townsmen from pillage and murder. Little could these six heroes, as they gazed anxiously in the stern faces of the warriors around them, imagine that the descendants of these enemies would at a future period join hand in hand with their own descendants in a great and glorious enterprise. Frenchmen and Englishmen had scarcely ever met but to exchange blows. Hatred of their conquerors, rage for the past, a hope that their death would be revenged in the future, were the only feelings that the intended victims of Edward the Third's vengeance indulged themselves in then. For two hundred and ten years after this, Calais was an English possession. Insolently did we maintain our position in our enemies' country, causing, by our very presence, a constant irritation. No wonder that it should have been asserted in such times that the French were our natural enemies. If ever the feeling of enmity slumbered, there was Calais, garrisoned by English troops, at hand, to awaken it. The day of retribution came. Not quite three centuries back Calais was taken from us by the Duc de Guise, and the bigoted English Queen, who had not the least pity for the tortures of her subjects as they were burned to death in Smithfield, felt the loss of this town so acutely that it shortened her existence. Times are changed. It is very much to be doubted whether any English statesman would receive Calais now as a gift. Its retention would cost much more than it is worth. It is the policy of despots only to wish to obtain a footing in a friend's country. When Calais was returned to its rightful owners, one source of the estrangement between France and England was swept away. But it took centuries to do away with the old impressions. Dover and Calais when mentioned together, even now suggest thoughts of enmity and struggle. No place could be more appropriate for the scene of an event which should show the whole world that England and France had outlived the fever of international hatred than Calais, which bristles with recollections of ancient feuds. It will be a stirring sight to see from the harbour English vessels filled with troops of the nephew of the most bitter enemy whom England ever had to encounter. The presence of Napoleon I on the northern coast of France was to superintendent a flotilla professedly got together for the destruction of the power of England. His nephew visits the same coast to inspect troops who are embarking in English ships to fight the common enemy of England and France. He might well, in his speech to the army, call this "a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great peoples, and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe and the national honour." Could the Czar have foreseen this event, he would never have entered upon his unrighteous undertaking. It was far more important to him to prevent the union between the two great Western Powers than to gain possession of half a dozen Principalities. The robbery that he has perpetrated has had the effect of consummating what he had the greatest reason to fear. it has thrown England and France so closely together that the peoples are losing all recollection of ancient ill-feeling. It is not the governments merely which are at peace—the nations are becoming fused. And this fusion is the only guarantee for the peace of the world. As long as the only point of contact between two nations is that between their Governments, the interruption of peaceful relations may occur at any moment. When population is bound to population by the effect of mutual intercourse, a much more efficient guarantee for peace exists. So far as the Emperor of Russia's invasion of Turkey has contributed to bring about such an union between the peoples of England and France, that invasion has been useful. Against his own wish and intention, the Czar has been, perhaps, one of the pioneers of civilisation. Seven men-of-war and eight transports are sent from England to convey our French allies to the seat of war. The embarkation will proceed rapidly by the aid of small steamers. No delay will then take place in forwarding the troops to their destination. What effect their co-operation with the Baltic fleet may produce upon the fortunes of the war it is useless to anticipate. The rapidity with which the preparations have been made is a good augury for the future activity of the commanders. Both England and France will be impatient to hear of their arrival at the scene of action. It is now generally felt that Sir Charles Napier awaits for the co-operation of land forces before he ventures to strike any great blow. In the meantime the hours for action are passing away rapidly. In little more than ten weeks the ice will again make its appearance in the Baltic, and naval operations will then be delayed for about seven months. Much therefore depends upon the rapidity with which the French contingent can be conveyed to the united fleet. Strike one good blow at the Autocrat's power, and the effect will be visible not only in the damage inflicted on him, but in the confidence that will be generated in the minds of our troops. It would be sadly destructive of the *morale* both of our soldiers and sailors to allow the ice to bar our progress to the north of the Baltic before anything is achieved The prestige which we have acquired will be shaken, the hopes of every friend of despotism will revive, and Russia, freed for a time from danger in the north, will be able to concentrate forces in the south. During the discontinuance of operations in the Baltic there would be opportunities too of trying what could be done by diplomacy, and Prussia might be induced to perpetrate her apparently intended treachery, while Austria might be wheedled into silence. Success, then, to the voyage of the troops. The union of the army of France and the navy of England at a time when that army and navy are at the highest pitch of excellence they have ever achieved, must be productive of great results. The two nations have struck hard blows against each other; let us hope that they will do as much, or more, against the common foe, when acting in concert. The ships of war filled with French soldiers may be carrying the fortunes of Europe with them. May the cheers which will most probably fill the air at Calais be the precursors of cheers for victory! May the fact of the forces of England and France sailing from a French port to check the progress of despotism be a type of the united action of the two nations in the career of civilisation when despotism is checked and the despot punished!—(DAILY NEWS.)

It has been stated that if no other advantage resulted from the present war beyond the establishment of a cordial alliance between France and England, it would be difficult to overrate the importance of that single fact upon the peace and prosperity of Europe. If any proof were wanted of the intimate union between the soldiers and sailors of the two countries—now fighting, side by side, in the cause of justice and humanity—they will be found in the scenes which have been witnessed this week at Boulogne. Every Frenchman, and every Englishman have each learnt to say of the other, that, on the field of battle and in the midst of danger, his countrymen are the "bravest of the brave." A French soldier said the other day, "We *know* the English are brave, and that they will never desert us in a difficulty." On both sides, and among all ranks, there is the same feeling of respect and confidence. There is little to be written about the Camp at Boulogne. There has been no display beyond what is inseparable from the presence of several thousand soldiers. They were sent there not for show, but for work. Boulogne was the first resting-place between Paris and St. Petersburg. The chief care of every soldier was to be prepared. He knew that his country looked to him to sustain the credit of that grand old army, the splendour of whose achievements will never be forgotten, whatever may be thought of the justice of their cause. Happily no such considerations can now obscure the visions of glory and triumph which float before the imagination of the most enthusiastic Frenchman. For the first time in history, a French Ruler has been able to tell his soldiers—"Our country, *proud of a struggle in which it only threatens the aggressor*, accompanies you with its ardent vows."—(GLOBE.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The sight of the British red coat, the gleam of the bayonet, and the heavy tramp of our massive files, can hardly have been more welcome to Omer Pacha, and to the stanch and wearied troops under his command, than will be to expectant interest at home, the news that some portion of our forces have at length joined the brave men by whom the stress and havoc of a European war have as yet been exclusively and right worthily borne. There is in this country a deep-seated prejudice in favour of direct proceedings and appreciable efforts, particularly when, as at present, our aid and co-operation are being given to the support of one of the noblest pieces of stubborn national resistance that has ever been crowned with unexpected and brilliant success. Whether any part of the 18,000 Anglo-French troops who are stated by the telegraphic despatch to have joined Omer Pacha at Rustchuk, were actually engaged in the attack at Giurgevo is not yet clearly known, but there can at least be no doubt that it was in the full confidence of their near approach and support that Omer Pacha acted and won; nor is it likely that, with such reinforcements, he will fail to follow up his success. Giurgevo and Oltenitza, at which latter memorable spot the Turks are said again to have crossed, are at the head of direct roads to Bucharest, and under the walls of that city general expectation places the field of the coming battle of the Principalities. But let the next demand on the courage and prowess of the combined army be made when and how it may, we may hope that France and England will be enabled by it at last to assert their truth and their resolution through a more effectual medium than that of notes, protocols, or promises; and in spite of the criticisms of ingenious wiseacres and the lamentations of milksops, we believe that our soldiers will fight as well as though they had exchanged the British uniform for gamekeepers' jackets, or had been copiously indulge in tea and sugar and fed with silver spoons since their arrival in the East. Practical judges take all the sneering calumnies and silly abuse which have been heaped on our men, our officers, and our system by certain meddlers, libellers, and *dilettante* soldiers for what they are worth, comforting themselves with the assurance that no similar body of men was ever brought to the scene of action in better condition, equipment, and fitness for work. While matters are thus advancing in the East, the combined Powers are not relaxing their active efforts nearer to the enemy's centre of power. The formidable armament now about to leave the shores of France in English ships of war affords the strongest and surest evidence of the spirit in which the Governments of the allies are determined, jointly and in the strictest union, to carry out with unswerving will and energy the task of coercion forced on them by Russia. In England, we feel sure the short, sharp, and stirring proclamation of the Emperor to the troops at Boulogne, will meet with no less approval than it found among those to whom it was addressed, and generally from the public opinion of France. It lays down distinctly, and with firmness, the uncompromising and enduring character of the principle on which we have entered on the war, and asserts freely that which is now the most important truth in the whole question to insist on and to enforce—namely, the utter vanity of the hope still indulged in and reckoned on by the Czar—that delay, evasion, and the chapter of accidents, may weary out the Western Powers, break up their combinations, and obtain for him, through intrigue or weakness, the triumph which the boasted force of his huge armies, and the guns of his imprisoned fleet are inadequate to win. Very fortunately for the future prospects of Europe, the war has, even more rapidly than was expected, overrun the restricted limits of its origin, and assumed its true character and objects. It was inevitable that this should eventually occur, but it is best that it should occur at once, and that Europe should feel and know that England and France have not taxed all their resources, and called on their utmost energies, merely for the sake of a desultory auxiliary warfare; but that they have entered on a great war for great objects, short of which they will not stop whatever may be the time, the treasure, or the blood demanded for their achievement.—(POST.)

COUNT PAHLEN.—The martial spirit of the country has suffered another disappointment. It has had to stand a good deal during this hitherto un-eventful year. There was the sojourn at Besika, as tedious as the delay of a more ancient fleet at the neighbouring Tenedos; there was the fruitless cruise in the Black Sea; and there have been visits *en passant* to the Danube, and Sebastopol, and the Circassian coast. In the Baltic we have looked in at Cronstadt, and no more. The other day, however, there suddenly appeared some chance of an immediate gratification to our warlike propensities. It was announced by our ever watchful contemporaries, that a live Russian, an actual subject of the Czar, was loose in the metropolis. True, he had gone about *incog.*—that is, to some extent disguising his horrid nature. He went about in the garb of a Christian. Trusting to that disguise, Lord Granville and other traitorous, philo-Russian politicians, had actually countenanced the enemy—had called on him, conversed with him, doubtless communicated our plans, and had gone so far as to introduce him to our clubs, where he might at his discretion pick up news, or tamper with the fidelity of young English gentlemen. He had just come, and he was soon going home, where, of course, he would give his master the latest news of England, the temper of our soldiers, the last touch at our fortifications, and copies of the several hundred views of Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Sebastopol, and Odessa in our shop windows. The wooden horse thus introduced into our walls was Count Pahlen, the son of a diplomatist, no doubt up to all wickedness, and, it was also said, a friend of the Queen, Prince Albert, and other ill-disposed persons. But forewarned is forearmed. The Count was detected, his harbourers pointed out, his conspiracy exposed, and nothing remained but to seize the enemy, and expiate on his person those wrongs which we have found it so difficult to avenge in more regular warfare. We can't get at Nicholas Romanoff, but here was Nicholas Pahlen in our grasp. Were we not at war with the Russians? Here, then, was one of them. By the law of nations we might kill him at discretion. He was a lawful prize. Good money could be made on his head; anybody might seize him, confiscate his property, and even send his head to the new Minister of War, and claim something handsome. Or we might take him as a hostage, and demand a ransom. When this was the position of the man, and this was our duty under the circumstances, the public was shocked to hear that Count Pahlen was going about just like another man, and nobody interfering with him. Every preparation was made for the attack. At early dawn the signal was given, and war was declared against the person of the audacious invader in the following proclamation published in the journal which had given the alarm:—

"Why does not some bold Britisher forcibly seize upon Count Pahlen, and have him lodged in gaol, as being an alien enemy? He cannot sue for false imprisonment, and then we shall see whether Earls Granville and Aberdeen will, as substantial householders, bail him out. At all events, he might be held till the crew of the Tiger were given up."

The proclamation was signed by "A War-tax Payer," who evidently wanted something for his money. The wonder was why the "bold Britisher" did not himself rush on the booty, and secure a "material guarantee" for the reimbursement of his income tax. It is easier, however, to talk than to act. Nobody appeared to "bell the cat," and all that day the Count was at large. So in the evening our indignant but cautious "Britishers" determined to adopt the fashionable tactics, and blockade the "alien enemy" with a circle of inquiry and inspection, just as bees embalm and seal up a mouse, or any other intruder they have not strength to expel. Mr. I. Butt was deputed to head the band of patriots in their new movement, and, to the immense relief of all truly loyal minds, he gave notice of a resolution, "That this House considers it necessary to declare that to encourage the visit of an alien enemy to this realm, except with the license and safeconduct of her Majesty, is inconsistent with the spirit of the laws, and contrary to the interests of her Majesty's dominions." What might have happened, nay, what may still happen, it is impossible to say; but, to all appearance, Mr. Butt's regular attack will come to as little as the "War-tax Payer's" proposed *coup de main*. While this was going on in the Commons, some of the Peers who had been mentioned as the accomplices and abettors of the foe got up one after another, and explained what a harmless monster it was. He was a quiet old gentleman, who had been residing in this country with some intermissions for thirty or forty years. They had known him, several of them, from childhood; sat on his knee, received bonbons from his hand, listened to his good stories, and in later days been delighted with that gentleness, that suavity, and all those other genial qualities for which foreigners so often are remarkable even in the best English society. At the time of Lord Granville's birth the Count was a friend of that arch traitor to his country, the late Duke of Wellington, and what the two were doing no doubt Mr. Butt knows well. But the Count appears to be generally a citizen of the world; he is a man who has travelled much, and less in Russia than in any other country; he is addicted to the fine arts, averse to politics and other disagreeable subjects, no hand at war or intrigue, just now an invalid on his way from Madeira, and only calling here to arrange his affairs, and return home in peace. Such is one of the penalties we are to pay for war. We may be excused a little more aversion to hostilities than some of our contemporaries have shown, if the horrors of war are to extend to our own streets, and quiet elderly gentlemen are to be publicly designated for outrage, imprisonment, and we know not what besides. People who talk in this way have no right to talk about civilized war at all. They are none of us. They don't belong to the nineteenth century, or the civilized portion of the world. Will somebody give Mr. Butt a scalping knife, and, if he must have a victim, a young bear from the Zoological-gardens to operate upon? It is the glory of war, in these days, that it humanizes rather than barbarizes the mind. Even the Turks, under our auspices, are leaving off mutilations and decapitations. Even the Russians, barbarous men as they are, and "alien enemies," have shown no small kindness to the crew of the Tiger. In these days we do not bring war into our cities, but, as much as possible, peace into our battlefields. During the late war, many Frenchmen were residing in this country, uninterrupted, respected, and loved; and even the two armies, ready enough at the word of command to march with set bayonets against each other, nevertheless could converse together, play together, bathe together, exchange presents from their respective stores, and forget they were enemies till the drum beat or the trumpet sounded, and they returned once more to their quarters or their ranks. Mr. Butt would have been miserable with such hollow hostilities. He could never have allowed the advances of a French alien foreigner, except to take him unawares, stick him under the fifth rib, and make a prize of his effects. For our part, as we have nothing to gain by this war, let us, at all events, see that we lose as little as possible Our money we must lose, and, with the "War-tax Payer," we deplore it, for we can fancy many better investments for money than this ugly work of mutual throat-cutting. But one thing more precious than money, more precious even than success, and almost as precious as our honour, we will not lose if we can help it, and even the Czar shall not deprive us of it,—we will not lose our humanity, our civility, our temper. Let all perish, but we will still be Christian men, contending for right and honour, but not from pure love of butchery and destruction.—(TIMES.)

The question connected with Count Pahlen cannot be got rid of so easily as some of our contemporaries appear to imagine. We earnestly hope that Mr. Butt will vindicate his character for sincerity by asking the opinion of the House of Commons upon that question; but whether he does or not, the *Times* may rest assured that the public will not be satisfied with the very dexterous raillery by which our contemporary attempts to avert attention from the true point. The whole truth of the case was blinked in the House of Lords. Not a single noble lord ventured to allude to the fact stated by Mr. Butt in the House of Commons—that Count Nicholas Pahlen is the brother of a gentleman who was the Russian ambassador at Paris, and who is at this moment holding official rank at St. Petersburg. This fact at once disposes of all the sentimental cant that has been talked. As none of the friends of Count Pahlen have denied it, it is admitted. It is, indeed, too notorious to be denied. We ask of the English people to weigh this fact, and to remember that a Minister of Queen Victoria has had domiciled in his house the brother of the Minister of Nicholas. The impulse of every one will be to ask the question, whether Lord Granville has deserted the Queen, or Count Pahlen abandoned the Emperor of Russia? One or other of these things seem necessarily to have happened. If Queen Victoria and Nicholas be really and in good earnest at war, it seems very difficult to believe that the true minister of the one and the true subject of the other could live very comfortably under one roof.—(HERALD.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 15, *twelve o'clock*.—The market has advanced considerably this morning, in consequence of the working of the account and the more settled appearance of the weather. Consols for money have been done at 91½ to 92½, and from 91½ to 92¾ for the account, and they are now quoted buyers at 92½; the Threes Reduced have been sold at 91⅜, 92⅛; and the Three-and-a-Quarter 92 to 93⅛. In the Market for Foreign Stocks there has not been much doing, and prices remain nearly as before The intelligence from the United States relative to the appropriation to Mexico of 10,000,000 dols. in fulfilment of the stipulations of the Gadsden Treaty, has not influenced prices at all, business having been done at 24⅜ to ⅛. The Railway Share Market has been steady, without much business doing. There has been nothing doing in Gold Mine Shares, and prices are merely nominal.

Two o'clock.—Consols for Account 92⅝.

UNITED STATES.—We have received the following by electric telegraph from Southampton, dated this morning:—

The United States mail steamer has arrived off Cowes, *en route* to Havre, bringing dates from New York to 1st inst. The Europa arrived out on the 30th ult.

The Gadsden treaty with Mexico was ratified at Washington on the 30th ult., and a check for 7,000,000 dols. on the United States Treasury was immediately handed over to the Mexican Minister.

Cholera was prevailing in several of the interior towns of Kentucky and Missouri.

The Senate had before it a proposition to withdraw the American squadron from the African coast.

The Filibustero witnesses at New Orleans refuse to answer the Court for fear of criminating themselves.

It was rumoured that the Principality of Monaco, in Italy, has been offered for sale to the United States.

Markets.—Money easier, beginning at 10 per cent. in the Street. Sterling exchange dull, 108½ to 109⅜. Stocks are looking up. Cotton dull, and as before. Flour has declined 12c. per barrel. Things are dull.

In the New York markets increased shipments of breadstuffs were making to Liverpool at former rates in freight. Cotton was steady. Fair to good brands of flour were unchanged, while inferior qualities were lower. Wheat showed a tendency to decline, and corn fell two to three cents. per bushel. In the stock market there was no change of consequence. Exchange on London, 109¼ to 109½; Paris, 5fr. 11c. to 5fr. 13. Discount, 11 to 15 per cent—(Globe.)

THE BRAZILS.—A telegraphic despatch from Southampton, dated this morning, says:—

By the Severn we have dates from Buenos Ayres, June 2; Monte Video, 5th; Rio, 14th.

The Severn brings specie value £42,000 sterling; diamonds, value £800. She landed 81 passengers at Lisbon, and brings 112 to Southampton.

Rear-Admiral Henderson, C.B., late Commander-in Chief on the coast of Brazil, embarked by the Severn, but died on the 12th inst., and his remains have been brought home.

Among the passengers is Captain-General Concha and suite, who embarked at Teneriffe by the Severn in consequence of the news of the insurrection in Spain having reached that island. His departure was very opportune, for on arriving at Madeira it was found a steamer had sailed the day previously, ordering the general to be conveyed to Manilla.—(Standard.)

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The following contain the latest news of importance from the Continent:—

"*Vienna, 14th.*—Despatches forwarded to London and Paris a few days since, state that Russia proposes to accede to the terms of the protocol of 9th April, as a basis for negociations for peace, subject to conditions. The Western Powers will now have either to decide upon these conditions for peace negociations, or altogether reject them as too vague and unsatisfactory. This is authentic."

"*Varna, 5th.*—Admiral Lyons is cruising off Anapa, in support of a secret expedition of Admiral Bruat for landing 7,000 troops."

"*Malta, 11th.*—Fifty-four French transports (sailing vessels) have arrived and left with 946 horses and 810 men, and steamers with 42 horses and 3,024 men. The Palmyra and Ponning, from Tynemouth, have arrived with 1,235 men and 61 horses."—(Standard.)

MORE COMPLAINTS FROM THE CAMP AT VARNA.—A correspondent, "J. B.," writing from the Priory, Cheltenham, forwards the following extracts of a letter received from Varna, dated June 27:—

We arrived here on the 18th, having left Scutari on the afternoon of the 17th. A large body of French troops, amounting to some 50,000 or 60,000, are a little to our north. We occupy a large plain eight or nine miles broad, with a large fresh water lake in the southern part of it. I have seen a good deal of the French officers and men, and see much in their system to admire, though I must say I consider the balance to be in our favour. What pleases me most with them is that by merit and ability a man is sure of promotion, whatever his rank. The French line regiments which are here have not Minié rifles, but very clumsy firelocks, worse than our old ones. The Zouaves are armed with rifles, and I suspect know how to use them pretty well. One of the best articles of their equipment is the water-bottle. Ours is a heavy lumbering wooden thing, fit to carry beer for haymakers, which chafes the leg on the march, and interferes with the handling of the musket, and makes a man cover at least four inches more ground. Theirs is made of metal, covered with cloth, fitting to the body, and by the curving way it is adjusted is no impediment to the man. Their commissariat and staff are better able by their experience to carry out the intentions of their government than ours are. Notwithstanding all that is said in the newspapers and elsewhere about the liberality of the government, our men get no tea or groceries of any sort, and those in the town are too dear for them to buy. The officers of course can carry a small supply of things about with them from place to place, but the men can do nothing of the kind, and suffer a good deal if they do not get the breakfast and supper, which is so carefully looked to in barracks, and which, here at least, they might have just as easily as there. The climate at Scutari was much like England, only drier, and I never had my health better. Here, of course, it is colder, but we are not annoyed by the dust which used to sweep the plains of Haidee Pacha. Since you wrote the first step towards reform of military abuses has been taken. The tailor-colonels have been abolished, though, from the way the warrant is worded, I am not over sure that the reform is not more apparent than real, at least so far as any improvement in materials is to be expected. In all our endeavours to benefit our soldiers we fail in our mode of working. Plenty of money is spent—perhaps more than enough—but we give what we do give in a way to neutralize the good of it. The soldier's clothing costs enough, but he gets articles which are not only of no use, but positively uncomfortable to him. Our tents are much better than those of the French, but we must pitch them exactly in a straight line, regardless of ants' nests, furze bushes, or steep inclines. In this, and in many other cases, real utility and the comfort of the men are disregarded for the purpose of satisfying an absurd craving for an unattainable uniformity. So about whiskers and moustaches. God gives one man red whiskers and another black; some can grow moustaches and some cannot; so, do what we will, we cannot make ourselves exactly, or even nearly alike, nor does the reasoning which proves the necessity of a uniform system of clothing apply at all to whiskers and beards. I suppose you know that in our division we have done away with stocks entirely; not so in General Brown's, which is absurd, and shows the folly of reforming at the wrong time. We hear that the *Times* reporter has had notice to quit in 24 hours. I think Lord Raglan will be sorry for this afterwards, if it be so. Besides, I think it will be a great pity, for whatever good has been lately done for the army has been done, undoubtedly, by the press, and in spite of professional men.—(Times.)

With reference to the affair at Gamla Carleby the Czar has addressed the following letter of thanks to the inhabitants of that town:—

We have received intelligence of the resolution and courage with which the inhabitants of Gamla Carleby, on the 26th May (June 7) this year, in conjunction with our troops stationed there, repulsed the attack of the enemy against their town; and we have the utmost satisfaction in hereby expressing our especial favour and regard to all the inhabitants of the said town, who thus assisted in its defence. NIKOLAI.

—(Chronicle.)

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.—Under the head of "latest intelligence" our Vienna correspondent writes under date of July 10:—

It is firmly believed that his Majesty Frederic William of Prussia was the sole cause why the Austrians did not enter Wallachia on the 3d of this month. It seems that Prussia protested against an occupation of the principality until Russia had refused to accede to the demand of the German powers relative to the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. Last night it was whispered that in the evening of the day on which Prince Gortschakoff had his audience of the Emperor, an ultimatum was sent to St. Petersburg to be replied to within 14 days. This intellgence, however, requires confirmation. Prince Gortschakoff is known to have received unusually full powers from the Emperor Nicholas, but still he reports progress very frequently. Count Leo Potocki was sent with despatches last night to St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff has been at some pains to have it known that he has engaged his room at the hotel for three months, but we are inclined to believe that he will not remain here as many weeks. This morning Count Schlick with a large staff left for Galicia. The gallant officer has been counselled to keep his opinions in favour of Russia to himself.—(Times.)

A correspondent at Varna informs us that a general order has been issued, calling on the commanding officers of regiments to recommend a non-commissioned officer from their respective corps for a commission in the army.—(U. Service Gazette.)

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day, at two o'clock.—(Globe.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Marchioness of Westminster held a morning "reception" yesterday, at Grosvenor House, which was honoured by the presence of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and a host of the leading aristocracy.—The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained a distinguished circle at dinner last evening, in Berkeley-square. The guests included the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl of Carlisle, Count Pahlen, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord and Lady Churchill.—Lady Maclaine's *bal costumé*, which took place at her residence, Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, on Wednesday, was attended by a numerous circle of the fashionable world. Upwards of 700 were present. Amongst the company were the Rajah of Surat and other Oriental princes.—Lady Manners gave a grand concert last night, in Upper Brook-street, to a brilliant circle of the aristocracy.—On Thursday Miss Burdett Coutts gave her second grand assembly this season, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly.—(Post.)

The Earl of Derby has received a distinguished party of sporting friends at Knowsley Park, since Tuesday for the Liverpool races. The circle staying, with the noble earl has comprised—the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl of Eglinton, Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Chesterfield, Viscount Clifden, Viscount Newport, Viscount Maidstone, Lord A. G. Lennox, Col. Forester, Hon. F. Villiers, Col. Hon C. Stanley, Admiral Rous, Major Gen. Peel, Mr. J. M. Stanley, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Payne, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. H. Fitzroy, &c. The party separate to-day.—(Post.)

MARRIAGES.—We are authorised to state that a marriage will shortly take place between Arthur Macnamara, Esq., and Lady Sophia Hare, third daughter of the Earl of Listowel.—A marriage is also on the eve of taking place between Mr. Howard Featherstonhaugh, nephew of the Earl of Wicklow, and the daughter of Mr. Wingfield Baker, of Orsett, Essex.—(Post.)

The Hon. John Van Buren, son of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, formerly President of the United States, has arrived in London.—(Daily News.)

Yesterday the Right Rev. Lord Auckland, who has recently been translated to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, was enthroned in the Wells Cathedral. In virtue of his bishopric, Lord Auckland has ecclesiastical patronage at his disposal worth £15,000 a year, including the chancellorship of the cathedral, the chancellorship of the diocese, the archdeaconries of Wells, Taunton, and Bath, the precentorship, treasurership, four canonries residentiary, forty-four canonries non-residentiary, the vicarage of East Brent, worth £1,000 a year, and forty-three other benefices, all situate in the county of Somerset. The bishop is, *virtute officii*, visitor of Wadham College, Oxford.—(Herald.)

RUSSIAN LOANS.—The bill now before the Commons, which Lord Palmerston stated last night was under the consideration of government on this subject, is brought forward by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Isaac Butt, and Mr. Montagu Chambers, having for object to render any dealings with securities issued during the present war between Russia and England by the Russian government a misdemeanour. It is proposed to prohibit the dealing in Russian debentures, loans, stock, scrip, or other securities under penalty of being imprisoned not less than three months, and to pay a fine at the discretion of the court.—(Daily News.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following is the Account for the week ending July 8:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£27,298,660	Government debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other securities.	2,984,900
		Gold Coin, Bullion	13,298,660
		Silver Bullion....	—
	£27,298,660		£27,298,660

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital..............	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,977,237
Rest..................	3,265,820	Other securities..	15,920,198
Public deposits (includ. Excheq. Sav. Banks, Commission. of Nat. Debt, & Div. Accounts)	4,958,822	Notes..............	6,777,420
Other deposits....	12,571,329	Gold and Silver Coin	722,547
Seven-day and other bills.......	1,038,431		
	£36,397,402		£36,397,420

The above return, for the week ending the 8th inst, when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities, a decrease of *Public Deposits* of £366,376; an increase of *Other Deposits* of £1,451,985; an increase of *Rest* of £36,029; and an increase of *Seven-day and other Bills* of £75,750.

In the Assets the return shows a decrease of *Other Securities* of £830,203; a decrease of *Reserve of Notes* of £607,785; a decrease of *Gold and Silver Coin* of £9,066; and an increase in the *Government Securities* of £2,644,442.

The *Bullion* in the Issue and Banking Department together amounted to £14,021,207, which, as compared with £14,215,598, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a decrease of £194,391.

The *Notes* in circulation amounted to £20,521,240, which, as compared with £20,098,780, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £422,460.

The most conspicuous feature in this statement is the very considerable increase exhibited in the amount of Government Securities held by

N° 12,309. FOUNDED 1814.

TERMS. PARIS. A single journal, 10 sous. a-week, 3 francs. a fortnight, 6 fr. one month, 10 fr. three months, 28 fr.
FRANCE. 1 month, 11 fr. 3 months, 32 fr. 6 months, 62 fr. a year, 120 fr.
GERMANY. BELGIUM. HOLLAND. 3 months, 33 fr. six, 64 fr. a year, 125 fr.
SWITZERLAND. SARDINIA. LOMBARDY. 36 fr. 70 fr. 136 fr.
ROMAN AND NEAPOLITAN STATES. 42 fr. 82 fr. 160 fr.
TUSCANY. SPAIN. PORTUGAL. 38 fr. 74 fr. 145 fr.
MALTA. IONIAN ISLES. TURKEY. GREECE. EGYPT, etc. 38 fr. 74 fr. 145 fr.
GREAT BRITAIN. £ 1. 7s. £ 2. 12s. £ 5.
THE UNITED STATES. INDIA. CHINA. THE COLONIES, etc. three months, £ 1. 12s. 6 months, £ 3. One Year, £ 6.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 16—17, 1854.

THE WEEK ABROAD AND AT HOME.—The aspect of affairs in connexion with the war has undergone an entire change: Russia, who was moving backwards from the Danube, has again made a movement to the South; Austria, who was marching forward into the Principalities, stands still, pauses, and listens to the Powers behind; Prussia, who was following the lead of our German ally, is now falling back and importuning for fresh negotiations in reply to the new offers that Russia is making; and the fleet, which we last week reported to be advancing in the Baltic, has advanced still closer to Cronstadt, but draws back. Nevertheless, it appears to us that these are changes only in the aspect, temporary, and not substantially affecting the relations of the parties or the sequel of the action. For the day, the movement turns upon Prussia; whose course is as intelligible as it has been consistent with itself, however inconsistent with her professions. So long ago as the commencement of April, the King of Prussia was sending to St. Petersburg representations of his own, beseeching for new propositions which could serve as the pretext for patching up the quarrel and save Prussia the necessity of taking sides—perhaps from becoming involved in a war. Although still without a reply, the King succeeded in embodying in the treaty with Austria his "hopes" of a favourable answer from Russia, and in keeping open a reception for that answer; and if subsequently he agreed to participate in the demand for the evacuation of the Principalities, he sent his claim separately, and has separately received an answer. His reluctance to unite in any action hostile to Russia does not appear ever to have been disavowed; his eager anxiety to avoid war has continued; and now, while restraining Austria from the prosecution of her own course, it is the King of Prussia who labours at overcoming the opposition to the renewal of negotiations. Entering the conferences in the interest of Russia, King Frederick William has employed the opportunities of his position in the alliance to serve the purposes of his brother-in-law; and while in form the ally of one party to the war, it is evident that in practice he is the working ally of the opposite party. The occurrences which we have just recapitulated quite suffice to explain the position of Austria in the news of the week, without any suspicion that she has forfeited the recent confidence of our Government. Receiving something like a response to her demand, and at the same time receiving from Prussia the importunate entreaty to give that answer a full and favourable consideration, Austria has for the moment arrested the march of the army under General Hess; but her rejoinder to Russia is understood to be a more peremptory form of the original demand, and we have as yet no evidence that she will give undue time to the consideration of Prussia's dilatory plea, or actually participate in the evasive retractation of that power. The action which has been going on at the three Northern capitals, and especially the position of Austria, explain the new forward movement of Russia in the Principalities. In her convention with the Porte, Austria had agreed to advance into the Principalities and occupy the ground as it might be vacated by Russia under the pressure exercised by Omer Pacha and his allies. The advance of General Hess gave reality to that convention. Through Prussia, Russia has succeeded for the time in arresting that advance of the Austrian troops which would progressively have closed the ground against the return of the Russian forces; has to some extent revoked her evacuation, and in doing so has strengthened her position against the compulsion to retreat yet further. The Russian advance, however, has not been attended by any correspondent retirement of the Turks: on the contrary, if we may trust the last reports, Omer Pacha is advancing still further than he had yet done, and is again laying upon the Russian forces the blood-red mark of his victorious energy. Some writers in our own capital, we perceive, besides magnifying beyond any reason the appearance of hesitation on the part of Austria, are insinuating inculpatory "hopes" that our Government will not submit to the dilatory plea of Prussia, or suspend action in order to the renewal of "negotiations." The acts both of the French and English governments are an answer to these fears, as well as to the importunities of Prussia. The *London Gazette* proclaims a strict blockade of the Russian Baltic, and the Emperor of the French goes to Calais to review his Baltic army. In a speech which no spice of French dramatism can spoil, and no turgid panegyric of English journalism can enfeeble, but which derives its eloquence from the plain statement of a striking fact, the Emperor Napoleon reminds those soldiers that they are about to embark in *English* ships in pursuit of a common victory —a fact "unique in history." It is a fact which might alone be an answer to the hesitating German Powers, or for that presumptuous power which is now endeavouring to substitute negotiation for military advance. So long as England and France are one, the other "Powers" have no strength to countervail them. The actual position of affairs, therefore, not materially altered even under the changed aspect of the week, appears to be this. Without recovering the entire amount of her lost ground, Russia is regaining as much as she can, and is strengthening herself against further back-driving. The Turks are still pressing forward; Austria arresting her march for the moment to hear what Russia has to say, still stands ready to advance; Prussia is exhibiting the weakness of her "hopes" by the desperation of her endeavours to secure a hearing and a delay; and the Western Powers are continuing steadily that advance which threatens Russia at the two extremities of her empire. The destination of the French Baltic army has not been announced; the specific field for land operations has perhaps not yet been officially determined; and it will be for Prussia to reflect whether it will be politic for her to risk her territory in a common cause with Russia, and to force upon the Western Powers the necessity of squaring her possessions while they persevere in rendering Russia incapable of future aggression.

The military insurrection in Spain, starting under auspices of some promise, does not make any way. Queen Isabella remains securely in Madrid; the rebels, pursued by a body of troops under Vista-Hermosa, are slowly marching into Andalusia, discouraged and diminishing; the people have not stirred. The cry for the "constitution" has not evoked a response; because the Spaniards only see in the insurrection a barren change of Ministry. Narvaez has not declared himself either way; and Prim, who might have aroused the Catalans, is off to the Eastern wars. The Spanish people look on passively, like spectators of a game of billiards, who have no interest in the stakes.

If our Ministers are forced, like Russia, to continue their advance backwards, by rendering their list of retractations as complete as their list of measures originally proposed, they are duly emulated by the Opposition in the same course. The Ex-Ministers, as well as the Ministers, find it impracticable in the present state of Parliament and public affairs to continue the progress of their measures; and the withdrawal of the Controverted Elections Bill, and of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, is accompanied by the withdrawal of Mr. Whiteside's Disposal of Property Bill, and Mr. Napier's two Irish Tenancy Bills. The progress of business has not been suspended, although the measures advanced or disposed of need no extended comment. The Oxford University Bill has passed the House of Lords, with an ex-post-facto protest from Lord Malmesbury in lieu of a speech against the bill on the second reading; and it now remains for those who succeeded in improving the bill by real amendments in the House of Commons to muster in support of Ministers for the defence of the bill against the possible attempts of its numerous enemies to maul it again when the assent of the Commons to the Lords' amendments shall be asked. The claim of Capt. Carpenter to compensation for the improved screw-propeller which he originated, but by which other persons appear to profit; the niceties of adjusting a statute to prevent cruelty to animals and misuses of dogs for draught purposes; and the introduction of Count Pahlen to the Travellers' Club by Earl Granville—these have been among the most prominent subjects. The last fact certainly seemed startling when it was first announced by a party journal, and made a question in the House of Commons by a partisan Irish member—a diplomatic Russian nobleman newly arrived in this country, with an English Minister doing the honours to him at our West-end clubs! The statement by Lord Granville, corroborated from every quarter, constitutes a satisfactory explanation. The Count is the less likely to be a concealed spy, since his rank and his known antecedents here render him conspicuous, and would make it difficult for him to conceal his actions; and if he be free to observe, we believe there is nothing to be discovered in England which can increase the confidence of our enemy. —(SPECTATOR.)

THE WAR AND THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—A great military authority, in the extremely "heavy division" of the *Edinburgh Review* just published, informs us that "we can hardly look for a great blow from the allied "land forces during this year." The main reasons given for throwing this bucket of cold water on the public expectation, are—first, the uncertainty of German politics; and, secondly, the want of the means of land transport for our armies. We must regard it as of lucky omen that a batch of fresh news from the Danube appears just in time to counteract the disheartening effect of this effusion of the warlike essayist. For it is clear that if the operations of 100,000 French and English soldiers, supported by as many Turkish, are to wait on the uncertainty of German politics, we had better give up the war at once, or never have engaged in it. We may well be encouraged, however, to cast aside the fears excited by such prophecies of a fruitless and inglorious campaign, by simply observing the progress of events. The retreat of the Russians from Silistria has already had its fit sequel in the advance of the Turks across the Danube. The ardour long pent up forces its way at last. The Turks have advanced from Shumla in all directions, to Trajan's Wall on one side, and to Giurgevo on the other, where they have passed the Danube, and worsted the enemy in a sharp and decisive conflict. There has also been a movement from Widdin to attack the Russians on the Aluta. So ends, there can be little doubt, what it was hoped would be accomplished by means of Austrian "occupation." Of this the intention clearly was, that the Austrian army, entering Little Wallachia by Orsova, and dropping down the Danube to Giurgevo, should have interfered between the belligerents. The Turks would have been kept to the right bank of the Danube, and the Russians escorted to the line of the Sereth or the Pruth. But in calculating that such manœuvres on her part would be semi-amicably taken by the Czar, Austria reckoned without her host. Far from being sensible to the compliment, or grateful for the protection, the angry Czar has made such reply that that "uncertainty of German politics" which the *Edinburgh Review* so much deplores has recommenced at Vienna. Happily however, unaffected by all such uncertainties, our friends the Turks are pushing on; and instead of a decorous and undisturbed withdrawal from Bucharest, the Russians, it is evident, must either make precipitate retreat, or stand to check a rapid and gallant advance. Out of this new state of things, therefore, a new and imperative duty devolves on the British and French commanders, who have no longer to wait upon the hesitations of Austria, but to see that the brave defenders of Silistria be not overwhelmed by superior forces in Wallachia. Fortunately there opens at the same time for the armies collected at Varna a task which falls in completely with the now imminent necessity of supporting the Turkish advance. The whole course of the Danube must be cleared, and the Russians driven altogether from its waters. They still hold the three or four fortresses of the Dobrudscha. By driving them thence, by expelling them from Galatz, Ibrail, and Ismail, we are but accomplishing the first condition of the war, the freedom of the Danube; and whilst effecting it we stretch our hand to the Turks and facilitate their operations against what forms now the left wing of the Russian army. The *Edinburgh Review* appears to think the evacuation of the principalities by the Russians the great aim of the war. For ourselves we think it a very small aim, but whatever it may be, we at once secure it by the advance of the allied armies. The position said to be taken by the Russians in Moldavia, in a line before the Sereth and opposite to the mountains of Transylvania and the Bukowina, can only have been adopted on the supposition that the French and English armies would not advance. Such a disposal of the Russian forces, in real or pretended antagonism to Austria, puts Turkey, France, and England out of the question, and assumes that they do not exist, or are not in the field. But the moment that an Anglo-French force has passed the Danube eastward of the Pruth, and captured or secured Ismail, such a strategic line in Moldavia becomes untenable by the Russians. The war, offensive and defensive, is transferred to the enemy's own territories, and the evacuation of the principalities finally accomplished. Such operations for clearing the course of the Danube do not prejudge the question of Sebastopol. The expediency of attacking that fortress and invading the Crimea depends very much on the aspect of the war in Moldavia. Should the Austrians at last declare themselves in open hostility, and the Emperor frankly take the part which his honour has long called him not to shrink from, he would derive all the help he will need from the presence of the Anglo-French force in advance. At this moment it would of course be idle to insist on measures which local situations and circumstances must modify so much. But one thing is certainly and most emphatically to be deprecated, and that is, any removal of the Turkish army under Omer Pacha to the seat of war in Armenia. This the *Edinburgh Review* recommends, proposing in conjunction with it a merely defensive war against Russia in the Danubian regions. We can hardly understand what is meant. Is it part of a plan said to be entertained in some quarters for giving over the unfortunate Wallachians and Moldavians, who have about the same affection for Austria as the Servians, to the misgovernment of a power feeble in all but the oppression it exercises over its own subjects? And is Turkey to be compensated by the annexation of Georgia—a country by no means so well adapted as the Danubian Principalities to become a part of the Turkish empire? Are the allies going to repeat in Asia the blunders committed in Europe by the treaty of Vienna? Certainly we can conceive nothing so wide or just as the public discontent would be, at the adoption of any such retrograde or stationary policy in the conduct of this war as the *Edinburgh Review* recommends.—(EXAMINER.)

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.—The principle of reverence for vested interests has been too strong to permit a thorough treatment of the system of promotion. The recommendations of the commissioners will palliate the worst evils —will permit the working of the principle which is vital to the efficiency of the army, but will still leave the service encumbered in some degree by the fruit of the past system. The grand evils are twofold: of the officers in the upper ranks of the army it may be said without exaggeration that they are beyond the age which is proper for service; and they so preoccupy the ranks, many deep, that it is impossible for men in the active time of life to be placed in the grade of command suited to their age. Too old for service, the existing officers are obstructions to the appointment of men not too old for service. This is by far the most important incident of the system; for the mere cost of 2,699 officers, to which the half-pay and retired full-pay have been reduced, is a small consideration for a country like this. It must be remembered, that according to the present system the officer must generally be chosen from his own grade or from that immediately below it. While the gross number of retired officers that oppress the list is diminishing, the evil of age appears to be increasing. While the field-officers on half-pay have diminished between 1841 and 1851, from 554 to 390, the average age of colonels promoted to be major-generals in 1841 was 59; in 1851 it was 60. In the brevet of 1841 no colonel in the Royal Artillery promoted to be a Major-General was above seventy; in the brevet of 1851 there was no Colonel promoted who was under seventy. The comparison is yet more unfavourable when we contrast the present period with that of the last war. The Duke of Wellington, who was a Major-General at thirty-three, was singular only for his abilities, not for his years; it was stated before the commission of 1840 by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that "in the last war, with the exception of Lord Lynedoch and Sir Thomas Picton, they had no General Officers in command above forty years of age; they were all between thirty-five and forty;" and Sir George Murray was the only one out of eight eminent Generals contemporary with the Duke of Wellington who had not attained the same rank at the age of forty. Under forty, it may be said that a man is young; and during that war they had young officers capable of sustaining the fatigues of the field with undiminished keenness, ardour, and alacrity of sense, body, and faculties. The average age of Major-Generals is now about sixty-five, and of Lieutenant-Generals still higher. The age of the officers, however, either as respects themselves or as respects the obstruction offered to the appointment of others, is by no means the only evil. It is a consequence of the system that the number of officers who have acquired a right of promotion extends three or four deep, and that those who might be selected to replace those Generals are either old men or men who have made so little advance towards general command as to be without experience or practice. The threshold of General rank is crowded by Colonels, and not all of them Colonels who have command of a regiment; for example, there are no fewer than forty "Lieutenant-Colonels" of the Guards, who are so only in rank, and have only had command of a company. These men have a right to their promotion, since with their commissions they purchased the rank and paid for their posts accordingly. The consequence is, not only that men of vigorous age are excluded from the higher commands, but that they are positively kept at a distance from those commands, and are unable to acquire the practice which may be said to constitute the study for those ranks, until long after they have passed the proper age for performing the duties. We have already explained, in general terms, the nature of the plan recommended by the Commissioners. It may be said to consist of three measures combined. The retired list—that is, the list of officers enjoying rank and pay with the condition of not being called upon to serve—is to be augmented; actual service is to be required as a condition to promotion by seniority above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and the Crown is to exercise a greater freedom in appointing officers to temporary command for the public service, or to the higher ranks in reward of "brilliant services in the field." This arrangement, however, will still leave a number of officers who may not retire, or who occupy honorary rank to be absorbed by degrees—in four years, the Commissioners hope; but we suspect that if the subject were laid before an actuary, he could show, that although the average age of officers in the upper ranks would be materially reduced, it would by no means be brought down to the level during the last war, or give us men of that age which is the best for service. At the commencement of a new war, the duration of which cannot be limited beforehand, it is important to relieve ourselves from the encumbrance which the last war left us and which the peace has aggravated; and to prevent the reproduction of the same encumbrance, either to impede us during the war or to oppress us during peace. It is a gross abuse of precedent if it prevent us from profiting by the mistake of the past and only compel us to repeat that mistake. The mistake was in treating promotion as a thing to be disposed of for the interest of the servant and not for the interest of the country. This is exactly inverting the truth. A just promotion, in a service like that of the army, can only be employed for the benefit of the state; any other use of it is equivalent to misappropriation or embezzlement. It is proper that the state should reward its officers to the full measure of their deserts, both in justice to them and as a due to its own dignity; but certainly reward in the form either of rank or of profit can be given without placing upon the ranks of the service the encumbrance of honorary pensioners, or upon posterity a needless debt. Brilliant services in the field should be rewarded, but not by lodging upon the ranks of the army at some future period a man past service, or upon the exchequer a permanent drain over which neither the state nor the individual has control. Of all transactions, rewards are the worst to distribute on the credit system; especially when they are so distributed as to involve the state in debt, and to encumber its active service with superannuated functionaries. A liberal gift of money would tell for more, as a present reward, than a pension. It would propably enable the recipient to dispose of it for his own permanent advantage, but would not entail upon the state a debt of which it cannot see the end. And, letting the promotion still go strictly by the necessities of service, an honorary rank might be given independently of military command. No doubt, discredit has been attached to mere honorary titles, because they have been lavished upon dishonourable persons or persons of no mark; but their credit would be restored if they become the rewards of men distinguished by their actions.—(SPECTATOR.)

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—The cholera, which since the last transitory and perhaps premonitory visit to this country had suspended its operations here, appears now to be raging in broad tracts of the globe, from California and Mexico to the Baltic and to Italy. The death of Sontag in Mexico stands conspicuous as a memento among the American victims; and other sudden demises nearer home point the moral which we might have read before, that the circle of disease which surrounds us is gradually converging. If it has put its alarming mark upon our fleet in the Baltic, it has also exhibited itself on our own shores and the ravages amongst the emigrants in the Dirigo can only be regarded as the commencement in the United Kingdom. It was but the vanguard of the disease last autumn; the main body is now upon us; and how little have we done in the interval to improve the organization of the defensive force against it! For the neglect we may blame the Public, the Parliament, the Ministers; but we cannot withhold a very considerable portion of the blame from that body which will take to itself all the merit of any improvement which may have been realized—the Board of Health. We are not unwilling to admit much that is stated in the recent report from the Board, setting forth its achievements since 1848. We do not deny the proof, repeated for the tenth or twentieth time, that "house-to-house visitation" and the accompanying precautions have kept down the disease, as in Newcastle, and prevented it probably in other towns. We acknowledge that the charge of "centralisation," so constantly repeated against the Board, is exaggerated, since the towns that are brought under the administration must spontaneously seek to place themselves within its control, and must carry out the general statute by local machinery. We perceive how much more expensive it was, say, for the town of Reading to spend £8,000 in the attempt to obtain a private bill for a water company, without success, than to go through the Parliamentary forms for placing itself under the Public Heath Act, at a cost exactly 9d. under £141; while the estimated cost of works under the local act was £60,000, and the more efficient works under the general act are estimated at £25,000. The Board of Health has established many useful conclusions on the subjects of quarantine, of extramural interments; it has presented important considerations on the subject of water-supply and drainage; it has marked some ascertained laws respecting yellow fever and cholera. But the statement and recognition of these services does not touch the one material question respecting the Board at the present moment. Granting its efficiency, its economy, its absolute wisdom in all the measures adopted—though some of those measures are still open to question—the Board has placed itself in this position, that while it has not secured the confidence of the country at large, it has provoked the mistrust, the actual hostility of whole towns. So it has defeated itself. It is not our purpose to inquire into the causes, to anatomize the motives, which have placed the board in this position. We need not trace the prejudices against particular persons which are mixed up with the public questions: sufficient is the fact, that however wise the board is, however useful it might be, its actions provoke more quarrelling than co-operation, and the temper which it has had the infelicity to excite puts its machinery, in the greater number of instances, out of gear. The public indeed have, from various circumstances, grounds to surmise that the discord which the board creates out of doors is not unknown within its own walls; it behaves like a body divided against itself. The proposal to continue it with modifications and enlargement of powers has been replaced by another proposal, simply to continue it and leave it alone for a couple of years, with one exception—to place it more closely under the control of the Home Secretary. But as the Home Secretary has publicly distinguished himself more by an interference to arrest improvement than by the promised facilities for improvement, and as he is understood to side with a party in the Board, it is not probable that this modification will cure the public mistrust. We can scarcely hope, from the continued Board, even with this higher sanction, more than a continuation of the bickering, and of the prohibition of all improvement where the local authorities are not prepared to accept as infallible the super-excellent ideas of the Board. Now we want something more applicable to immediate purposes. Pending the preparation of the public mind to receive the first-rate ideas, we want practical operations. Second-rate, or even third-rate ideas, generally and genially adopted, would be better than the best impeded by bickering and vitiated in the very working by discord among the administrators. Conceding to the members of the Board the best of motives, we want those who, even if it were with motives less exalted, would conciliate public confidence. With such an office, unpopularity is *ipso facto* a disqualification. On these points we have already had so much experience that another two-years trial is not needed. All Lord Shaftesbury's earnest philanthropy, all Dr. Southwood Smith's exalted philosophy, cannot avail when the practical instrument of working is one that is fitter for breaking down than for constructing. The mistake, we believe, lies here. An admirable genius for ferreting out abuses is not always the best for administering the remedies; and, to speak plainly, we have no expectation that the Board of Health can be brought to smooth working until *one resignation* shall disarm the odium which, from whatever cause, it now encounters. There is no necessity to "dismiss" or even to disrate a valuable public servant, who would indeed be restored to his true value by providing him with a congenial employment. That man who makes an unpopular Commissioner might be the very best to be a discoverer of abuses—a public informer—Inspector of Nuisances, with the duties of a public prosecutor in sanitary matters. Those qualities which are faults in the executive administrator—the keenness of scent, the pertinacity, the unsympathising callousness—would here become the very sources of efficient strength. —(SPECTATOR.)

HOW TO TREAT OUR ENEMIES.—Horace Walpole practised on the fears of a timorous old lady by observing that there was a strong smell of thieves in the house. Our respected contemporary the *Herald* has taken the alarm at a strong smell of Russians in the land, which has been traced to a Count Pahlen, harboured by Lord Granville, and clubbed at the Travellers. This has raised the question, What should be done with a Russian when we find one amongst us? Upon meeting Count Pahlen, ought Lord Granville to have taken him by the collar and dragged to the nearest police station, or ought he to have asked him to dinner, and introduced him to the Travellers' Club? There will be no question as to which of these two courses was the fitter, but perhaps there was a *tertium quid* better than either. Be that as it may, Lord Granville has given an account of what he has done, and the motives, with his usual excellent taste and propriety of feeling; and if one or two Lords whose names carry authority, and none but they, had expressed their concurrence, the thing would have passed off well; but a whole pack of Peers gave tongue incontinently, and went off full cry in laudation of Count Pahlen, and in exposition of his claims on English society. The effect in the end of what was so well begun was like that of an advertising corn-cutter's testimonials. And the argument was ridiculously overstrained. It was made to seem that the omission of the attention to Count Pahlen would have been positive wrong to his deserts. So that the question might be put, "What is your duty towards your Pahlen?" and the answer, My duty towards my Pahlen is so and so, as set forth by the example of Lord Granville. But we are in the early lessons of civilised war, and have not conquered the difficulty *insanire cum ratione*, for to war humanely is not an easier task than to love rationally. This, however, is quite clear, that we all have a right to our Russian friend, and that there is no reason in the world why we should not have a million Muscovites amongst us to illustrate our love for our enemies. We see no reason, indeed, why Nicholas himself should not come over and partake of our hospitalities; and people to say good words for him in the House of Lords would not be wanting. Polyphemus complained:—

"You eat my mutton and drink my wine,
And then you poke my eye out."

But this was in an age of uncivilised war, and now the rule is:—

"You eat our mutton and drink our wine,
And then we poke your eye out."

But the mutton and wine are given at home, and the eye is poked out abroad. We have discriminating duties, hospitality here, hostilities there; broiling, roasting, and frying in domestic kitchens for alien enemies; burning and destroying in the Baltic and Euxine. Our cooks fatten our enemies for our admirals and generals to cut their throats. But will they reciprocate? We hear much laudation of the treatment of the crew of the Tiger, which is regarded as a sample of civilised war, but the way of making them prisoners was not quite in accordance even with the license of uncivilised war. Was it civilised war to pour a storm of shot upon a distressed helpless stranded vessel? Sir James Graham has spoken with his usual force, manliness, and spirit on this point. It would have been more honourable to the Russians if they had been more sparing of blood in making the capture, if even they had been less prodigal of civilities afterwards. The Czar is naturally proud of having English prisoners, and makes as much of them as a girl does of her bird in a cage. While the House of Lords was debating the great Pahlen question, the Thames Police office was occupied with a parallel case very differently treated. A Russian made application to Mr. Yardley upon some claim for sea wages, and, upon learning the man's country, the magistrate addressed him thus:—"You are an enemy at large, in the heart of the country, but still we must treat you civilly, as I hope we shall always treat our enemies." Mr. Yardley proceeded to observe "that the alien enemy did not appear very formidable, but, nevertheless," he added, "we cannot allow our Russian enemies to be thus at large amongst us." The magistrate did not ask him to dinner, nor recommend him to a club; but, upon the man's assurance that he had no desire to return to his country and its tyrant, he commended him to the care of a constable. See what it is to be great, and what it is to be little; an enemy with a fine name to be caressed, or a poor fellow to be regarded as "an enemy at large, in the heart of the country."—(EXAMINER.)

HARSH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—A morning paper states that the first lieutenant of the Tiger had been summoned to St. Petersburg (he is now in England); that her crew has been divided into two or three portions, one of which is to proceed inland to attend some Russian college; and our contemporary concludes —"they are allowed seats at the opera, or carriages to go about in." Imagine Jack with his seat at the opera, a stall no doubt, and his carriage to set him down at the spirit shop. But as a set-off to all this, he is to be sent to college to learn no doubt from the Russian proficients not to fight, and to speak the language of the Czar, which is not precisely the language of truth. We question whether the law of nations permits this treatment of prisoners of war. If we should retaliate and send our Russian prisoners to some of our seats of learning, they would be made to feel that the worst of all confinement is the confinement of the intellect; and there is not wanting in those institutions a treadmill of learning, the steps of which the student mounts, and mounts with pain, without ever ascending. Let the Czar mind what he is about, or some of his people will be packed off to Oxford before its reformation, and perhaps made fellows of before he can cry for mercy. —(EXAMINER.)

THE FATE OF THE DOGS.—For want of the knowledge of common things the enemies of dog-carts have had their will, passed their bill, and the dogs have gone to the dogs, thirty thousand martyrs to humanity upon the lowest calculation. By this measure the little property of as many poor men is swept away, not confiscated indeed, for what is taken from them is not carried to public account, but virtually destroyed. It is but a small matter, some sleek comfortable person will say; but nothing is small to the poor. *Nil habet infelix Codrus sed illud nil totum perdidit.* How cruel a thing is ignorance. These legislators have not known what they have been doing, in taking from the poor man his fellow-labourer and bread-winner; and so it is pleaded in extenuation of the child, that it knows not what it is doing when it pokes the cat's eyes out or spins a cockchafer.—(EXAMINER.)

CAMP LIFE AT VARNA.—The following is an extract from the letter of a soldier of the Light cavalry division, dated from the camp, Devna, June 24:—

We are still here, and have been three weeks, and are likely to remain. The commissariat is so vilely managed, they ought to have had waggon trains from England. The bullock carts are very slight, and as there are no roads, they are always breaking down. Then if they get a lot together they will work for a day or so, and then start away and desert. This is the most desolate country on the face of the earth to march an army through. No population, no roads, no supplies to be bought. We are about 70 miles from Silistria, but between us there is a sort of forest of 40 miles, and no water, so we must do that in one day. The government have managed badly indeed, and all the fine stories you hear about stores of porter as being sent out in quantities are all humbug. Never was an army worse provided; and as for porter, we had one cask at Varna, which was served out to the men at 3d. a quart, and very good it was; but we never could get any more, though it was applied for often enough. I believe the Guards, who stayed so long at Scutari, got plenty of good things, as that was a place where things were to be bought; but we poor wights of the light division, far ahead of them, can get nothing but black bread and tough buffalo beef. The reports of those supplies puffed up in the papers have done us harm, as they have prevented sutlers, contractors, and speculators generally from exporting from England beer and preserved provisions for the army; and no doubt, when the truth is known in England, many merchants will freight ships to Varna and other seaports near us. Our soldiers grumble dreadfully, as well they may, as they are paid in English gold, which, when the first came here, the natives would not give more than 16s. for, and even the Turkish coinage is worth less here, as they only deal with half piastre-pieces, value 1d. Something ought to have been arranged about the money before we came out. There is a commissary attached to our brigade (which consists of the 8th, 17th, 13th, and 11th Hussars) but he has no chest; and in fact there is only one chest for the whole army, and that is at Varna, and out of it they issue very little change, all sovereigns. Our baggage is carried on ponies, they are good strong animals, the price before we came was £3, now a good one fetches £10 or £12. It is intensely hot here in Bulgaria by day and cool by night. The country is beautiful, many garden flowers growing wild. The little corn here and there grows luxuriantly, but the Bulgarians only just turn up the ground and sow, they never think of manure. Many men out here who have been through the whole of the Indian campaigns and the Kaffir war, and even some Peninsula men say this is the worst campaigning they ever had; as in all the former you came to towns and villages, where you could buy or take what you wanted. Here nothing is sold but arrack and a little very sour wine—a few eggs and tough old hens, and milk that I believe is milked sour, or, at all events, becomes so before it reaches us. The language is very difficult. I can manage now to ask for what I want, and a few of our people who have studied it can do more.—(Observer.)

THE ALAND ISLANDS.—A letter written on the 30th ult. on board one of the ships of the combined squadrons—(communicated by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*)—contains some curious particulars relative to these islands:—

They form an archipelago, situate at the extremity of the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and close to the Gulf of Finland. As a military point of observation their position is excellent. The group is composed of seven islands, occupying an area of 90 square kilometres, with a population of 15,000 inhabitants. The island of Aland properly speaking, which has given its name to the archipelago, is nine leagues in length and seven in breadth, and has a population of 10,000 inhabitants. The Russians have built on the island the fortress of Bomarsund, which is protected on the sea side by extensive fortifications. It possesses a good roadstead, well sheltered, with a depth of 20, 30, and even 50 fathoms. In time of peace it is continually visited by the Russian fleet of evolution. The interior of the island is intersected by calcareous hills, and watered by a great number of rivulets, from which it derives its Scandinavian name of Aland (Country of Rivers). Its coast is deeply indented, and offers excellent anchorage. The soil is fertile, and here and there are to be seen good pasture grounds and forests of birch and pine. Its inhabitants are mostly farmers and fishermen. The climate is wholesome, although rigorous in winter. The snow melts early and the harbours freeze over late in the season, on account of the rapid current produced by the meeting of the waters of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Independently of Bomarsund, the archipelago contains several other fortified places, the principal of which are in the Islands of Siguisclar and Prœstœ. The Islands of Aland are very important in a political and military point of view. They were wrested by Russia from Sweden in 1809, by the treaty of Frederikshamm, which secured to that Power the remainder of Finland and Eastern Bothnia. Russia had already acquired the other part of Finland by the treaty of Abo. The loss of that fine and rich province was a dreadful check to Swedish power.—(Atlas.)

PORTUGAL.—*The Vine Disease.*—The following is from the Lisbon correspondence of the *Herald*, dated July 9:—

The attention of Portuguese politicians will soon be called away from the discussion of abstract theories of government, to the consideration of a subject of real and vital importance—to the question, what is to become of their country if the vine disease, as there is every reason to fear, should destroy its principal article of export and most valuable resource. The dreadful consequences of such a calamity are to be seen in the once flourishing island of Madeira. It is here observed to be spreading, and there is every reason to fear that as the grapes advance towards maturity it will go on developing itself until it becomes general. The disease evidently does not attack the vine itself, but only its fruit, for there is no sign of blight upon the leaves or the tendrils, and it is only after the bunches, which are produced as abundantly as ever, have attained a certain growth, that they begin to sicken and wither—whence it is concluded, with every appearance of probability, that the cause is not in the soil, but in the atmosphere—an invisible patient whom it is most difficult to doctor.

A very great interest is felt by all parties here in what is now going on in Spain, although from the scantiness and the one-sided character of the information received from Madrid, where it appears all the opposition journals have been silenced, we are pretty nearly in the dark as to which is the party that has started up in arms, what is its object, or what the real result of the conflict which has taken place between the revolted troops and those sent against them from the capital.—(Atlas.)

ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—The following statement of the probable correctness of which, we leave our readers to form their own opinion, appears in the *Press*:—

The secret negotiations which we announced on 27th May last as in active operation, and the object and very existence of which have been denied by so many of our contemporaries, have unceasingly proceeded since that period, and have already accomplished considerable results. The Court of Berlin has signified its opinion that the reply of the Court of St. Petersburg to the Prussian note is satisfactory, and indicates the basis on which the peace of Europe and the political equilibrium may be successfully and permanently secured. The Court of Vienna has declared that if the occupation of the principalities by the Austrian armies take place, that occupation is to be considered in the light of "an act of armed mediation." It is probable that the altered aspect of circumstances will lead, in due time, to considerable changes in the *personnel* employed at this moment in the transaction of affairs. It is convenient at a period of probable transition from that of active or provisional, hostilities to one of friendly negotiation and peace, that those who have taken a pronounced part in the prosecution or recommendation of hostilities should withdraw, if only for a period, from the scene. The retirement of M. Persigny has been commented on in the public journals. The appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to a post of high responsibility may be expected. The moment the armistice is agreed to, we understand that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will retire from her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Bulwer will be his Lordship's successor. The post will require not only previous experience of the scene and principal actors, which Sir Henry Bulwer possesses, having already been Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, but those qualities of conciliation without which the amplest knowledge of affairs is often insufficient. We believe that we may announce that the successor of Sir Henry Bulwer at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be the Marquis of Normanby.—(Observer.)

BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—The state of Parliamentary business for next week will convey some idea of the probable duration of the session:—

For Monday there are thirty-three orders of the day, and leave is to be asked to bring in six bills. Eleven bills stand for the other days upon which Ministerial business has the preference. Many of the measures are of a routine character, others are well advanced. The Bribery Bill may complete its stages during the week; but the bill for repealing the Usury-laws has as yet made no progress, in consequence of the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, through illness. Much time will be absorbed in the disposal of the remaining Estimates, particularly the estimate for the new War Department, which is put down for Monday, and the estimates for the Customs and other revenue departments, as provided for under the Public Revenue and Expenditure Bill. The consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Oxford University Bill, which is fixed for Thursday, is likely to occupy the greater part of an evening. The Russo-Dutch Loan question, and other topics announced for Supply nights by gentlemen not in the habit of losing sight of their object, are ominous on the score of time. Taking all things into account, the prorogation of Parliament is not to be expected sooner than the middle of August.—(Spectator.)

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 17—18, 1854.

The arrival of the French and English armies at the seat of actual hostilities will do more than remonstrances or exhortations to determine the policy of Austria. Universal satisfaction will be felt at the confirmation of the report that a considerable allied force was engaged in the late action at Giurgevo. The main body from Varna had, at the date of the last accounts, marched in the direction of Schumla, and a few days will enable it to take part in the decisive action which may be expected if the enemy holds his ground at Frateschti. Some impatience has been expressed at the tendency of Austrian procrastination to postpone, for the present year, any expedition against the Crimea, by detaining the allied troops on the Danube; but there can be no doubt that the French and English generals would prefer to try their strength, without further delay, at the scene of action which events appear to have now marked out for them. A victory gained by the allies in Wallachia would dispirit the Russian troops, while it would prove, both to the local population and to the neutral States of Europe, the safety of adhering to the stronger side. Many painful marches, and much cost both of money and of life, would be saved by an opportunity of defeating the invader's forces before it becomes necessary to pursue them into their own territory; and there might, perhaps, yet be time, before the season is over, to follow up such a blow by a decisive assault on Sebastopol. The preliminary attack on Anapa has, perhaps, already commenced. The considerable body of troops embarked on board Admiral Bruat's squadron may probably be destined to co-operate with the fleet, and with any Circassian tribes which may join in the expedition. The place itself is naturally strong, and its defences have recently been increased; but there is no reason to anticipate failure in the capture of a fortress of the second or third order. Sir Edmund Lyons, who commands the steam division, may safely be trusted to do all that skill and courage can effect towards the execution of the orders which he has received; and the officers and men of both fleets are only anxious to come into collision with the enemy. In the North, Sir Charles Napier has prudently retired from the presence of an antagonist more dangerous than the Russians. The appearance of cholera in some of his ships, at a time when the disease was raging at Cronstadt, proved the expediency of withdrawing from a neighbourhood which had become tainted with pestilence. There is no reason to fear, however, that any time will be lost by the prudent measure which has been adopted. Nothing decisive could be accomplished in the Baltic before the arrival of the expedition which is about to sail from Calais; but the presence of the land forces of our Ally will probably be the signal for active and important operations against the enemy.—(CHRONICLE.)

THE CABINET.—A rumour has gone abroad that an onslaught is to be made to-night, in the House of Commons, on the Ministry, by their own friends, and in connection with the ill-considered appointment of the Duke of Newcastle as War Minister at a period when almost unexampled energy is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the time. As a consequence the terror of the Peelites and Russellite Whigs has reached a fearful height—there is hurrying hither and thither—despairing consultations are held—and Lord John has called a meeting of his friends to consult upon the measures to be adopted in this terrible emergency, while he brings forth from his armoury two ancient dodges, which he vainly hopes may prove as efficacious as formerly—namely, a threatened resignation, and a prospective dissolution of Parliament. The leader of the Commons is calling his hands together. Our readers will naturally ask, what is all this turmoil about? It is to defend the appointment of Lord Aberdeen's double to the office of War Minister. Let it be remembered it is only a fortnight since that Lord John conspired to overthrow the very section of the Administration which he is now to defend. All his colleagues can judge of the sincerity and good faith with which the President of the Council and leader of the Commons threatens to resign if the Duke of Newcastle be not permitted in England to retain an office the duties of which, even in France, were but once effectively discharged, and then by the vast powers and energies of Carnot. We had a duke once who could have filled the office; but the comparison between the two could only be represented by the classic image of "Hyperion to a Satyr." Again, the Court Circular has it that a Cabinet Council, which sat nearly four hours, was held on Saturday, and that on breaking up the Premier went forthwith to wait upon the Queen—an event which we cannot fancy to be of unusual occurrence, but which is held to be ominous, now that every shadow strikes terror to the souls of placemen. A third rumour, however, has been spread abroad, apparently with the intention of persuading the public that England had at length taken an effective part in the war. The statement, as set forth, is simply that a corps of the Anglo-French auxiliaries, estimated at 18,000, took an active share in the operations at Giurgevo, in which the Russian army is said to have received a severe check on the 6th and 7th of July. Now, we have the regular post from Varna to the 4th July. In no one of them is there the smallest intimation of any stir in the camp, such as the co-operation at Giurgevo would demand. Add to this, that at the latest date the army was—from the mal-arrangements of the War Minister—paralysed in its movements, by the total want of baggage-waggons and cattle, and we must say that the thing is so nearly impossible as to be incredible without better evidence. We hope, therefore, that Parliament will not allow itself to be diverted from its objects by *canards* evidently got up for a purpose, but will steadily insist that as we have a war, it shall no longer be allowed to assume the appearance of a mere myth; and that, as a consequence, a War Minister shall be appointed who will be something more than a delusion and a pageant.(HERALD.)

CUBA.—Advices from Havannah to June 27, in the New York papers, assert that a large number of slaves had been landed near Trinidad, evidently with the connivance of the authorities, by which the Captain-General obtained a considerable sum of money. The correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—

"Within the past fortnight three cargoes of negroes have been landed in the immediate vicinity of Trinidad, belonging to Messrs. Borrell, Zulueta, and a third party, consigned to the first-named, and under the direct auspices of Don Jose de la Pezuela (brother of the Captain-General), and Estoribe Sindie, of the Advisory Council (Ayuntamiento), the Marquis Don Juan de la Pezuela being the unseen protector of the 'expedition.' To facilitate the landing of the said arrivals a man of the name of Martin, late Lieutenant-general at Baracoa, was recently installed Governor of the district, and Alvevui, who was found a little too honest, except for doing affairs upon his own hook, was removed, under the excuse that he was altogether too lax in his supervision, and allowed too much facility for this crime. The Captain-General despatched orders by the land mail to the new Governor to seize the three cargoes of negroes forthwith, but the evening previous a special messenger had left the Palace (Don P—— B——), and, by steamer from Batabano, was three days in advance of the Viceregal will at Trinidad, closed the negotiation, and dispersed the negroes beyond the reach of Mr. Martin or of Gen. Pezuela. The number of negroes that have passed under this arrangement to the "sweet toil" of Pezuela reaches near 1,000, and the difference between the affirmative and the negative of the most noble Marquis in this case has been in favour of the first by the sum of 42,500 dols. in the pocket of his Highness, and large compensation has been found by all the participators in the fraud.

It has been determined to reconstruct and extend the exterior defences of Havannah on the western and most exposed front. The new works will rest upon the seashore on the right at the site of the battery of Santa Clara, connecting with Fort Principe, and thence with Fort Atares, at the head of the right or western indentation of the Bay of Havannah, by a series of bastion fronts. The first detachment of the reinforcement of the 6,000 men destined for the defence of the island had arrived from Spain. The English brig of war Espiegle sailed on the 27th on a cruise. The French Admiral was still in port, but expected to sail soon. Very little change had occurred in the sugar market. Tobacco of superior quality was held at high prices. For cigars the demand continued uninterrupted. Exchange on London was quoted at 9¼ to 9¾. Freights were expected to decline.—(Times.)

Letters from Varna, of the 5th, state that on the 1st inst., Marshal St. Arnaud reviewed the three divisions of the French army, commanded by Generals Canrobert, Napoleon, and Forey. The division of General Bosquet was expected on the 5th. The General himself had arrived on the 2d:—

The camps of the three divisions (says the writer), are admirably situated on a table land, a league and a half from Varna, far from the lakes, in an airy position, and close to woods, under the shelter of which the tents have been pitched. The soldiers seldom visit the town, cannot, consequently frequent taverns, and enjoy excellent health. They have but one pre-occupation, which is that of encountering the Russians as speedily as possible, and they fear that, by the retreat of the latter, to use a Turkish expression, "the tulip of victory will not shoot out of the ground." On the 3d, Omer Pacha arrived from Silistria at Varna, where he had, on the 4th, a long conference with Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan. He had just received a despatch from the Pacha of Widdin, announcing that the frontier of Wallachia was entirely lined with Austrian troops. The Generalissimo of the Ottoman army was to assist, on the 5th, at a review of all the French troops concentrated in the neighbourhood of Varna.—(Globe.)

MEDICAL NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We find the following in the *Medical Times*:

By a private letter received from a friend, dated Shumla, June 19, we learn that two British surgeons have been through the sick and wounded of the Turkish army at Shumla and Silistria. They report that their hospital system is very good indeed, and at Constantinople and Varna, and wherever they can carry it out, excellent; but at Shumla and at Silistria, where hundreds are crowded into a barrack not formed for the reception of wounded, it is lamentably bad. In one barrack, there were 1,370 cases, and not less than 150 men in bullock carts outside, who had been more than five days in them. Many had died there. Scurvy was very general. The patients were in a state of helpless prostration, the sores slowly ulcerating and extending into phagedæna. Parotid abscess was a very common complication. The poor creatures sit with muscles unmoved, like statues, to have their wounds dressed. Of fifty in one ward, the two officers did not think that one would go out alive if they were not removed from their present situation to a camp on the hill out of the town. There was no intermittent, but much typhus.—We have received letters from Varna, dated on 23d and 27th June. On the latter date the force at Varna was 30,000 strong, and an advanced light division, about 20 miles from Varna, was nearly 7,000 strong, independent of cavalry. The sick of the main body and of the advanced division did not amount to 3 per cent. of the strength. In spite of some inconveniences they are well cared for, and want for nothing. One case of spasmodic cholera had occurred, but there had been none since the 20th. Diarrhœa had prevailed to a considerable extent, but had ceased after the site of the encampment had been altered, and warm tea and coffee had been issued as morning meals for the soldiers. The medical officers complain of the bad effects of the wine of the country, and speak highly of the excellent results of the supply of English porter, expressing hopes that it may be obtained in sufficient quantities to supersede the use of wine entirely.—By a private letter received from the surgeon of one of the ships serving in the Black Sea, dated June 29, at Baljik, we hear that the fleet is uncommonly healthy, the average number of sick being not over 2½ per cent. Our correspondent says:—"Last year's 'shakes' now and then come on, of course, and there have been a very few cases of this year's fever, continued for a couple of days, generally remitting headache for two or three more, mild and short. A little scurvy has appeared in some of the ships, in some preceded by hemeralopia, and there has been tendency to diarrhœa and slight dysentery. The scurvy is to be attributed, I presume, to the scanty supplies of vegetables which this coast affords. It has disappeared since our return to this place from the blockade of Sebastopol, and I doubt not it will be warded off for the future by a judiciously early and liberal issue of lime-juice. It would be well, I think, to discontinue the latter only while 'fresh provisions' are used; for a few days' fresh meat and vegetables occasionally cannot counterbalance a few, or perhaps several, weeks scarcely interrupted consumption of salt beef and pork, and pork and beef. We amphibii rejoice in longish cruises. The hospital at Therapia is in fair train. It is to be increased to 150 beds, without delay, I believe, and I hear that 50 more could very easily be added. With the hospital ship in the Baltic (which certainly has a most efficient, excellently-chosen staff), and Therapia and Malta under our lee, the fleets could not be better off, I think."—(Daily News.)

EGYPT.—The following has reached us from our correspondent at Alexandria, dated July 7:

The Ripon conveys to England a female hippopotamus, to be a companion to the male hippopotamus in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens. It was caught in the upper country last summer, and has been kept at Cairo all last winter, in order that it might be taken to England during the hot season. The passengers to and from India are now conveyed between Alexandria and the Nile, a distance of 66 miles, by rail. The first departure from Alexandria occurred on 4th inst., with the passengers who arrived on that day by the Ripon, and the canal, the most tedious part of the journey through Egypt, is now avoided altogether. The whole of the line between Cairo and Alexandria, 140 miles, will be completed, it is expected, in about 12 months. Nothing more is heard about the disturbances that took place among the Bedouins of the western desert last month, and there is no doubt that the reports then spread were much exaggerated. His Highness Abbas Pasha is spending his time very quietly in his palace in the desert. He does not seem to trouble himself much about the war between Turkey and Russia, and thinks that he has done quite enough by sending 25,000 of his troops there. His son El Hamee Pasha, is at Mount Sinai, and on his return to Egypt will proceed on a visit to England in the steam-yacht Faid Gihaad. Prices of produce are rapidly falling. Exchange, 98½ piasters per pound sterling. Coal will barely fetch £2 per ton ex ship. Freights to England, 5s. per quarter.—(Times.)

ITEMS FROM MALTA.—Our correspondent, writing on the 11th inst., says:—

The quarantine is again in force in this island, and several rooms in the lazaretto are occupied. On the 4th, the French mail steamer Egyptus, from Marseilles, arrived in port, when it became known that two of the soldiers on board had died on the previous day, and 12 of the others had been attacked by violent colic and dysentery. The vessel was immediately placed in quarantine. It seems that the Egyptus, a small steamer, was crowded with troops and horses, besides supplies of forage, in addition to the usual number of passengers. These were all landed in the lazaretto on the 5th, and at night such as were enabled to proceed continued their passage to Gallipoli. Among the passengers on board were M. Mavrocordato, President of the Council in Greece, his son, and an aide-de-camp, but these gentlemen preferred remaining behind and staying their nine days' quarantine to continuing their voyage in a vessel too crowded for health or comfort. The number of sick left behind was 22, of whom two died on the evening of Thursday, one on Friday morning, and one on Saturday; and one of the men engaged in coaling the vessel has been attacked and died. Although there can be little doubt that cholera is the disease that now exists in our lazaretto, yet at present it is not of a very malignant character. The men attacked were troops who, having been marched from Avignon to Marseilles, were kept on the quay at the latter place four hours previous to embarking under a broiling sun; they indulged in the enjoyment of fruit and wine without moderation, and afterwards embarked in a vessel greatly overcrowded.

The number of French and English troops who passed through Malta from the 24th of May to the 8th of July is of English, 31,473, with 4,928 horses, and of French, 46,272, with 7,426 horses.—(Times.)

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following further details of the Emperor's visit to the fleet, and of the embarkation of the troops:—

The Emperor and party were received at the gangway of the Hannibal by Commodore Grey, and had all the officers presented to him. He went carefully over the whole ship, and examined minutely the arrangements for the accommodation of the soldiers, with the whole of which he expressed his entire satisfaction. The screw and its machinery were of course objects of interest, and it was fortunate that just before the Emperor's arrival the engineers had succeeded in bringing the former under a proper state of control. Up to the morning it had refused to "lift" out of the water, so that although working freely enough under steam, it was a complete drag when the ship was under canvas. So serious was the difficulty thus created that at one time it was contemplated to take the vessel back to Woolwich to have things made right, but happily the necessary alterations were effected without having recourse to so disagreeable and inconvenient an expedient. The Emperor partook of no refreshment on board the flag-ship, but after some short and friendly conversation with Commodore Grey and his officers, returned to his yacht and sailed slowly round the fleet. On parting company the usual royal salute was fired, and La Reine Hortense made rapidly for the harbour. The afternoon was beautifully fine, and this, with the noise of the great guns, had attracted an unusually large company to the pier, which, as is well known, is one of the largest and finest in Europe. As the yacht steered slowly up the outer channel the crowd, fashionable and unfashionable, pressed to the edge of the quay and cheered lustily for the Emperor, who stood alone on the top of the deck saloon, taking off his hat repeatedly in acknowledgment of these notes of welcome. It was at first thought that the yacht would go up to the inner harbour, where royal carriages were in waiting and a small military escort; but a sudden thought seemed to strike his Majesty, an order was given, the yacht hauled alongside the pier, and the Emperor, in full general's uniform, stepped on shore, and without a single attendant plunged boldly into the crowd. The effect was electric. A cheer rose that might have been mistaken for an English cheer; exclamations of admiration were heard on every side, and the Emperor hustled his way cheerfully along, with hardly elbow room enough to take his hat off now and then in acknowledgment of the loud and repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Mingled with the crowd were an immense number of English visitors, who gave it as their universal verdict that the Emperor's "pluck" was a fact never to be gainsayed from that day forward. With the French, this impromptu act of confidence raised a complete hurricane of excitement. They laughed, talked with unusual volubility, shook hands with each other, and seemed to have obtained that much-prized object a new sensation, in the daring and *sans cérémonie* deportment of their Emperor. Almost immediately afterwards, his Majesty returned to Paris.

On Saturday morning, thanks to the energy of the Emperor, the embarkation of the troops actually commenced. Waggons laden with powder had been rumbling through the streets all night, and at the earliest dawn drums and trumpets were sounding incessantly as each regiment was mustered by its officers. The cheap cafés were open at an unusually early hour, to give the young soldiers an opportunity of patriotically drinking, in very indifferent brandy, prosperity to France and a speedy downfal to the Cossack. As a general rule the men were in excellent spirits. They sang and made speeches and *trinqué*'d in honour of the expedition, but here and there might be seen a young conscript, who, seeing the sea for the first time, had formed very formidable notions of its terrors. Some actually cried in the bitterness of their hearts, but they were soon reassured by their more experienced comrades with the promise of the imaginary marshal's baton which proverbially lies hid in the knapsack of every French soldier. In the Grande Place other means were at hand to restore the drooping spirits of the more juvenile heroes. An itinerant ballad singer stood upon an old chair and distributed, for the consideration of two sous each, small volumes of war songs. A glance at these rude effusions which were so well received may be of some value, as indicating the direction of the current of public feeling in France. The first was a souvenir of 1812, and informed the Czar at the end of every verse that in vain he

Insulte à la mémoire
Des bataillons dans ses neiges perdus;

and further intimated to him pretty plainly that the present race of grenadiers will very soon avenge their predecessors, who lie buried on the banks of the Beresina. Another purports to be an address from the Grand Duke Constantine, "Au Père Nicholas," in the course of which, amid other questions of rather a pointed character, he asks him:—

Aimes-tu le front sévère,
Du sage Napoléon?
Aimes-tu que l'Angleterre
T'oppose Lord Palmerston?

The Calaisan Jasmin evidently concurs with the people of England in thinking that Lord Palmerston is the proper bête noire for Russia, and is or ought to be Minister of War at the present crisis. The last is a "Chant de Guerre," and is worth noticing if it were only for the good advice which one of its verses gives to the allies:—

Français, Anglais, sous la même bannière
Soyons unis, marchons d'un même accord;
Que sous les coups d'une just colère
Pâlisse un jour le despote du Nord.

The tendency of the whole collection is to urge upon the soldiers the necessity of upholding the glory of France, of maintaining the English alliance, and of upsetting, as speedily as possible, the despotism of "Père Nicholas." It is satisfactory to add that all the songs were approvingly listened to, and met a ready sale with the bystanders. While these musical substitutes for a free press were leading public opinion in the square, the various regiments were marching down to the quay with drums rattling, bugles sounding, and all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." The 48th of the line arrived first, and took possession of a large section of the pier, stiffly refusing to civilians any passage to the lower portion. Then came the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and, very soon after, the 51st, each corps numbering 2,000 men. At some distance to the left, close to the railway station, the engineers were drawn up—a remarkably fine body of men—and on the opposite side of the quay were the 3d regiment and the artillery. The expeditionary force is divided into two brigades—the first under the orders of General d'Hugues, and the second under General Gresy—both being, of course, under the command-in-chief of General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The embarkation went on with the most perfect regularity. Boards had been put up at regular distances, pointing out the vessel that was to moor there, the regiment that was to be taken on board, and the ship to which it was to be carried. An officer stood at the entrance of the port, and, book in hand, pointed out to each regiment as it emerged from the town gate, the direction in which it was to march. The embarkation commenced at ten o'clock, and it was past twelve before any of the tenders were afloat, but from that moment the proceedings went on with great promptitude and celerity.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* supplies the conclusion of the first day's proceedings:—

At length, transport after transport had steamed out, the decks swarming with their cheering, shouting, singing cargoes—they passed along the crowded quays, which sent back their loud and constant *vivas*—by other vessels in the port, decorated with the union jack and the tricolour, and resonant with cheerful acclamations—they passed the harbour mouth, and, for the truth must be told, they felt the uneasy ground swell of the shoal water off Calais, as the transports rolled and plunged, and "Partant pour la Baltique," stripped of its music and its romance, was felt in all the stern realities of the "*mal de mer*," and many a youthful conscript from the Garonne and the Landes thought wistfully of the gardens and the vines of his earlier days. The transports having been laid alongside, the troops entered through the lower ports, and for the first time in their lives they found themselves on board an English ship of war. Tier after tier of the huge ships were traversed and explored by the wondering conscripts till they found themselves, some fifteen hundred in number, mustered on the spacious upper deck of the first-rates, and 900 afloat in the smaller ships. After delivering their first consignment, the steamers returned to port to take in the artillery and heavy ordnance stores to be put on board the French squadron.—(Sun.)

INCIDENTS OF THE EMBARKATION AT CALAIS.—We glean the following from the Calais correspondence of the *Times*:—

From an early hour on Friday morning a complete change had taken place in the aspect of the troops assembled in the Grand square. The muskets with their bayonets had completely disappeared, and the soldiers carried instead of them the poles or staves which serve as raw material for pegs to fasten their tents to the ground. These tents, of which there was a complete camp in the vicinity of the lighthouses, have been a great object of interest to the townspeople ever since their erection yesterday. They do not stand above three feet from the ground, and therefore can only be entered by the occupant in a horizontal position, a peculiarity which strikes the citizens of Calais as something *bien drôle*. When the Emperor entered the steamer, the quay next to the city was covered with troops, engaged in the work of embarking, not only themselves, but all the *matériaux* of the expedition. Hither all the weapons which had disappeared from the square had been brought, and could be examined at leisure by the idly curious or the lover of useful information. The new arrangement, by which a sword fastened to the end of a musket answers the purpose of a bayonet, and, detached in a moment, may serve as a sabre likewise, particularly pleased the English loungers, of whom Calais is now full, and the youthful soldiers (nearly all of them seem in their teens) explained with great satisfaction the contrivance of these ingenious weapons; and here much may be said in high commendation of the urbanity and good behaviour of the French soldiers universally. They are all perfectly ready to answer every question with civility, and though the town may be said to be in a state of military occupation, there has not been the slightest approach to a "row" of any kind. Billeting is generally considered one of the many varieties of nuisance, but here the billet seems only to increase the number of domestic friends. The troops on the quays burst into shouts of hearty enthusiasm as the Emperor's steamer went off in the direction of the English vessels. He stood in his uniform on the covering of the chief cabin, and, hat in hand, gracefully returned the salutation. In the meanwhile the advertising agent of a certain steamer, called the William Jolliffe, began to manifest himself with an enormous placard, on which was painted a rude portrait of his vessel, and a notification that it would follow His Imperial Majesty to the English ships. The invitation was accepted with eagerness, and in a few minutes the William Jolliffe was crowded with a human cargo, French and English, civil and ecclesiastic—for the priesthood have been throughout among the most conspicuous of holyday makers—till it assumed an appearance which the cockney imagination may adequately realize by calling up the reminiscence of a Gravesend steamer on a fine Sunday evening. The captain of the fortunate vessel, finding himself in an *embarras de richesses*, made a speech from a paddle box, suggesting to his patrons the propriety of diminishing their numbers. The whole of his oration was probably not heard, but the words "*pour éviter les accidents*" acted like a magic spell, and a great part of the multitude, who had entered the vessel with every appearance of recklessness, now rushed on shore with eager precipitation. Lightened of a portion of her burden, the William Jolliffe now followed the Emperor at a convenient distance. The day was glorious, and, as far as his visit to Calais is concerned, the Emperor has been blest with that sort of meteorological good fortune which has become proverbial in the case of our own gracious Queen.—As a demonstration of hearty popular feeling with respect to the present war, nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the Emperor's visit to Calais. The old neglected town has been illumined by a gleam of temporary brightness, and there is no doubt that this day, which inaugurated the wonderful incident of several thousand French troops embarking in English vessels, will long live in the memory of the people.

The good feeling which universally prevails between the French soldiers and the English sailors is well worthy of remark. The little *cafés* crowded with the Gallic military have always their relief of blue jackets quietly smoking in the corners, while their vivacious allies are louder in their merriment. The naval officers who, in full uniform, went to meet the Emperor on Friday as he came to Dessin's hotel were objects of admiration to the Calais multitude; and the splendid reception which was given to the French officers when they reached the transport ships has been talked of in terms of the highest encomium. The spirit of fraternisation between the nations could not be more complete.

Some of the London newspaper reporters have largely displayed their acquaintance with nautical affairs by being very smart upon some difficulties experienced by the French steamer the Reine Hortense in clearing Calais harbour in comparison with the English steamers. These gentlemen do not seem to be aware that the accident altogether arose from a peculiarity in her build—her extreme length, which particularly told against her in the winding and tortuous entrance of Calais harbour, which the English steamers, from their inferior size, were able to glide through without the least difficulty. The *Daily News* thus rebukes this silly style of criticism:—

As some ill-natured observations have been made respecting the mode in which the short voyage of the Imperial yacht from the pier to the English fleet was managed by the captain and his officers, it may be necessary to premise that the channel of Calais harbour is narrow and sinuous, to be threaded of course with facility by the steam-packets which are there every day, and the fishing-boats, which are constantly popping in and out, but hardly to be expected to be quite so familiar to a post captain in the French navy perhaps attempting the difficult navigation in a vessel of unusual length for the first time, and with his national excitability unusually stimulated by the important duty which he was at the moment called upon to perform. The fact is that the habit of looking for blunders in everything the French attempt upon the salt water is not yet melted out of us, and we go to view every one of their marine efforts with a foregone conclusion in our minds, to harmonise with which every little unfavourable incident is greedily seized, while the general result is never considered or cared for. Similar observations will apply to the mode in which the Emperor and suite were transferred from the French yacht to the flag-ship. As the flood tide was running with great rapidity, the French captain very properly got well to windward before he lowered his boat, intending that the latter should be eased down gradually alongside the man-of-war, but his company were unusually slow in getting into the boat, a thing not to be wondered at when it is recollected that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has only one arm and that Marshal Vaillant is a man of advanced years and rather corpulent in person. The consequence of the delay was that, by the time the Emperor and his suite were seated in the boat, the steamer had imperceptibly drifted down on a line with the flag-ship, and when the boat was cast off no power of human muscle in the rowers could prevent her dropping to leeward. "Cæsar and his fortunes" might then be seen rapidly drifting in an open boat in the direction of Dunkirk, but his erratic course was soon stopped by Captain Paul in the Fire Queen, and La Corse, French steamer, subsequently performed the duty of putting the distinguished party safely on board the flag-ship. The only inconvenience experienced was a plentiful dash of spray over the splendid green and gold uniforms, but the Emperor slipped his salt water like a man, laughed heartily at the rather novel position in which he found himself, and jocularly consoled Marshal Vaillant, who got rather more than his fair share of the briny shower. All these little *contretemps* were seized upon with voracious avidity by our friends of the small beer afflatus, who forgot that when our own admiral was to embark at Portsmouth the man-of-war boats that were ordered to take him and his party off, were in the first place behind time, and, in the second knocked their noses against each other in the most confused and blundering manner, rowing everywhere except to the jetty, until at last the admiral was indebted to the pier-master for a shore boat to take him on board the tender. It is necessary to recal these little facts, in order to repress unreasoning criticism upon the nautical skill of our allies, by showing that if people are resolutely bent on searching exclusively for blunders they may gratify their prospensity much nearer home than the French anchorage in Calais roads.—(Sun.)

It is worthy of note, that just thirty-six years since, Calais roads were filled with foreign men-of-war, collected there, as in the present case, for the peaceable shipment of troops. But the other circumstances of the case were very different. The ships were Russian, and their business was to take away the English army of occupation, which had then held the French soil for a long period. Now, English ships of war are collected there, to be filled with French troops, the destination of which is to humble the ambition of Russia!—(Daily News.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The imports of the precious metals this week have been small, only one vessel having come in from Australia, whilst the shipments of specie from New York to this side appear to be conducted on a less liberal scale than of late:—

Our list records the undermentioned arrivals—viz.: 10,566 oz. of gold from Geelong, 386,847 dollars from New York, £945 in specie from Gibraltar and Lisbon, and £41,095 and 3000 dols. (chiefly in gold) from the Brazils, &c. The total value of these arrivals may be stated at only about £162,000.

The shipments have also been limited, but this has been mainly due to the absence of any considerable arrivals or stock of gold in hand, as such would certainly have been absorbed by the continental demand. The Custom-house statement of the exports of the precious metals direct from London during the week includes 5480 oz. of gold and 29,040 oz. of silver, representing an aggregate value of only about £28,000. These supplies were despatched to the Continent, chiefly to Hamburg. The particulars are annexed—viz.: Gold coin—to Hamburg 3080 oz., to Boulogne 600 oz. Gold bars—to Hamburg 1200 oz., to Belgium 600 oz. Silver coin—to Havre 12,141 oz., to Boulogne 500 oz., to Hamburg 16,400 oz.

The other shipments reported to us comprise £3876 in gold for the Brazils, £32,689 for Cadiz, and £3300 for Lisbon. The total ascertained shipments of the week are thus raised to only about £68,000. The Orinoco has also taken out, for the use of our forces in the Black Sea and Turkey, 20 boxes of specie, the value of which is not specified.—(Daily News.)

This morning Her Majesty, Prince Albert and the Royal family left Buckingham Palace for Osborne.—(Globe.)

The Countess de Neuilly visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Royal Highness yesterday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.—(Post.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford-house on Saturday last, for Trentham. The noble duke, towards the close of the week, proceeds to Liverpool, there to embark on board his yacht for Scotland. The duchess returns to Stafford-house on Saturday.—The Earl of Derby passed through town on Saturday to join the Countess of Derby and family at Tunbridge Wells, from Knowsley, Lancashire. The noble earl and countess will be amongst the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood next week.—(Post.)

Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, honoured Mr. Partridge by visiting his studio to inspect his picture representing "A Meeting of the Royal Commission for Promoting the Fine Arts," of which his Royal Highness is president. The Prince also went in the forenoon to inspect the statue of the Duke of Wellington, executed for the town of Manchester; and afterwards visited the Photographic Institution in Bond-street.—(Post.)

At the Marchioness of Westminster's "reception," on Friday, Mr. Augustus Lumley met with an accident from the falling of a sheet of glass from a skylight, by which he sustained a severe laceration on his face, and occasioned profuse bleeding. The casualty at the moment created quite a consternation amongst the assembled visitors, and Sir Michael Shaw Stewart and other gentlemen went in instant search of medical assistance. On the arrival of several surgeons, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the injuries Mr. Lumley had sustained were only of a superficial nature.—(Post.)

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.—Our Varna correspondent writing under date of June 3, supplies some particulars of the death of the gallant Capt. Butler:—

From the details of this sad event forwarded to his brother, who is on the staff of the Duke of Cambridge, it appears that he died more from fatigue and excessive mental and bodily labour than from the effects of his wounds. He died on the morning of 23d June, about two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. The whole garrison, which mourned his loss as truly irreparable, attended his funeral with reversed arms. He was buried in consecrated ground in a little Greek cemetery near the town. Mr. Naysmith, his gallant comrade, performed the last sad office of reading the service over him. Few officers who have closed their lives at the early age of 27 have ever attained a higher reputation for undaunted courage and consummate military ability than the late Capt. Butler. With only the most slender means at his command, alone, and almost unaided, he encountered the whole might of the Russian forces, and, after a contest of six weeks of the most desperate and bloody nature, succeeded in utterly defeating the enemy.—(Herald.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.—The following items are gathered from authentic sources:—

The Termagant, 24, screw frigate, Capt. Hon. Keith Stewart, got away from Spithead on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock for the Downs.

On Thursday another of the 8-gun steam-vessels building to operate against the Russians was launched from Pembroke dockyard. She is named the Ariel—a sister vessel to the Swallow—and is to be brought forward for immediate service in the Baltic.

The Hornet, 17, screw steam sloop, Com. A. Campbell, left Woolwich for Greenhithe on Saturday to have her compasses adjusted preparatory to leaving the river to join the fleet in the White Sea.

Contracts for 2,000 quarters of wheat were taken at the Victualling-yard, Gosport, on Thursday, at an average of 74s. 6d. per quarter, and 2,000 more are advertised for. The mills and bakery now work all night and day, not excepting Sundays. 8,000 bags (400 tons) of bread have been shipped off from this establishment during the past week. There are at present one steamship (the Rajah, which arrived off the Gosport National Storehouse on Saturday from Southampton) and four sailing vessels loading with provisions, forage, etc., for the seat of war.

The 68th Light Infantry are under orders for service in the East, but it does not appear quite settled whether they will proceed at once to Varna or be stationed in Greece.

On Saturday the route arrived at Windsor for the departure of the 1st division of the 46th Foot, Col. Garrett, for the East. The men will embark for Varna, on board the Avon, which also takes out the 63d from Queenstown. The 46th, with the Rifle Brigade, 68th, 63d, and 21st regiments of Foot will form a *corps de réserve* at Gallipoli.

Lieut. Robertson, superintending transports, left Woolwich at a late hour on Friday night for Greenhithe, to inspect the Belgravia, of 1,364 tons, and the Edwin Fox, of 891 tons, under orders to proceed to Calais Roads at daylight on Saturday, to embark French troops for conveyance to the Baltic.

The 34th Foot will proceed to the Ionian Isles to relieve the 57th, now in garrison at Corfu, the latter regiment proceeding to Turkey.

The Simla left Southampton on Saturday for Plymouth, to embark cavalry for the East. The Colombo, for the same destination, and intended to take out infantry, left at the same time. The Rajah, engaged to take out 600 tons of biscuit, started on Saturday morning, and the Manilla, which sailed on Saturday afternoon for Constantinople, had on board a large quantity of ball cartridges and ammunition for the Black Sea. The departure of the Himalaya has been postponed till Tuesday, as it is found there is not water enough in the Liverpool Docks for this great ship till Friday next. The Himalaya will first go to Dublin, and thence cross to the Mersey. The Avon will leave Southampton this morning for Cork, to embark troops for the seat of war.

In clearing Sheerness dock of the water it was found that the Vulture, 6, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, had carried away the lower part of her fore gripe and the foremast shift of her false keel, which was done while threading her way up towards the bar off Gamla Karleby. The damage was repaired on Saturday. During the time she was in dry dock her officers and crew were engaged lightening her, by discharging coals, shot, chain cables, seamen's beds, bags, &c., and the master shipwright succeeded in getting her out of dock at 4.45 p.m. that day, just on the top of high water.

H. M.'s steam blockship Exmouth, 91, launched on Wednesday at Plymouth, was masted on Thursday, and placed in the floating dock at Keyham on Friday, to receive engines, boilers, &c., after which she will be coppered, preparatory to her being placed in commission with all despatch.

The Calcutta, having received her guns and stores, was placed at her sailing moorings on Saturday.

Admiralty orders have been received to make good the deficiencies of all advanced ships in the port of Plymouth.

A new carriage and cannon of peculiar formation as regards the bore have been sent to Sheerness from the Ordnance department for shipment on board the Vulture, to the Edinburgh, Rear-Admiral D. Chads. It is intended for the use of the long-range projectile. It weighs 94 cwt. 3 qrs., and is calculated to throw a projectile nine inches by eight inches. The carriage is of new construction, and adequate to carry a long 95 cwt. gun for shot or shell. All ships in the Baltic capable of carrying these guns are to have them put on board immediately.

Yesterday the Lizard steam-vessel arrived at Sheerness from the Downs, with the body of the brother of First Lieut. Christopher, who was unfortunately killed alongside the Algiers by the Lizard's topmast being carried away by the lower yard of the Algiers. A boy also had his leg severely fractured at the same time.

On Friday No. 2 company of the Sappers and Miners proceeded by rail to Gravesend, where they embarked in a steamer to convey them to the Hannibal for transport to the Baltic.

Upwards of 800 men have been entered in the London district alone for her Majesty's service in different regiments of the line within the last 28 days.

Mr. J. Keyse attended before the members of the select committee at Woolwich on Friday and Saturday to submit his invention of an improvement in loading small arms by abolishing the application of the cartridge to the mouth to bite off the end. All that is required is to cut the mouth of the barrel and the outside of the bayonet to a small extent in a vandyke form, which gives the thumb of the left or whichever hand is used a complete purchase over the waste paper portion of the cartridge, and the part containing the powder is torn off without losing any portion of the powder, which is at the mouth of the barrel ready to be poured into it.—(Times.)

It is announced that M. Spiridione Gopcevitch, of Trieste, has resumed payment.—(Standard.)

STEAM TO AMERICA.—Extract of a letter from Southampton, dated yesterday (Sunday):

The Screw steamer Indiana, Capt. Lambart, sailed this afternoon for New York. She left Havre last night, and embarked the English passengers at the entrance of Southampton water. She has on freight nearly 600 tons of continental merchandise, shipped at Havre, and valued at 10,000,000fr.—say £400,000 sterling—and about 90 passengers. A curious portion of the cargo of this ship is 18 Spanish donkeys of great size, some of them 15 hands high, intended for the breeding of mules in the southern States of America. These animals were brought over the Pyrenees from Spain for shipment at Havre, and are ranged in stalls on deck, as are also 40 very valuable Merino sheep and rams, also intended for improving the breeds of this description of stock in North America. The Indiana left Cowes Roads at 5 p.m., steaming in fine style against an adverse wind, and it is to be hoped that her maiden voyage to New York, as the pioneer of the General Screw Company's ships, will be a successful one. She is to return from New York to Southampton direct about 9th of August. The mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, arrived here this morning from Bremen to load for New York, for which she leaves on Wednesday with the semi-weekly American mails. She has 170 passengers from Bremen, and a considerable cargo. The United States' mail steamship Union, Captain Adams, which arrived off Cowes on Saturday on her way to Havre, brought specie to the value of 500,000 dols., of which 103,000 dols. was for London.—(Times.)

IRELAND.—The following are extracts from the Dublin journals and papers of Saturday:—

The Weather.—The dreaded anniversary of St. Swithin has passed over without a shower, and the farmers rejoice accordingly. This, at all events, is the most critical time for the crops, and fine weather, with a favourable appearance, is most encouraging as regards the produce of the harvest. There was heavy rain last evening, but to-day there is a bright sun, with a warm seasonable temperature. The following important statement as to harvest prospects appears in the *Evening Post*:—"Generally speaking, the accounts we receive from all parts of Ireland of the grain crops are cheering. They leave no question, from present appearances, that, with a favourable change in the weather, we should have an abundant harvest. With such a result we hope to see the revival, to a considerable extent, of the Irish export trade in corn during the coming season. All the present circumstances warrant the conclusion that England will make large demands on our produce this year, so many of her foreign sources being dry and inaccessible to her."

Education.—The Tory journals here are speculating upon the result of the Lords' special committee on national education, whose report is shortly expected. The *Daily Express* says:—"As to the board itself, it is not unlikely that its constitution may undergo a change. At the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterians in Belfast, Dr. Molyneux, a leading member of that body, referred to a general anticipation that, instead of a board of the present character, three or four paid commissioners would be appointed. We mention this rumour simply because it has found some currency, and offer no opinion respecting it; but it points to as probable a change as any other. On the whole, we rather anticipate a satisfactory result from Lord Eglinton's committee, but still it is better for the friends of true education to be moderate in their hopes than sanguine overmuch."

The Abduction Case.—The trial of Mr. Carden excites the deepest interest. The *Tipperary Vindicator* says:—"Conspiracy and abduction are the charges, it is said, on which a Clonmel jury shall have to try Mr. John Carden, of Barnane. Many strange rumours are afloat on the subject, but pending the trial it is more in accordance with justice to say nothing on the subject. Mr. Carden's 'aristocratic' visitors have been numerous in Clonmel gaol."

The Murder of Mr. Bateson.—At the Monaghan Assizes, on Friday, W. M'Ardle, E. Maginniss, O. M'Covey, P. Lamb, and J. Woods were placed on their trial, charged with being concerned in the conspiracy which led to the murder of Mr. T. D. Bateson. Two persons, named Quin and Grant, found guilty of this murder, were recently executed. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution on the part of the Crown. Patrick Nogher (the approver, and a Ribbonman) and other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The evidence was nearly the same as on the previous trial. The case for the Crown having closed, Mr

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COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

FRIDAY,
JULY 21. 1854.

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LONDON, JULY 18—19, 1854.

POLICY OF THE GERMAN COURTS—*France and England.*—Whatever may be the motives which appear to have suspended the direct action of the Austrian Government and the German Powers, the first and most important consideration is that the operations of the Turkish army, backed by the forces of France and England, are not in the slightest degree dependent on the intrigues of Berlin or the hesitations of Vienna. On the contrary, there never has been a moment since the commencement of this war at which the belligerent Powers were resolved and prepared to prosecute their enterprise with greater activity. The delays inseparable from the opening of a campaign, especially in a barbarous country, are at last overcome. The Russian defences at the Sulina mouth of the Danube are reported to have been destroyed by five British and French steamers. A considerable detachment of French troops starts for the Baltic; while the main expeditionary army, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, must have reached the Danube in time to support the last energetic and brilliant operations of Omer Pacha. To talk of negotiations—especially on so flimsy and unsatisfactory a basis as the last communication from St Petersburg—at the moment when the belligerent Powers are just beginning to reap some of the advantages which they have a right to anticipate from their vast sacrifices and their long forbearance, is an absurdity of which no man in Europe, except the King of Prussia, can be guilty. The King of Prussia himself must be aware that he has lost all credit and influence with the Western Powers and with Europe, and his Envoy in London, who went through the formality of presenting his credentials to her Majesty yesterday, is not to be envied in the discharge of the duties he will have to perform. But the Cabinet of Berlin still hopes to play the game of Russia in Germany, and it is zealously seconded by several of the petty Courts. From what is passing before our eyes, it is not too much to assert that if the policy of Germany had depended on the secondary Sovereigns of that country, and if Austria had not advocated a more independent line of conduct, the whole German nation would have been sold to Russia in this contest. It is felt throughout Germany that the Emperor Francis Joseph is the only Prince who has shown sense and spirit at this crisis, and that he has been thwarted by every influence which could be employed to warp his judgment and to shake his courage. We can conceive no event so fatal to the interest of Germany and of Europe, no resolution so disastrous, no treachery so suicidal, as a decision on the part of the Austrian Government to recede from the engagements it has contracted on these momentous questions with the belligerent Powers. Then indeed the war would cease to be a struggle for the existence of the Ottoman empire; it would ere long shake every State in Europe to its foundations, and the Emperor of Russia would succeed in shifting the perils to which he is now exposed to his accomplices and his victims. Hitherto, although the expected advance of the Austrian army into the principalities has been retarded, the presence of nearly 250,000 men on the Austrian frontier, and in the provinces of Gallicia, the Bukowina, and Transylvania, has exercised a very important and salutary effect on the war. It is the presence of those troops in a strong advanced position, fortified by the range of the Carpathian Mountains, which compels the Emperor of Russia and his generals to retain all the finest troops of the Russian army in the kingdom of Poland, in Podolia, and in Moldavia, in so much that only a part of the 4d and 4th corps can be said to operate at all under Prince Gortschakoff in Wallachia. The last accounts state that he has not at this moment more than 60,000 men, and very probably this estimate is correct, for each of these two corps is supposed to be reduced to about half that number. With this force, already much discouraged, weakened, and shaken, the Russian commander may have to fight a battle; but the reason that he cannot look for any efficient reinforcements is that the bulk of the Russian army is kept in check by the formidable array upon the Austrian frontier, and this obstacle can only be removed by an assurance that Austria accepts the humiliating and insecure position in which the policy of Russia would place her. Until Austria enters the principalities not only as the declared ally of the Sultan, but as one of the declared antagonists of Russia, we have no desire to see her move at all. A neutral occupation would only be a general embarrassment, and must give rise to distrust and animosity on both sides. In the meantime, the course of events has become so rapid, and thus far so successful, that the decision of the Austrian government is losing the important influence it seemed likely to exercise a few weeks ago over the results of the campaign. In the present state of this campaign, with Omer Pacha advancing on Bucharest and the allied armies on the Danube, it is a mere puerility to address another ultimatum to Russia demanding the evacuation of the principalities in a month, for in less than that time the fate of the invading army ought to be decided; and, although the weight of the forces and influence of Austria in the war must still be considerable, every day that she loses in giving effect to the Convention of the 14th of June transfers to the western powers a large share of the power she might exercise in the eastern provinces of Europe. We have reason to believe that the Russian answer was communicated to the Ministers of France and England on Wednesday and Thursday in last week, with an intimation that the Conference would be summoned to deliberate on it (in pursuance of a former agreement), but that Austria could not affect to exercise any influence over the military movements of the belligerents. The official organ of the Austrian government contained a similar announcement, to the effect that, although the Russian answer imperfectly satisfies the demands of the Court of Vienna, and is regarded by Prussia alone as the basis of a negotiation for peace, yet this must of course depend *on the decision of the Western Powers.* That undoubtedly is the case, and it would be the height of presumption in the German Courts, who have as yet incurred none of the risk or responsibility of the war, to suppose that they can in any degree or by any means deter the allied governments of England and France from the course they are resolved to pursue. It rests with the Cabinet of Vienna more or less to share in the glory and the advantage of this alliance—to shorten the war or to prolong it—to strike a blow which shall at once restore the Imperial army to its ancient renown, or to humble it by a useless demonstration. But, although the German governments may regulate their own conduct, and may sacrifice even their national independence to their jealousy of each other and their servility to a foreign power, their policy, be it weak or resolute, false or sincere, will neither obstruct nor control us. We are ready to advance with them in the only course which can speedily terminate this war, but their hesitation will not induce either England or France to relax their exertions or to retrace their steps. —(TIMES.)

THE MINISTERIAL MEETING.—The non-Parliamentary opponents of the government will probably be somewhat disappointed by the debate on the Estimates for the War Department. Instead of the expected interesting party combat, a quiet and business-like discussion occupied a small portion of the evening. Sir J. Pakington gave decorous utterance to his habitual feelings of astonishment, regret, and, disappointment; and finally, Mr. Sidney Herbert explained and justified the conduct and intentions of the government. It has not been thought prudent, at the commencement of a great war, to disorganise our whole system of military administration. A field-day of party debating had been anticipated; and some members of the Opposition may not have understood, so well as their leaders, the result which would inevitably have followed. Another debate had, in fact, taken place a few hours before, which excited much more general curiosity. The Opposition, notwithstanding the activity of some individuals, is weak in numbers and weaker in the confidence of the country. Mr. Disraeli is perfectly aware that he can do nothing without the aid of habitual supporters of the government, who may secede on particular questions; and it became necessary, therefore, to wait for the result of the meeting held yesterday morning in Downing-street, before any systematic attack can be organised against the Ministers. It soon transpired that, although various sections of the majority took the opportunity of grumbling, the government could still count on their votes in a party division; and, under these circumstances, it was useless to dispute the propriety of an Estimate which was evidently reasonable in its amount and necessary for the public service. The Opposition would have committed a great mistake if they had fought a pitched battle on the subject of our military administration. In questions of Parliamentary confidence, the Ministry can fall back on a reserve of overwhelming strength, and the incidental defeats which it has experienced may, in every case, be traced to some confusion of interests and of parties. The meeting was not remarkable for the wisdom of the objections which were brought forward against the Ministerial policy. It might be right and fitting that the leader of the House of Commons should enter into a complete apologetic statement of the course which the Ministry has pursued since the beginning of the session. The President of the Council professed, with official caution, to derive his knowledge of the state of affairs exclusively from his colleague at the Foreign-office; and Lord Clarendon, again, with diplomatic reserve, seems to have communicated to the Cabinet only speculations, in which any private member of the community is equally at liberty to indulge. No reasonable person will, however, blame a Minister for the judicious reticence which withheld from a meeting of Parliamentary supporters the information or the opinions of the Cabinet. It was unnecessary to publish any suspicions which may be entertained of the good faith of Austria, or to dwell on the fact that Prussia is, to the utmost of her power, promoting the designs of the enemy; nor can the English Government be blamed for the backwardness or tergiversation of supposed allies, whom it was a duty to court, but an impossibility to coerce. Lord Clarendon may very possibly still be right in his sanguine anticipations as to the conduct of Austria. The official journal of Vienna deals in oracles so obscure that, even where their tone is most ominous, they cannot excite unmixed alarm; and timidity will probably explain many proceedings which might, at first sight, seem to indicate perfidy. The meeting may, perhaps, have derived no very satisfactory information from Lord John Russell's guarded assurances on the subject of our foreign relations; but the main point, that the habitual supporters of the Government are not about to desert their colours, has been sufficiently ascertained.—(CHRONICLE.)

The muster of ministerial supporters, summoned by Lord John Russell, was held yesterday at Downing-street. The whole number who attended were 179, including all the ministers themselves who have seats in the House of Commons. In addition to the officials, the ministers had a due proportion of the members of the Brigade, Scullys and Sadleirs, Fagans and O'Connells, and they were also favoured with the presence of Mr. Rothschild, though upon what ground he claims to be a supporter of ministers, except it be in keeping one London seat vacant, and, perhaps, contributing to defray Lord John Russell's election expenses, it is difficult to guess. The meeting continued in attendance for something more than one hour and a half, during the whole of which time it sat with closed doors, and every M.P.'s mouth was sealed by a promise not to communicate anything that transpired to the newspapers—proof of the respect the parties have for public opinion and also of their confidence in popular sympathy. To expect that 179 would keep a secret, or that Whigs andf Radicals and Brigadiers would observe any promise, however solemn, was manifestly absurd, and, accordingly, the *Chronicle* gives a report of the whole proceeding. The business of the day was opened by Lord John Russell, who proposed the subject for consideration—a tolerably wide one—"The present state of affairs;" pretty much as Jeremy Diddler, in Kenney's amusing farce, preparatory to asking a loan of "such a thing as tenpence," gravely inquires "his friend's opinion of things in general." After this moving prelude, his lordship disclosed the real purpose of collecting the assembly—namely, to stave off opposition until the Newcastle job should have passed through the House of Commons; and it appears by last night's proceedings in the House of Commons, that he succeeded with his "supporters" to this extent. Nevertheless, though carrying his main object, the noble lord was, according to the *Chronicle's* report (the only report given in any newspaper), subjected to some hard knocks from his friends, *teste* Mr. Vernon Smith. Mr. Horsman's frank disclosure "that a large number of Lord John Russell's usual friends were of opinion that, under the circumstances of war, *it was unfortunate that Lord Aberdeen should be in the situation of Prime Minister!*" was also pretty well from a "supporter of ministers!" The Nestor of the party, Mr. Hume approves of the position of Lord Aberdeen. No doubt he does. Is not Lord Aberdeen a Scotchman, and is not "shouther to shouther" the Highlander's motto? Moreover, has not Lord Aberdeen provided comfortable places for Mr. Hume's family? How Mr. J. Hume can at once approve of Lord Aberdeen's position, and of the prosecution of the war against Lord Aberdeen's old friend is another question. There is a very generally prevalent opinion that it may be proposed to hold ministers in check by granting the supplies for only three, instead of six months, and there can be no question that some such course ought to be adopted. Lord Aberdeen is much more deeply committed in Russian councils than the majority suspect, and from an exposure which must prove ruinous to him he probably can escape only by patching up a disgraceful peace. Nicholas is an ill-tempered as well as a very wicked man, and just the party to betray an accomplice at a moment of irritation. Lord Aberdeen, therefore, must not be trusted beyond the immediate control of Parliament. Of this, however, nothing was said at yesterday's meeting.—(STANDARD.)

AUSTRALIA.—By the Magdalena, we have despatches from Sydney of May 10, and Melbourne of May 4, conveyed to Panama by the United States steamship Golden Age, D. D. Porter, commander. The Golden Age left Sydney May 11, and arrived at Tahiti on the 24th; remained in that port six days, taking on board 1,200 tons coal, and sailed thence on the 31st for Panama, where she arrived on 19th June, making the passage from Sydney in thirty-eight days, including stoppages. The first part of the voyage was made against strong head winds, and for the entire passage to Panama she has had a current against her equal to 768 miles. From Tahiti, so smooth was the sea, and so mild the passage, that a canoe might have come the entire distance in safety.

"The production of gold in New South Wales," says the *Empire* of May 10, "remains at very much the same rate as when we last wrote, namely, about 3,000 ounces per week. No new discoveries of any importance have been made, and the stock of gold in this city is low. Some fears are entertained about transmitting it to England, under the risk of war that now exists, and it is expected that foreign bottoms will be in demand for this purpose. Business is still flat. The recent news from Europe has not induced speculation to any great extent, but has only caused holders to retain their goods more firmly in the expectation of a rise. But stocks are so heavy that no great rise is reasonably expected at present. Meanwhile the bank has raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent., and the insurance offices are demanding war risks for England. The last harvest was very good, and saved in good condition."

Mr. Parkes, of the *Empire*, had been elected by a large majority, for the representation of Sydney, over Mr. Kemp, late of the *Morning Herald*. This was considered as a strong popular manifestation of the public opinion against the principles of the new Constitution Bill.

The colony was in a tranquil and orderly state, and the police courts would have nearly a sinecure, if it were not for the vice of drunkenness. This continues to supply them with daily occupation.

The Duke of Newcastle's despatch had given the greatest satisfaction to the people generally, and had spread dismay among the squatters.

The Governor General had been on an excursion with her Majesty's frigate Calliope, Capt. Fitzgerald, and had made a progress through the northern districts. Addresses had been presented, in some of which pointed allusions have been made to the defective state of the roads and bridges in that district, and to the alleged appointment of improper persons to the commissions of the peace. —(Daily News.)

ITEMS FROM VARNA.—The following are extracts from our special correspondence from the camp at Aladyn, which comes down to July 4:—

A good many of our men have been ill from diarrhœa; a single regiment, the 19th, had 40 men laid up. Much of this increase of disease must be attributed to the use of the red wine of the country, sold at the canteens of the camp; but, as the men can get nothing else, they think it is better to drink than the water of the place. There are loud complaints from officers and men on this score, and especially on account of the porter and ale they were promised not being dealt out to them, and the blame is laid, as a matter of course, on the shoulders of Sir G. Brown. I believe the fact to be, that there is not much more than 30 or 40 hogsheads of porter left at Varna. While the men of this division lay outside Varna they were, I am told, furnished with porter; now that they have moved further off they are deprived of it, and the reasons given for the deprivation are various, but the result is manifest. The men hear that the soldiers of the other divisions near Varna get their pint of porter a day, and if they are dissatisfied at this distinction it is not surprising. It is within my own knowledge that several officers have made formal written applications to the proper quarter, stating that if the commissariat at Varna be instructed to issue the porter they will find the means of carrying it out to the camp at their own expense. To these applications the authorities have not given any specific replies. If I am not misinformed, the authorities were told some time ago of the difficulties likely to arise if they did not send out commissariat carts and waggons, and I firmly believe much money and all this delay would have been saved and spared had a proper baggage train been sent out from England. Imagine the feelings of Sir G. Brown and of the other generals at finding themselves absolutely paralysed and unable to stir an inch. The troops, who are most impatient for action, and who bear all their little privations with the most exemplary good humour, are tired of these repeated orders to march and countermands, and almost begin to laugh at the well-known command "to be in readiness to strike tents and march at half-past three to-morrow morning." It is currently believed that we shall not be able to move for the next three weeks. It appears that for 30 miles of the road towards Shumla and Silistria there is not a drop of water, and three days' water must be carried in carts for cavalry and infantry. These carts are not as yet to be had, nor are there any proper water casks to put into them. On Monday the commissariat magazines here ran short of bread, as has happened several times before, and the men had to feed on biscuit from the reserve. In the same way the barley ran short, and forage had to be issued from the reserve. This was not the fault of the contractors in either instance. They had and have 40 days' bread at Varna for the troops, but the commissariat could get no carts or arabas in which to carry the rations out. They also have the proper quantity of barley and corn, but the means of conveyance out here could not be had, and so the reserve is being rapidly eaten up. The rations required for this division are of bread and meat 10,018 daily, of corn for horses 879 daily. There was an inspection of all the troops out here the other day. Sir G. Brown and staff were on the ground early in the day, and the Duke of Cambridge and General Canrobert were also present, having ridden out together from Varna. The inspection merely consisted in a ride down the lines, and in a march past, and as the day was fine, and the men in excellent spirits, it passed off admirably. The Duke, who seems in capital case, and was very simply dressed, was very well received by the troops, who were much pleased at his plain white cap cover; but the French General got the honours of the day, for as he rode along the fronts of the regiments, the men spontaneously cheered him in nearly every instance. The 77th and 88th gave three diabolical yells, which rent the very skies, as he passed, at which General Canrobert was good enough to smile and stroke his his moustache and say, "*Comme c'est charmant ce 'cher' Anglais!*" and he is said to have been highly complimentary to Sir G. Brown and his Brigadiers Airey and Buller respecting the air and appearance of the troops. After the inspection, Sir G. Brown, who has all the vigour and personal activity of a man of five-and-twenty, rode off to Devno, to look out for a site for the new camp of this division, which, however, as has been seen, it is not likely we shall want for some time longer; as he returned, I believe, to Varna the same evening, he must have ridden 40 miles ere he left the saddle, though the day was excessively hot and suffocating when the wind went down. The French are not much better off than ourselves, and are as little able to move. They are in great want of shoes. Our men are all well provided in that respect, and their clothing is excellent. Their winter clothing has been ordered out. Where are our ambulances! The Zouaves have made a great impression on the Turks, who are quite fascinated by their green turbans and loose breeches. The French officers, availing themselves of this impression, have ordered the Zouaves always to wear the green shawl round the fez. On the other hand, the Turks will have it that the soldiers' wives at our camps belong to the harems of our Generals, and affirm we are going to retain possession of the country, as our households have come along with us. Our washerwomen, who may be found in every shady nook and alley of the valleys round the camp, with extempore boilers fixed into the green banks, are always the *foci* of a circle of araba drivers, who seem to think them witches engaged in some unholy mystery.

The following is an extract from the letter of a staff officer, dated Camp, Aladyn, July 4:—

We have at length had our first march, and are now encamped near the village of Aladyn, upon some beautiful high land, exquisitely wooded, overlooking the Devno Lake. We struck our tents at Varna at half-past 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and marched to this place, which is about nine miles from Varna, on the Shumla road. We were very lucky in our weather till yesterday. It certainly had been uncommonly hot, oppressively so at times when a hot wind blew across the sandy plains—worse than no air at all. Yesterday, however, we had the most tremendous storm that any of us had ever seen. The rain came down for three-quarters of an hour in such torrents that it ran like a sluice through the tents, some of which came to the ground, floating everything that was in the tents; and the ground was so saturated, and the men so completely soused, that it was impossible to sleep in the tents, or, indeed, anywhere, the ground being one mass of mud. Sitting down was equally out of the question, so we made large fires and kept them up all night, officers and men standing round them and drying their clothes and singing songs till the sun rose. Some of the guard were so wet and dirty that they were converted into Highlanders, and mounted sentry with no other clothes than their great coats and shoes. General Bentinck and Sir C. Campbell, with their two brigade-majors, had started on horseback immediately after breakfast to visit our outposts, and then ride over to Devno (which will be our next march), so as to learn the road and see what the place is like. The ride was lovely, over hills and across valleys, with a view of the Balkans the whole way. After two hours' ride we got to a large plain with a little river running through it, the first I have seen since I left England, except, by the by, the one in the Valley of Sweet Waters. I cannot describe to you how refreshing it was to hear the rippling of the water, and to feast one's eyes on the sight of a clear running stream. The light division, the cavalry, and two batteries of artillery are encamped on this large and beautiful plain, and half way up the side of one of the hills is the village of Devno. We paid our respects to the general, who told us that he was expecting a visit from Omar Pacha, who was to pass by there on his way from Silistria to Varna to consult over future operations with the French and English generals. About 2 o'clock a Turkish soldier arrived, announcing the approach of Omar. We at once mounted our horses and galloped forward to meet him. We soon saw, winding down one of the ravines, two britzkas and four, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. We met them at a little hamlet on the river side. The cavalcade was an interesting one. The postboys were artillery drivers, armed to the teeth. Omar Pacha, on alighting, went into one of the houses, and there we were all introduced to him. He is a fine, handsome man, of about 58 years of age, with gray hair and moustache and a closely-trimmed beard; the head round and well formed, with an agreeable expression of countenance; his smile is very pleasing. He has a remarkably good figure, *svelte*, and very upright and soldierlike, and is about 5ft. 9in. in height. He told us that the Russians were, in all, eight divisions; that they were retreating from Kalarasch, opposite Silistria, and were nearly all gone. They were moving, he said, in the direction of Brailow, with a view to the occupation of an entrenched position on the River Sereth, which separates Wallachia from Moldavia. You will see that this is their shortest route into the Russian territory. He told us that the Russian cavalry, of which we had heard so much, was immensely exaggerated, that they were very slow, and with difficulty got into movement. He added, "One of your regiments would ride down four of theirs." He evidently thought very lightly of that arm, and he is well able to judge, having in former days himself charged them. He was accompanied by a Capt. Simmons, in our Engineer corps, who did him great service at Silistria, and appears to be his right-hand man. He told us that the defence of Silistria was a wonderful one, that the Turks fought to admiration, but that, for all that, he could not understand why the Russians failed to take it, for the outwork where all the fighting took place was nothing but a low narrow breastwork, with a very small ditch in front that a horseman might ride over. Deserters, he told us, had spoken in strong terms of the misery and disease in the Russian army, and they calculated their loss in killed and wounded, sickness, &c., amounted to 30,000.—(Times.)

SEBASTOPOL.—The following is an extract from our Constantinople correspondent's letter of July 5:—

There is not the least talk in the fleet of a stir from Balchik. As for Sebastopol by land it is out of the question altogether, if the report brought down by an Austrian captain be true, that 150,000 Russians are in the Crimea. I saw a Greek captain who has just arrived from Balaklara. He says that 80,000 men are in Sebastopol, and that the works thrown up on the land side are as formidable as those commanding the entrance of the harbour. From another source I have learned that 10,000 Russian workmen have been five months working at the entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol.—(Herald.)

MOVEMENTS OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—The following are extracts from our own correspondent on board the fleet, dated Finland, July 10:—

My last advices informed you that the main portion of the Anglo-French fleet had proceeded up the Gulf of Finland to within a few miles of Cronstadt, the in-shore squadron of six steamers being at anchor within three miles of the shore. On the 1st the Lightning, Capt. Sullivan, conveyed such captains and commanders as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity to Tolboukin Lighthouse, where they landed. The lighthouse is situate about two miles to the westward of the islet of Cronstadt. From its summit a good view of the enemy's ports was obtained, and of the position of their fleet at anchor, under protection of the batteries. In the narrow channel leading to the harbour, six line-of-battle ships are moored head and stern. Inside these the remaining portion of the Cronstadt division of the fleet is at anchor. The strength of the fortifications is immense, and they appear to be perfectly impregnable by sea.

The Driver, Com., the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, proceeded to-day to Dantsic with despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, for transmission overland to the English Government. A merchant steamer, carrying the Rostock flag, arrived from England, freighted with provisions for the French division of the fleet.

Before the departure of the allied squadrons from Baro Sound, a few fatal cases of cholera had occurred in the fleet. While at anchor off Cronstadt the disease extended itself to most of the ships, and several deaths occurred daily. The French screw line-of-battle ship Austerlitz suffered more than any other ship. The Duke of Wellington lost 15 of her crew; other ships four or five, &c., in proportion to the number of those on board. Fresh cases occurring daily, it was deemed advisable to remove the fleet to a more open position in the Gulf of Finland, and the signal "prepare for sailing to-morrow" was hoisted on board the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief. —On the morning of the 2d, the in-shore squadron weighed in succession, followed by the rest of the fleet. By 10 a.m. the various ships had left Cronstadt roads, and most of them anchored in the evening four miles distant from the Island of Seskar. The Imperieuse, 50, proceeded in a northerly direction, taking under her orders the Lightning, Magicienne, Bulldog, and Desperate. The Lightning, Magicienne, and Desperate united with the main body of the fleet the next morning, the Imperieuse and Bulldog coming to anchor off the northern side of the gulf. The Basilisk, 6, Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, joined company on the 4th, laden with live cattle, and a heavy mail for the fleet. In the afternoon the Commander-in-Chief ordered by signal the various ships to be ready for sea the next morning. At 4 a.m. of the 5th steam was got up, and by 6 a.m. the various ships were under way, proceeding at slow speed in a westerly direction, the English division in two columns, the French division in one column. Topsails and courses were shifted by way of exercise, and a few evolutions performed. When abreast of the southern side of the island of Hogland, one of the crew of the Hogue fell overboard, and was drowned, although every possible effort was made to save him. A French man-of-war steamer came up with the fleet in the afternoon, and the merchant steamer Nicolai the First, of Leith, last from Elsinore, deeply laden with provisions and stores, and her upper deck completely covered from stem to stern with live bullocks, vegetables, etc. A contract having been entered into with the merchants at Dantzic, a good supply of live cattle is furnished weekly to every ship in the fleet, and the issue of salt meat is seldom necessary.

At 4 a.m. of the 6th the combined squadrons were abreast of Sweaborg, to the westward of which Rear-Admiral Corry, with the weather division of the fleet, was at anchor. Here the Commander-in-Chief, in his flag-ship, parted company, standing in for Sweaborg, the command of the fleet devolving *pro. tem.* on Rear-Admiral Chads, who was ordered to proceed to Baro Sound, where the greater portion of the various ships anchored in the afternoon, followed by the Duke of Wellington and Rear-Admiral Corry's squadron.

The Duguesclin, flagship of the French Rear-Admiral, when off the entrance of Baro Sound, got on shore on the Warren Rock. The English and French steamers, the barges and pinnaces of the various ships, provided with anchors, hawsers, &c., immediately repaired to her assistance. Her guns, provisions, stores, &c., were removed, in order to lighten her. After 24 hours' constant exertion, under the superintendence of the Master of the Fleet, she was floated off, and was towed into the Sound by a steamer, and without, it is supposed, having sustained any serious injury. This ship's getting on the Warren Rock is accounted for as follows:—The Russians, in order to render, as they thought, the navigation of the Gulf of Finland a matter of difficulty to the English fleet, removed all the buoys denoting the channels to the various harbours. But before the commander-in-chief took the ships under his command into any of the roadsteads, Captain Sullivan, in the Lightning, had made a survey of the many rocks and shoals with which the entrance to Baro Sound is surrounded, and laid down buoys to mark the channels through which the combined squadrons may proceed with safety. But while the fleet was on its way to Cronstadt, it would appear that the enemy, ever on the alert, had shifted the buoys to other positions—the one placed in the vicinity of the Warren shoal being removed considerably to the westward. In consequence of this, the Duguesclin grounded on it. Most of the steam ships getting short of fuel, they are occupied in completing their stock of coal, &c. The Penelope has gone to Faro Sound, to tow some colliers which are at that anchorage. The Boscawen, 70, Captain Glanville, sailed for England on the 2d instant, *en route* for the West Indies, as flag-ship of the commander-in-chief on that station. A great portion of her crew, prior to her departure, were transferred to the ships in the Baltic. A opinion is entertained by those holding prominent positions in the fleet, that the sailing ships are not required, or rather not adapted to these seas, on account of the intricacy of the navigation, which, generally speaking, renders it dangerous for them to proceed under canvass, thereby rendering it necessary for the paddle-steamers to take them in tow, when these steamers might be otherwise advantageously employed. The future proceedings of the fleet are kept a profound secret. The retrograde movement from Cronstadt was most unexpected; but most probably was made with the view of arresting the progress of the epidemic which prevailed in most of the ships, and which up to the present date, the 7th, although it has in many instances assumed a milder form, has not yet ceased its ravages. Some fatal cases on board the Majestic and Royal George have taken place within the last two days. The former ship has, it is stated, suffered from it to a greater extent than any other in the English fleet. As yet it has not extended itself to any of the sailing ships." —(Times.)

Our correspondent writes from Dantzic, under date of July 13:—

The war authorities should be aware that cattle are better and cheaper at Dantzic than at Elsineur, and it should be known that Elsineur is twice as far as Dantzic from the fleet. Ninety-five thousand pounds of vegetables arrived at the fleet from Elsineur, in just such a state of decomposition as any body but the war authorities would have expected. Upwards of 60,000 lbs. weight were condemned as rotten and useless, and were thrown overboard immediately they arrived.—(Herald.)

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—Our correspondent writing from Calais, under date of Monday evening, gives some account of the further progress of the embarkation:—

Last evening General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Admiral Lapierre invited Capt. Le Febre, R.N., of the Dasher, and Capt. Smithett, of the Devon, Royal Mail Service, who have so ably superintended the embarkation of the troops, to a banquet at the Hotel Dessin. The general, with great warmth of feeling, proposed "The Health of the Queen of England," which was responded to in a manner that made Englishmen proud of their Sovereign. Capt. Le Febre had the honour to propose "The Health of the Emperor of the French," which was likewise done ample justice to, and was received with great enthusiasm. The French admiral then proposed "The British Navy," which compliment was acknowledged by Capt. Le Febre, who sincerely hoped and firmly believed that the tricolor and the English ensign would from this time forth and for evermore float side by side in the discharge of a common duty to their sovereigns and countries, and for the inestimable benefit of the world at large. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony and most kindly feeling, ending in mutual respect. This morning, at daylight, the "rappel" disturbed the slumbers of the wearied, and prepared them for the embarkation of the Chasseurs and Voltigeurs, and the splendid band of the 63d of the line accompanied the troops, playing a spirit-stirring tune, and, adding to the effect vocally, it made amends for the early "tumble up." In twenty minutes the Sprightly received two companies, Fearless two companies, and Wildfire one company of Voltigeurs for the Belgravia transport. At the same time Le Corse took on board the 4th, 5th, and 6th companies of Chasseurs for the Clifton transport—in all about 1,200 officers and men. In one hour the whole were comfortably placed on board and at their breakfast. The morning being delightfully fine, and the sea as smooth as a duck-pond, the Fire Queen went off to the Stromboli, Com. Hall, to bring that officer ashore to receive his instructions, and to complete provisions. At nine a company of Chasseurs went on board the Sprightly, to be conveyed to the Stromboli. The tide, however, had receded, and the Sprightly grounded. In an instant signal was made for every spare boat, and for the Fire Queen to receive the troops from the Sprightly. All this was done in less than half an hour, the soldiers were put on board, to their great delight and somewhat of astonishment at the promptitude displayed. The Stromboli, with her two transports under the direction of Lieut. Hay, will get under weigh this afternoon for the Baltic. We are now on the look-out for Termagant, Capt. K. Stewart, from the Downs. The Termagant will attend upon two other transports, the whole of which have arrived, and very fine-looking ships they are, and do credit to their owners. Tons of camp equipage, shot and shell, field-pieces, and ammunition waggons, continue to pour into the town, which is so full that there is no bed to be got for love or money. A ball will be given this evening, to which all the officers of both nations are invited.—(Standard.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Duke and Duchess of Athole have arrived at Dunkeld.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane are expected to leave town for Taymouth Castle in the end of this week.—Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave have been entertaining a large party at Nuneham during the past week.—Yesterday, Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand banquet to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and a distinguished circle.—(Post.)

We are informed that, although the name of Lord Granville appears in the strangers' book at the Travellers' Club as the proposer of Count Pahlen, the name of Mr. Thomas Baring stands recorded as his seconder. It seems to have been considered that the political justice of the case was fully met by putting forward Lord Granville's name and suppressing that of Mr. Baring. Perhaps, according to the creed of the Carlton, it was right.—(Globe.)

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.—The meeting of the usual supporters of government in the House of Commons, convened by Lord J. Russell, was held at Downing-street yesterday, at 1 o'clock; 180 members were present. The Ministers present were Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir J. Graham, Mr. S. Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Cardwell, Sir J. Young, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. R. Lowe, the Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate, Lord Elcho, Mr. Hayter, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. W. Cowper, Lord E. Bruce, Mr. Monsell:—

Lord J. Russell began by observing that the object of this meeting was to remove some misunderstanding—rather than any real difference of opinion —which appeared to subsist on certain points between government and their supporters. The noble lord first explained the reasons which had induced him to withdraw the Reform Bill. The Church Rates was the next topic touched upon, his lordship observing that government having in view a final settlement of the question, could not agree to Sir W. Clay's bill on the subject. Lord J. Russell then referred to the appointment of a Minister of War, and vindicated the nomination of the Duke of Newcastle to that office. (His lordship's observations on this point were given with much greater amplitude in his speech on the same subject last night in the House of Commons, to which we refer the reader.) On the still more interesting topic of the war, Lord J. Russell gave the following explanations:—"There was nothing yet known as to the ultimate resolution of Prussia and Sweden, but that Lord Clarendon had told him that the answer which Russia was likely to make to the demands recently made upon her by the German powers must be one of these three—either a negative, or an affirmative, or an evasive answer. He need not say to honourable gentlemen that there was great probability that the evasive form was the one which would be adopted. He might further state that it was the opinion of his noble friend, Lord Clarendon, that if the answer from Russia was not satisfactory, there could be no doubt that Austria would at once go with the maritime powers. The noble lord said that the events of war were uncertain. This being a struggle with one of the first military powers of Europe, it would necessarily involve a very serious expenditure; and he should be obliged to give notice to-night, that in the course of the next week he should apply to the House for a very considerable sum. The government, of course, must trust to the house placing confidence in them with respect to this necessity. He did not for a moment mean to deny that no other government was possible but the present. He did not know what combinations might be formed. He did not know whether Lord Derby and his friends, or other persons, might be able to form a government. But so long as himself and his colleagues constituted the government, and had upon them the responsibility of the war, of course they must appeal to the House of Commons for its generous confidence and support, for no government which had not the support and confidence of the House of Commons could hope to carry on a great contest like the present to that successful issue which every person in the country most anxiously desired to see. The noble lord was loudly cheered at the close of these observations.

Mr. Vernon Smith, after a few introductory observations, said the conduct of the government with regard to the admission of Dissenters to the University of Oxford, he thought, was damaging to their character and position. He added that those persons who wished for the establishment of a War Ministry were quite as anxious to appoint a particular individual to it. That individual was Lord Palmerston. He (Mr. V. Smith) was not disposed to find fault with the Duke of Newcastle. He merely expressed the opinion of those who had asked for the new department to be established. But he thought the office of Secretary-at-War ought to be done away with.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said the office which he had the honour to hold, was now one of reduced dignity, and he might, for that reason, have given it up without reproach; but he believed he was best consulting the interests of the country under present circumstances by remaining in it. No personal object, no personal ambition should ever for one moment stand in the way of any re-arrangement of these offices that could be made for the benefit of the service. (Cheers.)

Mr. Horsman said they had assembled for the purpose of plain speaking, not to make speeches. He then referred to the religious questions continually before the house, upon which it was evident the Government were not agreed, and differed largely in respect to it from a very important class of their supporters. He also referred to the fact without expressing his own opinion on the subject, that a large number of Lord John Russell's usual friends were of opinion that, under the circumstances of war, it was unfortunate that Lord Aberdeen should be Prime Minister. They could not, from Lord Aberdeen's well-known views, anticipate that the war would be carried on in a manner consistent with the dignity of this country so long as the noble earl held the chief place in the Government. He also said that it was the opinion of a considerable section of Lord John Russell's party, that the noble lord, in taking a subordinate office under Lord Aberdeen, had rather let his party down.

Mr. Hume approved of the position of Lord Aberdeen in the Government, and said he was very glad to see the manner in which the Peelite party had joined the old Liberal party. It said a great deal for their patriotism, while it gave them a great deal of strength with the country. He told Lord John Russell, however, in plain terms, that when he went against three-fourths or more of his own party, as he had on some occasions, he might be quite certain he was wrong. There were, further, many little matters of concession which the Liberal party could not get either the Government or Lord John Russell to consent to do. There was particularly the repeal of the newspaper stamp, upon which they were so unanimous, but to which they could never get the Government to assent. He would certainly give the Government what support he could in the course they were taking with respect to the war, and he would consent to vote them all the supplies they might deem necessary; but he must urge upon them the absolute necessity of their keeping more at one with their supporters.

Mr. Bright, in a similar course of arguments, strongly expressed his dissent from the government on the Ballot, the Church Rates, and the Newspaper Stamp questions. He was in favour of the appointment of the Duke of Newcastle as War Secretary, and utterly condemned the base attacks made upon Lord Aberdeen. He warned the government that if they permitted the war to be carried on for the dismemberment of Russia, it would be most calamitous for Europe, and no man could foresee its termination. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman demanded that peace should be concluded as soon as the principalities should be evacuated.

Lord D. Stuart strongly eulogised the merits of Lord Palmerston, and said that the noble lord ought to have been the new War Minister.

Mr. Layard expressed some apprehensions with regard to the conduct of Austria.

Mr. V. Scully introduced the question of tenant-right in Ireland; but by this time the attendance had become very thin; and, after Lord John had thanked members for their presence, the meeting, which lasted more than an hour and a half, broke up.—(Chronicle.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.—The following intelligence is gathered from authentic sources:—

Rear-Admiral Martin, of the Nile, 91, will come home on promotion, and be succeeded by Capt. G. R. Mundy. It is deemed probable that Rear-Admiral Martin may take out the Royal Albert, screw three-decker, to the Black Sea, to serve as flagship of the Commander-in-chief of the British fleet in those waters, Rear-Admiral Martin remaining as Captain of the Fleet.

The Hornet, 16, screw-sloop, Com. Campbell, arrived at the Nore yesterday from Woolwich, at 10 30 a.m., for the Baltic; she is first to proceed to Portsmouth for her final orders.

The Spiteful, fitting at Woolwich, has been commissioned by Commander Kynaston, and is to be brought forward immediately for active service.

The Peninsular steamship Simla, Capt. Brookes, which is to take the 4th Dragoons to the East, made an extraordinary passage from Southampton to Plymouth. She left the docks at 3 30 p.m. on Saturday, and entered the Sound at 1 45 a.m. on Sunday. On the passage from the Needles to the Breakwater Lighthouse she averaged 14 knots, under steam only, against seven hours' flood tide and a strong head wind, although she is four inches by the head, her proper trim being seven inches by the stern. The Simla is nearly 100 feet longer than H.M.'s ship Duke of Wellington. She takes in all 320 horses—26 in the hold, 127 between decks, and 167 on deck.

The Clifton, Belgravia, Edwin, Columbia, and

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OFFICE, Nº. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

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TIMBRE IMPERIAL cen 6 SEINE

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 19—20, 1854.

POLICY OF AUSTRIA.—The chances are still in favour of a more honest course being adopted by Austria. The singular step of asking the decision of France and England on the Russian proposals has already been taken; and on receiving the inevitable refusal of the Western Powers to negotiate, the Court of Vienna may, perhaps, finally determine to throw off the mask. There is every reason to believe that its preparations for war are proceeding without relaxation; and the mere abandonment of the intended semi-neutral occupation of Wallachia cannot for a moment excite regret. It is much better that the Allies should drive the enemy out of the province than that he should affect to retire for the purpose of avoiding a collision with Austria; and it is from the Carpathians, and not on the Danube, that a decisive blow might be struck against the invader. During the long progress of the negotiations, Austria has repeatedly surprised both her friends and her enemies by a sudden intermission of activity; but it cannot be said that, up to the present time, she has taken a single retrograde step. It would, indeed, be highly imprudent to act on the assumption that she is about to commence decisive measures; but, as the movements of the Western Powers are not dependent on the aid of new auxiliaries, no evil can result from anticipating that the Austrian Government will act with good faith, until the contrary is proved.—(CHRONICLE.)

THE LATE COURT MARTIAL.—Many a stout old soldier, who has no better patrimony to his son than a good name and a claim on the Horse Guards, feels a chill at the very heart when the end of much anxious care is attained, and the boy receives the last shake of the hand, and listens to the last words of fatherly counsel as he joins his regiment. It is not that there is any doubt of the youngster's soldierly capacity. He is quick enough, not ill-taught, obedient and amenable, tough and strong in body, and as honest as the day in heart. As to courage, he is an English boy and a soldier's son. He has, in short, all the making of a good officer in him. He may turn out a Harry Smith, a Macdonell, or a Napier. At the least, he is fixed in a noble profession, and starts with the same chance as men who have climbed to the topmost steps of fortune and honour. But there is one misgiving that lies deep in the father's thoughts. How will the lad make his allowance serve? How will he manage to keep himself honest in money matters without becoming odious to his companions? And how, if he should be really driven to this alternative, will he have the moral courage to persist in the right and to bear the penalty? Scarcely a year passes in which we have not to publish the report of some court martial, such as that on Lieut. Perry of the 46th regiment, showing how great this difficulty is in our service, and what a purgatory a young ensign has to go through, who, from limited means or a quiet temper, is disposed to stand against the stream of dissipation into which circumstances have thrown him; and unhappily many more sad and scandalous cases lie under the current than are ever thus forced to the surface. We do not wish to anticipate the finding of the court martial in this particular case of Lieut. Perry, nor to pronounce on the demerits of any individual concerned in a very lamentable and discreditable story. The evidence is plain enough, and we believe that neither the Horse Guards nor the public will have any difficulty in coming to a conclusion on it. But the general facts which this history illustrates and exhibits are, unfortunately, too notorious and too wide in their operation to need the support of particular incidents. Lieut. Perry's defence will recall in only too many instances melancholy and bitter recollections of similar struggles and persecutions; and too many of our readers, with military experience or with military connections, will sympathise painfully with us in our regret at the continued prevalence in the British army of evils such as those, the existence of which in the 46th, is betrayed by the exposure and scandal of this court martial. In many instances we know the mischief has been zealously and bravely fought against by the commanding officers of regiments, with whom both the responsibility and the power of such efforts must mainly rest. In too many, we fear, culpable laxity, or indolence, or want of moral courage in the colonel, have allowed the social condition and habits of the officers under his command to reach a point of demoralisation at which it becomes difficult for the authorities to find a remedy or a means of reform. Rivalry in expense, idle habits, and the swarm of tempting influences which surround a regimental life are dangers serious enough in themselves, from which it ought to be the duty of the senior officers to warn, and of the colonel to protect, young men on joining. But, as if the natural temptation were not sufficient on the one side to attract towards the bad, the unfortunate ensign, with a small allowance and a quiet temperament, finds too often a regular system of bullying and persecution arrayed on the other hand, to deter him from good. He knows that if he plays and loses he must be ruined or disgraced—he knows that if he drinks or keeps horses he must get in debt—his father has warned him solemnly against putting his name to bills—he has sense enough to see that if he goes the pace at which the men about him are going, the goal that he will reach is perdition to himself, disgrace to his name, and misery to his family. So the young ensign not only makes excellent resolutions, but for a while contrives to keep them. Woe be to him if he have entered a *fast* regiment, or one where a weak colonel allows young and idle blood to have its fling. His life becomes a purgatory. He lives in a perpetual contest within himself, between the consciousness of what he ought to do, and the feeling that he makes himself odious by doing it. Let him once be condemned as "a muff," and set up as a butt, by those whom his abstinence reproves and annoys, and there is no length of worry and bullying to which the combination against him will not proceed. If he temporise and try conciliation—give way a little for the sake of a quiet life, and generally demean himself as a good-tempered fellow, anxious to make the best of a false position—it is all over with him. Lieutenant This and Lieutenant That insist on making his money, his time, and his name their own. If he try to stop in going down the hill where he has had the weakness to set his foot, then comes a crisis, a row, and a court martial. The last may give him the satisfaction of punishing some of his tormentors, but it cannot restore to him his peace of mind, his character, or his prospects. If, on the other hand, the poor victim let himself go with the stream, his head is soon under water, the Jews batten on his carcass, and Lieutenants This and That declare they always said how it would be, and make ready for a fresh subject to make the most of at billiards, pitch and toss, or roulette. But why does not the young ensign sternly resist from the first? Why does not the mouse resist the cat when the latter begins the playful gambols with its prey which end in crushing the creature's backbone? What chance has an isolated lad against the combination of a set of men unscrupulous in their doings and callous at heart? What sort of stand can he make against the system of constant annoyance which can be brought to bear against him? There is only one source to which he can look with any chance of safety for aid against temptation and support against tyranny, and that is the authority and example of the senior officers of the regiment. If they do their duty, such scenes can never take place, such scandals can never exist as those, which deface the history of too many of our regiments. A heavy responsibility rests with the colonel especially who neglects the social and moral superintendence of his regiment, and leaves the youngsters who join it to choose between being ruined by saying yes to temptation, or bullied to the verge of madness for saying no. It is with the commanding officer that the business rests of keeping his corps in such a state of discipline and in such habits of order and decency that it shall be possible for a youngster to go soberly and steadily through his duty, without wasting other people's money in follies which he cannot afford, and impossible to any man holding the position of an officer and a gentleman, to disgrace that character by a continued course of sheer blackguardism towards any one of his associates.—(POST.)

GOSSIP FROM VARNA.—The following gleanings from a private letter, dated July 3, will be found interesting:—

We have been here just a week, and I am getting used to the din and bustle of war preparation; but any one more excitable would, I believe, go mad at it. One day such fleets of three-deckers and two-deckers, and salutes and boats, and sailings and arrivings! Another day such disembarking of armies, and horses, and guns! Then the tents and camps that surround the bay, and the bugles and bands, and the "bathing parades" for our noble cavalry—such long-legged thorough-breds they look when they run, dripping, up the beach!—the *horses*, I mean. The 44th Regiment were brought up from Gallipoli in the Caduceus transport (one of the finest and swiftest Indiamen that ever swam on salt water), and were disembarked a few days since. They are a remarkably fine set of men—hale, hardy, and strong—25 to 30 years old—have been six years in service, and are undoubtedly a fine corps. On the evening of their arrival in this bay, and previous to their disembarkation, I was not a little startled by the following scene, of which I was a witness, being at the moment on board the Caduceus:—All at once a light infantry bugle-call was made, and in a moment afterwards I was electrified to see the whole living cargo of the ship jump overboard and swim about like ducks. By-and-bye another call, the distant and the near, and all hands on the starboard side clambered up again. Another call, and the port side swimmers instantly returned. All this was so well managed and so well done as to excite our highest admiration. I do not envy the Russians that have to face the 44th. We have so many conflicting rumours of the enemy that it is quite laughable to hear them. The positive fact of their retreat is much doubted, though generally reported. It is more probable they are strongly entrenched six miles from Silistria. On Saturday, 1st July, the English army moved on a bit; which movement put the Duke of Cambridge's division—Guards and Scotch, about nine or ten miles in advance of Varna. The light division are beyond them again. The cavalry, with Lord Cardigan, in advance of all, feeling the way. The second and third divisions are still here; also many French. The combined fleets are at Balchik. On the Queen's coronation day there was a festivity on board the Bellerophon, in this bay, and *a play at night*. We had fine fun here to-day in consequence of some of the horses getting adrift out of a boat and taking to the water. The Hussar and Lancer horses beat everything for wickedness that we see here. Many boats went to their rescue and towed them ashore, but one I noticed landed by himself, and took to the side of a bushy hill like a real fox-hunter. It is marvellous to see the high condition in which our horses have all been landed. The Trent arrived a day or two since, with 300 beautiful Arabs, which had been bought at Beyrout by officers sent there for that purpose. They squeak terribly when they are hoisted out of the ship. One silver grey, the pride of the batch, was drowned by his getting out of the boat in his frolics. They say he was matchless—such as would have been bought at any price in England for racing stock, some years ago. He cost 80 guineas, which is, I believe, an incredible price in Arabia. Here we see the real advantage of the Bloomer dress, in the French vivandières. Their smart glazed hat and cockade, their blue frock and crimson pants, their boots and spurs (no, not spurs), their lace and regimental facings, and little sword, in some instances, and their man's seat on horseback, show much to campaigning advantage over the once fine bonnets and draggle tails of our rather uncomfortable female campaigners (though I still believe in the sterling stuff of our own islanders.) In this instance, however, the French ladies have decidedly the best of it, as far at least as appearances go. When you write tell me how the war goes on. We know nothing here."—(Herald.)

Extract of a letter from Calais, dated Tuesday night:—

Eleven hundred French embarked to-day in the Termagant, Julia, and Columbia, which got under weigh at eight p.m. Wind, a WSW breeze, and fair tide. The troops appeared to be very happy; there was much cheering. The Termagant has overcome all engineering difficulties; the defects were trifling; her engines work beautifully, and are perfect; the captain and engineer go to sea with confidence. Some of the steamers will be sent home after embarking the troops.—(Standard.)

EXPORTS OF BULLION.—A statement of the exports of bullion from London during the half-year ending 30th ult., compiled by Messrs. Haggard and Pixley, shows the total to have been £15,331,960, of which £11,869,000 was gold and the remainder silver. Of this aggregate of gold and silver the proportions were to India, China, and Mauritius £2,073,130 (the amount of silver to China being £1,669,470); to Australia and New Zealand, £29,400; to the continent, £12,187,820; to the Mediterranean, £778,660; to the West Indies, £197,250; to Brazil, £18,700; and to Africa, £47,000.—(Times.)

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived at Northumberland House, Charing-cross yesterday, after a prolonged tour on the Continent.—(Post.)

DEATH OF SIR THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH.—We have to record the death of this baronet, which occurred on 15th inst., at his seat, Birbury Hall, Rugby, Warwickshire. He was born in 1785, and inherited the title on the death of his father, in 1841. In 1825 he married Jane Rebecca, daughter of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Eathorpe, county of Warwick. The family of the Biddulphs is one of remote antiquity. Erdeswick, in his Survey of Staffordshire, says:—"The Biddulphs derive themselves from one Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Darlaveston, Buckinghall, Biddulph, etc., in Staffordshire, who lived in the time of Doomsday." The deceased baronet is succeeded by his son, born in 1830.—(Globe.)

The vacant post of aide-de-camp to the Queen has been conferred on Captain Sir B. Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, vice Martin, promoted. The gallant Surveyor of the Navy, by his services at sea, his gallantry against the enemy, and his devotion to his office, has fully earned the distinction.—(Standard.)

A deputation comprising Mr. Brown, M.P., Mr. Bennoch, Professor de Morgan, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Miller, of the Bank of England, and other gentlemen, had an interview with Mr. Cardwell yesterday on the subject of the decimal coinage.—(Post.)

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.—Captain James Armar Butler, whose gallant conduct at Silistria had scarcely begun to receive the tribute of admiration it so richly deserved when the melancholy news of his death reached us, entered the army in 1843, became a lieutenant in 1847, and captain in May 3, 1853. He served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Kafir War of 1846-7, and afterwards was in the Ceylon Rifles. Last Friday's *Gazette* contained the official recognition of his gallantry, in the shape of an appointment to one of the augmentation vacancies in the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of brevet major in the army. The *Times* this morning contains the following well merited tribute to the memory of the gallant young soldier:—

"At the moment of victory, and on the shattered ruins of Silistria, which had been saved from capture principally by his own heroism and unremitting exertions, Captain Butler has yielded up his gallant spirit. The point which naturally first strikes upon the attention with melancholy force is that his death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. They had, however, retreated while Butler was yet alive. The amount of exertion he must have gone through may best be inferred from the causes assigned by those upon the spot for his death. He did not die precisely from any wound which the shot or shell of the Russians had inflicted upon him, nor from exhaustion consequent upon loss of blood, but from sheer over-fatigue of body and mind, aggravating the consequences of injuries which themselves were not of a mortal nature. The extent of the loss which the armies in the East have sustained by the death of this brave and able young man can scarcely be exaggerated, and the intelligence of his death has been received with no ordinary sorrow in the English and Turkish camps, as well as throughout the town and fortifications of Silistria, to the defence of which he had so largely contributed. More pompous funeral rites have often been bestowed upon the successful soldier, but seldom indeed has a fallen chief been laid in the grave with more affecting solemnities than the gallant Butler. Slowly, and with reversed arms, the garrison of Silistria—the witnesses of his courage and ability—followed his bier, while every crumbling wall and battered battlement bore testimony to the desperation with which he had conducted the defence. It must be remembered that this mere youth—for he was but 27 years of age—kept the vaunted legions of the Czar at bay for six entire weeks, and finally drove them back with heavy loss and great disgrace. Nor was the operation in which he was so principally concerned an unimportant one—a mere brilliant display of fiery courage without meaning and without result. The successful defence of Silistria has been hitherto the great operation of the campaign, the one involving a higher degree of fortitude and courage than any other, and the most important in a military and political sense. While the Russian divisions before Silistria were rotting in their trenches, or were decimated by the shot and shell of the garrison, the movements of the collective Russian forces were paralysed. Nothing could be done throughout the principalities or in the Dobrudscha until Silistria was taken, and Silistria could not be taken. Every time the Russian troops advanced to the attack they were driven back with confusion and slaughter—their best generals were wounded and struck to the ground. The Russians, however, lost more than men, and more than the most distinguished of their officers—they lost confidence in themselves and in their leaders before Silistria. An organised army they advanced to the investment of the place, and a sickly, dispirited, and disorganised force they quitted it, with the conviction upon their minds that they were sent by their generals as sheep to the shambles to be slaughtered by arms against which it was useless for them to contend. The importance of the defence cannot be denied, and it was mainly young Butler who conducted it, certainly for the last half of the period over which the struggle extended, that is, just when the privations were the greatest, the means of defence most nearly expended, and the spirits of the garrison most beaten down. Nor must it be imagined that the forces which Captain Butler could set in motion were in possession of a very strong 'vantage ground. Omar Pasha has been heard to say that, despite of all the skill of the commanders, and all the heroism of the garrison, it remained a miracle to him how the Russians had been kept so long at bay. The point at which all the weight of the conflict fell was the outwork, which consisted but of a low breastwork with a small ditch in front. This obstacle the Russian forces could not surmount, and, knowing as we do the stolid, dogged obstinacy, with which Russian troops will maintain an attack upon such a point, our admiration for the gallantry of the defenders must proportionably increase. The injury to the Russian cause from the successful defence of Silistria is incalculable, and this defence has been mainly conducted by the energy, determination, and skill of the young man whose loss we must all so deeply deplore. It is said that Omar Pacha has been more affected by the death of Capt. Butler than by any event which had occurred during the progress of the campaign. He purposes to mark his sense of the public calamity and of his private grief by the erection of a monument, which may perpetuate the memory of the young hero to after-ages. It is a comfort to reflect that in his last moments he received the affectionate attention of Lieut. Nasmyth, his companion in danger and in glory. This young man, however—a correspondent of this journal—has survived to reap the fruits of his success, and we cannot mix up congratulations to the living with our earnest and heartfelt sorrow for the dead.—(Globe.)

GENERAL ESPINASSE.—Our correspondent at the Camp near Varna gives the following details of the accident which lately befell this gallant young officer:—

"General Espinasse, to the regret of us all, had a sad misfortune the other day. The general, who is a remarkably fine-looking young man of 36 or 37 years of age, had a favourite Arab charger, which was considered very tame and gentle. On approaching it a few mornings ago with a lump of sugar in his mouth, as he had often done before, the general was seized by the horse, and caught by the lip and chin, and shockingly mutilated. Owing to the great care and skill of the surgeons in attendance on him, he is, however, rapidly recovering, but he will bear the mark of the wound for life."—(Times.)

ENGLISH HORSES AT VARNA.—A correspondent writes:—

The French are lost in admiration at the beauty, symmetry, and activity of the English cavalry horses. To be possessor of a "cheval Anglais, pur sang," is the crack thing with young moneyed Frenchmen; and when they see all our cavalry mounted on such cattle as would make the reputation of one of them at Longchamps, their surprise knows no bounds. There is, however, one drawback, how are they to be fed? Will these pampered creatures stand the rough work of a campaign on short and sometimes bad rations. Hitherto they have shown no signs of falling off; but it is imagined that the forage brought on shore with them is not yet exhausted. No wonder that the French admire them, for their artillery horses, which are the only cattle they have landed here, are of that heavy Norman breed which may be seen all over France, showing traces of everything but blood.—(Globe.)

Letters from Odessa of the 7th of July, state that Greek vessels were getting high freights to take produce from the Sea of Azoff to Constantinople, whence it is transhipped to this country.—(Times.)

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' LETTERS.—We extract from our provincial contemporaries portions of letters from privates in both services:—

The *Dover Chronicle* has a letter from the son of a resident of that town, dated "H.M.S. Prince Regent, July 3." The writer says, "It would be a good speculation for a man to freight a ship with sheep, fowls, ducks, potted meats, jams, beer, cheese, and any other dry provisions which would not spoil by the voyage; for I warrant there would be a clear profit of one hundred per cent. Every few days Dutch galliots arrive from Denmark and Sweden with provisions for the fleet; and the men buy butter and other things, let the owners charge ever so dear. The cholera is very bad on board the Duke of Wellington, the Edinburgh, Cressy, Austerlitz, and other ships, and the French ship Austerlitz has lost one officer and thirty men in two days. We can see the Russian fleet inside Helsingfors, exercising themselves in making, furling, and shortening sail, and we can distinguish a three-decker across the mouth of the harbour, and a large chain cable as well."

The *West Briton* gives an extract from a letter from a young man serving in the Baltic. The writer speaks of the splendid appearance of the combined fleets, and adds:—"On June the 16th we had general quarters, and all our ships fired at targets. I cannot tell how many shots were fired, but our ship fired nearly a thousand, and I should think the other ships fired as many; and such firing—it could not possibly be excelled. It was like thunder when we fired broadsides. We fired the three decks on one side, one after another, and for precision I can compare it to nothing so much as a man throwing a handful of shingle to anything, to see the shots all going together at the target."

A letter dated "Camp near Varna, June 28th," published in the *Kendal Mercury*, says:—"Food is very scarce, and I imagine the allied armies will by-and-by quite exhaust poor Turkey. The Turkish soldiers have adopted the French military costume, and appear in consequence like hogs in armour. They have, which I did not remark in their oriental dress, very short necks and round shoulders, and I am sure feel very uncomfortable in their Frankish habiliments. Take half-a-dozen of the most loutish-looking Lancashire ploughmen, clothe them in badly-fitting military costumes, no two alike, place a musket and bayonet in the hands of each, and you may form some idea of the Turkish soldiers. I think it a pity to spoil brave men by foolish dresses, and I believe the Turks are completely so."—(Daily News.)

The following communication from a private soldier, addressed from the Camp at Gallipoli to his brother and sister at home, will be found interesting:—

I received your kind and welcome letter, and likewise the papers you sent me, which I am very thankful for. Fred., I could not help laughing when I read the letter in the paper you sent me; the man who wrote that letter put a great many falsehoods in it—to say we can buy a sheep for 2s.—we can buy a very small lamb for 5s. or 6s., but it would not be a handful; and as for game, I have seen none yet, unless he means the snakes, the tortoises, and the moles, and they are very plentiful. In regard to the country, it certainly is a most beautiful country indeed; the soil is really surprising; it is the most beautiful soil that I ever saw. But the inhabitants—I cannot say much for them; I think they are a very lazy race of people, to see a beautiful country like this going to waste; and another thing, I think they are very covetous people. Now about the way the troops are situated. We have three or four hours' hard drill every day, marching out four or five miles in the broiling sun, and then go through a brigade field day, with our kit on our backs; before we are out one hour, everything on us is wringing wet with perspiration. And the rations that we get are very indifferent; sometimes we get some kind of stuff they call beef, but it is like Indiarubber,—as for biting it, that is out of the question; the mutton is a little better. The fact is, they are treating the troops very bad; no one can tell the hardships we have gone through ever since we have been here. The poor men at their duty—the life is nearly harassed out of them; they are throwing up entrenchments all round Gallipoli, and they have all that to do. The entrenchments are 10 feet deep and 10 wide. There are great preparations going on here to meet the Russians. There are about 50,000 French troops here now; but they are going away every day, and we don't know the day or the hour when our regiment will go up. When we leave this place, we shall go to Varna, and when we go there, we shall soon face our enemies. I must say the French soldiers—the generality of them—are a fine body of men; you really would laugh to see the English and French soldiers walking arm-in-arm, keeping one another perpendicular. The French seem to be very fond of the English; they will actually run up to them in the street, and want to kiss them; I suppose that is the custom of their country, but our English soldiers do not like that. But they agree very well. Dear Frederick, I have to inform that we had the pleasure of catching a Russian spy in our camp—at least the French did, while all our troops were at a field-day; he was sketching the fortifications and entrenchments. The French shot him. He used to sell matches in our camps. The French are the boys, they stand no humbugging. And another thing I have to inform you, we found a young girl here—an English girl. She was a slave to some Greek here; she was found working in the fields by one of the women of the 28th Regiment, who was going across the fields to go to market, when the poor creature called her over, and asked her for a drink of water, and then she told her she was an English woman, and had been slave to this Greek four years; she was shipwrecked with her father when she was 12 years old. She says this fellow was a pirate when he first took her. But the soldiers went and got some clue to where these fellows were, and pulled the nest about them, and brought five of them prisoners, and brought 20 women away with them—all slaves. But they had the English woman confined in irons somewhere else. But they told the men they would hang them all there and then to a tree, if they would not tell where the English woman was; and to save their lives they told, and they then found the poor girl in a dungeon underground, and in irons, with a great weight on her chest; so they released her. These men are to be tried, and they are sure to be shot. The soldiers are going to make a subscription for her; she is a native of Essex. Now for the war. Dear Fred., I hope we will soon go up to meet those Russians, and we will show them what British soldiers are made of, if they will only face us, and that's all we want—to cross bayonets with them. Dear Fred., in spite of all the hardships that they endure, they keep up their spirits beautifully; and I really am proud of my regiment for their fine manly behaviour and their discipline. General Eyre gives them the greatest of praise at every brigade-day, and it is really the finest regiment that I see here. Our colonel expects to be made brigadier-general very shortly. Fred., I would like to come home with a medal on my breast; I hope he won't give in until we get a slap at him.

T—. H—.

P.S.—Dear Frederick, our regiment leaves this place at five o'clock to-morrow evening for Sebastopol; there are 40,000 French and 25,000 English going to attack it, besides the two fleets. It will be the most dreadful slaughter that ever was known; and if we take it, the war won't last long. It is the strongest fortified place in the world. May God protect us. Dear Frederick, when our men heard they were for the storming of Sebastopol, they gave three cheers; if you had seen them, you would have thanked God that you were not a Russian.—(Globe.)

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH TURKEY.—It is a matter well worthy the attention of the postal authorities to consider what steps can be taken to accelerate the communication between this country and the seat of war in the Black Sea. At present the time occupied in the transit is from 14 to 16 days, and we are much mistaken if, with efficient steamers, the shortest of these periods could not be materially curtailed. If we look at the performances of the Himalaya and other ships which have been occupied in the transport of troops, we are well entitled to suppose that the passage of a postal steamer between Marseilles and Constantinople could be effected in six days, or seven at the outside. To this it would only be necessary to add the ascertained time for the interchange of mails between London and Marseilles, and it would appear that the desired communication could be effected in eight or nine days. There are English steamers of great power and speed—the Vectis and Valetta, for example—which could be at once employed for the performance of this important service. Until now, perhaps, it was necessary to devote every swift vessel which could be obtained to the transport of troops, and to the performance of other duties in connection with this service. But now the case is wholly altered. One of the most important services which a swift steamer could render to the common cause would be to peform the postal service between the armies in the East and the government at home. There cannot be certainly of communication by any other route. Any other plan involves a passage between contending armies, or the uncertainties and drawbacks of telegraphic communication. What is wanted is that a messenger should be able to pass between Lord Raglan's camp and the government at home in as short a time as possible. This can only be done by the help of swift English steamers between Marseilles and Constantinople.—(Times.)

CALUMNIES ON ENGLISH SAILORS.—Our Stockholm correspondence of July 13 contains the following:—

In the *Helsingfors Tidningar*, a long and, I am thoroughly convinced, calumnious report is given respecting the "ill-treatment by the English of Finnish prisoners." In a letter, set forth as written in London, it is said that the prisoners are not better esteemed or cared for than dogs.—In another letter, Capt. Key, of the Amphion, is denounced as "a brutal man," and the writer declares that the prisoners on board that war steamer were compelled to sleep on dirty sails: that they were poorly and scantily fed, and that they got only the leavings of the common sailors. The writer adds that the most tempting offers were made him in order to induce him to betray his country, by giving information respecting Helsingfors.—(Daily News.)

MORE RUSSIAN PRIZES.—Two more Russian ships have been seized in Leith, under false colours, by the Customs; one is called the Sojlassu, and the other the Ocean Bride. The necessary proceedings have been taken in the Court of Admiralty to insure their confiscation, and notice was given yesterday on the Royal Exchange that within 20 days from that date they and their cargoes, together with the Johan Christoph, seized at Great Grimsby, would be condemned as Crown droits.—(Times.)

AMERICAN MAN OF WAR.—The United States 8-gun sloop Preble, Capt Craven, 20 days from Norfolk, Virginia, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, and exchanged salutes. She has on board 36 cadets for instruction, and proceeds from Plymouth to Portsmouth, Cherburg, and Brest. On the 12th inst., in lat. 48.47 N., long. 30.39 W., the Preble spoke the brig Ocean, from Quebec for Bristol.—(Times.)

Colonel Boyle has issued an address to his constituents at Frome upon being called on to join his regiment in the East. The hon. and gallant member makes wishes for the speedy re-establishment of peace, and hopes the interests of the electors will not suffer from his absence.—(Sun.)

MONUMENT TO HOOD.—Yesterday the monument to the memory of Thomas Hood, erected in Kensal-green Cemetery, was inaugurated in the presence of a number of his admirers:—Mr. Monckton Milnes mounted the adjoining tombstone, and briefly addressed the assembly, expressing the honour in which Hood was held as an English humourist. The monument was then uncovered. It consists of a large bronze bust of Hood, elevated on a handsome pedestal of polished red granite. On a slab beneath the bust is his own self-inscribed epitaph:—"He sang 'The Song of the Shirt;'" and upon the projecting front of the pedestal the inscription is carved—"In memory of Thomas Hood, born 23d of May, 1798; died 3d of May, 1852; erected by public subscription A.D. 1854." On the sides of the pedestal are medallions illustrating the "Bride of Sighs" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram." The monument is the work of Mr. Matthew Noble.—(Sun.)

The parishioners of the Rev. Mr. Quekett incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's East, have presented him with a handsome candelabrum valued at a hundred guineas, on his promotion to the Rectory of Warrington, Lancashire.—(Times.)

Several parties who lent articles for display at the Dublin Exhibition, have to regret their loss. Among the sufferers is Mr. John Latouche and Mr. Edward Cooper, of Markree Castle. The latter gentleman writes to the *Evening Mail* stating that he lent fifty gems and thirty amulets from Nineveh, of which he can hear nothing.—(Dublin Journal.)

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—An address to the Queen, praying for the closing of public-houses and beer-shops *during the whole of the Lord's-day*, except to travellers and lodgers, has been transmitted to the Home-office, from upwards of 10,000 women of the working-classes of Bristol; besides petitions to the House of Commons, bearing between 8,000 and 9,000 signatures, mostly of working men, for the same object and from the same quarter.—(Standard.)

THE HARVEST.—The fine sunshine that gladdened us yesterday turned men's thoughts for a moment from the discussion of the likelihoods of the war to the consideration of the prospects of the harvest. Soldiers cannot fight without food, nor civilians pay war taxes with ease under the pressure of bad food-seasons. We need a good harvest this year. The Russians are, it is said, mustering new forces in Wallachia, and the Turks have crossed the Danube to meet them. A battle is imminent; but even a great conflict, just now, would scarcely be so important in its influences on the fortunes of the war as a few weeks of bright sunshine. A victory over the Russians would be so much clear gain to the Turks, but an abundant harvest would be a victory for all the industrious peoples of Europe:—

The corn market fell on Monday from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, chiefly owing to the fine weather, which continued yesterday. At a propitious time, St. Swithin's Day, the rain has blown off, the clouds have cleared away, and the sun shines warm and genial. We can only hope that the weather, which has lately changed so favourably, will continue fine, and that the labour of the husbandman will obtain its appropriate reward. He has now much to do. The hay is yet nearly all unharvested, and to secure it and the cereals, should the weather continue warm and hasten the ripening of the crops, will require all his exertions. Future prices will depend on the weather; but there are some considerations besides those concerning sunshine and rain in our little island that ought not to be overlooked. First, we may observe that the price of wheat has been gradually declining this year since the beginning of June, when the average was 79s. 11d. per quarter, and last week it was 76s. 6d.; while last year, from the same period, it continually rose from 43s. to 47s. 8d. In the face of sinister rumours to the contrary, the fall in price is a clear indication of the fact, recognised both by buyers and sellers, that our granaries are tolerably well filled—they are said to contain about 1,300,000 qrs. of corn besides what is in the farmers' hands. So that, come what may, our markets will be well supplied till harvest; and a reasonably good or fair harvest will secure comparative abundance and a considerable reduction of price. Though the price is at present more than 60 per cent. higher than last year at this time, our prospects are brighter. There is now no such apprehension as then prevailed of the failure of the cereal crops in France and on the Continent generally. Last year, in the early part of July, the French Government was an active purchaser in our markets; this year there is a greater probability of our receiving considerable supplies from France than of her Government coming into our markets, and of her merchants competing with ours in all the markets of the East for bread corn. Already the harvest in her possessions in Algeria has been reaped, and no inconsiderable quantity of wheat has been sent thence to Marseilles, and has influenced the markets of France favourably for the buyer. With reference to the other ports of the neighbouring continent, all the latest accounts represent the markets as dull and declining. And we know, from the observations of persons who have recently passed from Calais to Stettin, that the crops are very large, only needing such weather as we now have to give an abundant harvest. A commercial circular from Rostock, of the 3d inst., says:—"I think we may calculate upon a very large yield, perhaps one-fourth above an average crop of wheat, and a full average of other corn. As far as I can learn, the prospects of the different Baltic districts are similar. Accounts from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—the latter in particular—speak well of the crops in general; prices rather lower." From Stettin, of the 6th, we learn that warm and fine weather had begun to prevail there. Last year the crops throughout Prussia were extremely defective, the countries on the Upper Rhine were fed from Belgium, and from the wheats of Egypt; and the other countries of the East imported through England. At present there is a prospect of the harvest being abundant, which will supply our markets, and lead to lower prices in Europe. We may mention as other favourable circumstances that, throughout Italy, the crops are excellent. Commercial circulars of June, from Smyrna, declare the crops throughout those fertile districts, from which we have latterly got continual supplies, promise to be "extremely plentiful." In Egypt, too, the crops are large, and latterly prices have fallen considerably in Alexandria. Beans, of which we are likely to need a supply, are already harvested in Egypt, and are most abundant. The crops, too, throughout the United States and Canada are generally spoken well of; and for some weeks, with a single exception of the latest arrival, when the New York market was reported firmer, the price of wheat and flour has declined continually in the States. Before adverting to the only unfavourable circumstance of which we are cognisant, we must remind our readers that potatoes are already coming to market in great quantities, that they everywhere promise well, and that as yet no disease is reported amongst them. Such a circumstance will have a favourable influence over the corn markets. The only unfavourable circumstance we have to notice is the exclusion of all supplies from Russia and from the countries now in her possession. With a bad harvest this would have a very sinister effect; and as we obtained from Russia, in 1853, 1,704,887 quarters of grain of all kinds, and from the Principalities 665,106 quarters, the deprivation of such a quantity could not but have a serious effect on our prices. But it must be remembered that, were prices to rise very high, it would pay to draw large supplies from Russia through Prussia, and that we should still get some corn from Russia. It must further be remembered that the troops of France England are now entering Wallachia, and are so many mouths carried from the consumption here which will consume, on the spot, some of the corn that would, in peace, come from Galatz and Ibraila to England. It is quite possible, too, despite the Ministerial timidity and delays, that the enemy may be driven from the mouths of the Danube, when the blockade will be removed, and all the supplies that can be brought from that neighbourhood will come in their usual course. Such are some of the considerations that require attention in conjunction with the weather. On the whole we think they are much in our favour, and foreshadow probability of comparatively low prices.—(Daily News.)

From the reports of our provincial contemporaries received this day, we are enabled to speak in gratifying terms of the present promising condition of the more important crops throughout the country, which is, of course, mainly to be ascribed to the fine weather for the last few days:—

The *Glasgow Mail* says that everything in the neighbourhood of Glasgow is full of promise. Wheat in good condition, beans a first-rate crop, no disease in the potatoes, and it adds—what we fear, however, is not the case in many localities—that "the hay crop is heavy and is being secured in excellent condition." The *Dumfries Courier*, speaking of the important agricultural districts in which it is situated, says—"There has been a decided improvement during the past eight days. With good filling weather and a dry harvest, the country will assuredly rejoice in cheap meal this winter."—The *Essex Herald* tells us that "the still and balmy atmosphere of the last fortnight has been highly conducive to the well-blooming and setting of the wheats. The fields look well, and promise an abundant yield of corn. The *Bristol Standard* says:—"The wheat plants in South Wales look healthy and strong, and have, to a great extent, improved by the late falls of rain; and, should fine weather be vouchsafed, there is every promise of an abundant yield. The potato breadths are noticed as looking very healthy, and great hope is entertained that this year the blight will be escaped."—According to the *Derbyshire Courier*, "All that is now required is fine and warm weather for ripening the produce of every description. The wheat is not only thick upon the ground, but so healthy and vigorous as to have been rarely surpassed. Should fine weather now prevail, the yield will be extremely large. The potato crop never looked more healthy or promising." The *Hereford Times* reports that the wheats in that district, though unquestionably thin, are looking very well, and a full average crop is anticipated. Reports from the western counties state the cereal crops are generally very promising. The late rains have retarded the hay harvest, and in some places there will be a deficient crop; but, fine weather having now set in, it is hoped that the hay crop, on the whole, will be an average one. The general reports of the potato represent it as in a most luxuriant condition, and though we hear from private sources of some signs of disease in Kildare and the Queen's County, the condition of this important crop in Ireland may safely be described as excellent.—(Globe.)

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.—The following extract of a letter from a wine-merchant at Avignon is entitled to reliance from the respectability of its source, but, at the same time, it is necessary with regard to all statements of the kind to remember that the writers and their connections have a strong personal interest in giving the highest colour to the prevailing evil; the letter is dated Avignon, July 12:—

"I duly received your letter, which I have delayed answering until I could give you some positive information as to the state of the vineyards in this part of France. Unfortunately, nothing can be more deplorable than what I have to say of them. It is not now, as in former years, a partial blight, but a universal one, and the general opinion is that the great wine departments of the Aude, Pyrenees Orientales, Herault, Gard, &c., will not give anything like the fourth of a fair average yield. In this immediate district, in many instances, we shall not even so much as vintage. This will be the case with myself and most of my neighbours. Stocks, at least of good wine, we have none. The little now remaining is what has hitherto been rejected, and which, under any circumstances, save those of general failure, would continue to be so. The trade, whether for export or home consumption, is doing little; indeed, only what it cannot positively avoid. Houses which had their travellers out have recalled them, and as regards wine everything announces that we are coming to a perfect stand. My prognostications are being fatally realised, and judging from what I see around me, I feel that the time is fast approaching when not so much as a good cask of wine will be met with in this part of the country. How strangely does all this contrast with what you say as to the depressed state of the wine and brandy market with you! It seems now pretty generally admitted that the malady is in the vine, and, as such, all the remedies hitherto applied have been unavailing. The question seems to be, will the plant have strength to shake off, or to outgrow the disease? My impression is that, by careful cultivation, it may be enabled to do so; but, admitting this, it will be some time in regaining its wonted strength or produce anything like a fair average crop of fruit. I give up all idea of receiving any income from my vineyards for some years to come—contrary-wise, I feel that to stay the ill I shall be obliged to expend largely upon them. As I explained to you when going over my little property, "it is the poorest soil that yields the richest wine," and as, in fact, it is good for little else than the vine, I see nothing for the future but to trust to Providence, and by careful and, if need be, by expensive cultivation, to act up to the Scripture proverb, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." As yet we have not had anything like heat—not so much even as fine or settled weather, and here we are in the dog-days still wearing our winter clothes.—(Times.)

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The following is from the Registrar-General's weekly return:—

A thousand and fifteen deaths were registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday, a number which slightly exceeds that of the previous week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844–53 the number was 936, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,030. Hence it appears that the mortality of last week was below the calculated result, but differs from it only to a small amount. In the previous week the deaths arising from diseases of the zymotic class were 253; last week they numbered 270, whilst the average of corresponding weeks in former years was 285. The increase of 17 on the previous week is due principally to diarrhœa, which with cholera now shows a disposition to become more prevalent. Fatal cases of diarrhœa were in the last two weeks 32 and 46. Five deaths from cholera were registered in the week.—In the Church sub-district of Bethnal-green the daughter of a railway servant, aged 6 years, died of "scarlatina maligna." Mr. Briggs, the re-

N° 12.313 FOUNDED 1814.

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, N°. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON. — M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.— COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office. — SMITH and SON, 136, Strand. — BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane. — DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street. — DEACON, 3, Walbrook. — MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street. — MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street. — NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square. — W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand. — J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 20 — 21, 1854.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION. — The elements of popular disaffection and of military revolt are so abundant in Spain that the only wonder is how the oppression of the government and the scandals of the Court could be endured so long by a nation once jealous of the liberty of the people and the honour of the Crown; indeed, the worst symptom in the condition of the country seemed to be that the nation was incapable of asserting its rights or its power until the army gave the signal of insurrection. It had, however, long been foreseen that by some part of the army this blow must eventually be struck. The attempt of Brigadier Hore at Saragossa in February last to induce the garrison of that city to declare against the government of Sartorius, and to demand the convocation of the Cortes, was one of those premonitory symptoms the failure of which attests the existence of a deep-seated hatred of existing authority, and prepares the way for a more successful repetition of the attack. The Court, not warned by this occurrence, persevered in a course of policy recommended only by men whose talents and whose character were alike unworthy of the public confidence, and attempted to impose the most unpopular of measures—a forced loan—upon the country. It was commonly believed that a plan was in preparation for the entire subversion of the constitutional system, and that a *coup d'état* might any day be attempted to confer absolute power on the wretched and profligate rulers, who had already abused every power vested in them by the law. Every man in the army or the civil service of the Crown who had any claim upon the gratitude of the Queen or the respect of the country had been disgraced and banished; and even among those who retained military rank or civil power the greater number were silently watching the approach of a change which the vices and follies of the Court rendered inevitable. At present the movement has been so entirely military, that it is not easy to assign to it any marked political character or object, and it is probable that the opposition to the Queen's Government has in the first instance rallied men of very different opinions to the same standard. Some of the bands which have taken up arms are said to be Republicans, and it is probable that the disgust excited by the Court in the minds of the people has given the Republican party greater influence in Spain at this time than it ever before possessed. Others are desirous to restore the Constitution of 1837, and others again are pursuing the common objects of military ambition in civil war. General Dulce has published a letter, in which he openly declares that in his opinion the Queen has been wanting to her oath, and that he and his troops have therefore thought it less treasonable to forsake their Sovereign than to betray the nation. General O'Donnell, in a proclamation in which he styles himself the Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutional Army, drops all pretence of allegiance to the house of Bourbon, and declares significantly that he desires the maintenance of the Throne, but without the camarilla which disgraces it. He also announces that the provincial juntas about to be formed in the liberated provinces will precede the convocation of the national Cortes, elected on a liberal basis, to establish the regeneration of the nation. We know not whether General O'Donnell has all the necessary qualifications to play the part of a liberator, or to direct the affairs of Spain in the midst of another revolution; but he is a man of wealth, station, and ability, far removed above the soldiers of fortune who have sometimes contended for supreme power in that unhappy kingdom; and it is not improbable that he will ere long be joined by men of high reputation, who have suffered from the caprices and avarice of the Court. The conduct of Narvaez and of Espartero, who are now said to be reconciled to each other, cannot but be watched at such a crisis with peculiar interest, and it is probable that the best chance for the preservation of Queen Isabella's crown would be to throw herself without reserve on the protection of those who established the Constitutional Government, and were long the firmest champions of its cause. The expulsion of Queen Christina and the whole Munoz race would of course be their first condition, but it will require more address than has yet been shown to prevent the race of Bourbon from following its connexions into exile. It happens fortunately that there is at present nothing in these occurrences which either invites or justifies in the remotest degree the interference of any foreign Power, and the other Cabinets of Europe can have no desire but that the Spaniards should settle their own affairs. In the event, however, of occurrences which might affect the relations or engagements subsisting between the Crown of Spain and foreign States, we may be permitted to hope that the alliance now in full force and activity between this country and France would oppose an effectual and salutary barrier to that struggle of rival influences at Madrid which has so often proved alike injurious to Spain and to ourselves. In some respects the dissolution of the family tie between the reigning dynasties of France and Spain is of advantage to the independence of the latter kingdom; and, although the relations of those States must ever remain of a close and friendly character, the descendants of Louis XIV in Spain have no longer any claim for support in their misdeeds from that parent stock which placed them on the throne, and has more than once maintained them against the just resentment of their subjects. —(TIMES.)

It is impossible to give our sympathy wholly to one side or the other in the Spanish contest. The government assuredly has small title to our good wishes, and if we are reluctant to see it fall, it is simply because, from the duration of its *de facto* existence, it is invested with some characteristics which can scarcely attach to the authority that we are expecting to have in its room. The country has certainly obtained many of the advantages of a settled rule. The scandals of the Court have been great, but not so great as to involve the moral deterioration of the nation, or, indeed, to be very generally known outside the capital. Even the notorious jobbing of the Queen-Mother was incidentally beneficial. Foreign capital had been attracted by the commercial undertakings of which she was a constant, though never disinterested patroness, and the face of the country was at last beginning to be seamed with railway-cuttings, and cleft with mining-shafts. We are afraid that enterprises of this nature must inevitably come to a standstill if the revolution be consummated, not merely from the general confusion and uncertainty, but from the probability that popular disfavour will be concentrated on everything, good or bad, which has been the object of Queen Christina's solicitude. Of course, the compensation, taking the form of liberty restored, may be more than equal to the merely material loss. But, in the first instance, supreme power must necessarily be lodged in the hands of O'Donnell and Serrano —the former a mere plagiarist of the Portuguese Saldanha—the latter a dashing soldier and a popular man, but utterly careless about everything except the recovery of an influence at Court which was disgraceful in itself, and which would be most pernicious to the country if re-established. Until the forces of the Constitution are consolidated, and its mechanism set in order, the practical result of the insurrection will be to make the allied generals absolute masters of the army; and who shall say the men exercised in such a school as the Court of Madrid will brook the half-reasonable, half-capricious jealousy which is sure to be the dominant feeling in the new Cortes? The Spanish Liberals have need of the utmost sagacity and self-command, if their restoration to political status is to be more than transient. We desire most sincerely that their difficulties may be overcome. The aspirations of the Spanish Progressistas are much too noble, and the foes against whom they contend are far too vile, for us to be willing that they should add another failure to the multitudinous miscarriages of Continental Liberalism. —(CHRONICLE.)

Lord John Russell will to-day lay on the table of the House of Commons a supplementary estimate for the purpose of carrying on the war. In adopting this course the noble lord is only acting in conformity with uniform precedent; for now that Parliament is about to separate, it is a matter of the highest importance that the Government should have placed at their disposal funds amply sufficient for the successful prosecution of hostilities. In all probability, the rule so pertinaciously insisted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, that the current expenses of the war should be defrayed from the taxation of the year will be departed from, and that a loan—or an operation virtually a loan—will be resorted to, as the only available expedient to meet the extraordinary expenses which must be incurred within the next few months. Whatever may be the amount of the vote—large as will be the demands made for the extraordinary expenses of our army and navy, and for the substitution in this country of the embodied militia for the regular troops—it must not be forgotten that Turkey has irresistible claims, not only upon our military support, but upon our pecuniary assistance. The victories achieved by the Turkish troops during the present campaign show that the ancient spirit which once made them the terror of Christendom is not dead—that they, single-handed, have been enabled to turn back the tide of Russian conquest—that they only want competent officers and more complete organisation to render them at least equal to our native soldiers in India. We cannot expect, perhaps, to find amongst the junior officers of the British army many such men as the gallant but ill-fated Butler; but the experience, at the present day, of our native Indian army, and the more distant experience of the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford, commanded and disciplined by British regimental officers, affords abundant evidence that the same experiment may be safely tried with respect to the troops of our ally, the Sultan of Turkey. By this means we should be enabled to keep in the field a number of troops equal to those of the Emperor of the French, and a spirit of emulation would be excited amongst the three forces which could not fail to lead to the most lasting successes. In the case of the subsidy to Portugal, the sum required was voted in supply, after a message from the Crown, and we presume that a similar course will now be adopted. —(POST.)

The failure of a "jobber" was announced on 'Change yesterday, but the amount involved is understood to be small.—(Daily News.)

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 6:—

The French steam packet direct, Alexandre, reached yesterday our port, after having landed 500 troops of the 6th division at Gallipoli. Unfortunately, according to the reports of the ship's surgeon and of Mr. Levy, Inspector-General of the French force, ten cases of cholera, whereof three were fatal, had occurred during the voyage. The ship consequently has to perform quarantine, and immediately on her arrival the Council of Health sat to deliberate on the measures required in this exigency. Instructions were sent off to the sanitary officers at Gallipoli to watch carefully the course of events, but I am happy to say that the general conclusion arrived at by the medical section of the Council of Health was that the disease did not present the symptoms of true Asiatic cholera, otherwise its ravages would have been immense in a crowded ship, and considering the fatigues and privations to which the troops had been exposed before embarking during their long march.—(Daily News.)

OMER PACHA.—The Turkish Generalissimo has it seems been visiting the English troops at Devna. The special correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following pen and ink sketch of his appearance:—

Omer Pacha was dressed with neatness and simplicity—no order glittered on his breast, and his close fitting blue frock-coat displayed no ornament beyond a plain gold shoulder-strap and gilt buttons. He wore the fez cap, which showed to advantage the clear well-marked lines of his calm and resolute face, embrowned by exposure to wind and weather for many a year of a soldier's life, and the hue of which was well contrasted with his snow-white whiskers. In the rude and rather sensual mouth, with compressed thick lips, was traceable, if physiognomy have truth, enormous firmness and resolution. The chin, full and square, evinced the same qualities, which might also be discerned in the general form of the head. Those who remember the statue of Radetzky at the Great Exhibition will understand what I mean. All the rougher features, the coarse nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye full of quiet courage and genius, and by the calm though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought, rising above the thick shaggy eyebrow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary height; but his horse, a well-trained grey, was not as tall as the English chargers beside him, and he may really be more than 5 feet 7 or 8. His figure is light, spare, and active, and his seat on horseback, though too Turkish for our notions of equestrian propriety, was firm and easy. He wore white gloves and neat boots, and altogether would have passed muster very well in the ring at Hyde-park as a well appointed quiet gentleman.—(Globe.)

Our correspondent writes from Copenhagen, dated July 14:—

Russian shippers have now arrived at Tromso from Archangel. They declare that the bombardment of the latter place is impossible, from the bar at the mouth of the harbour, and the long shallow passage; besides which, it is well fortified. The small towns in the White Sea will be protected by 24 gunboats, which have lately been built for that purpose. They each carry two large pieces. The Eurydice, Brisk, and Miranda, have visited Vadso, and declared that Archangel will not be blockaded. New batteries are being erected along the Russian coasts.—(Chronicle.)

GERMAN POLITICS.—Our Vienna correspondent writes under date of July 15:—

The resolution displayed by King Frederic William is a source of great annoyance to his Government, but allowances are made for his peculiar position. It is known that he is sincerely attached to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and that she makes the best use of her influence over him. The Berlin correspondent of the *Oest. Deutsche Post* writes that Lieut.-Colonel Manteuffel was the bearer of a letter from the Empress which produced a great impression on the King. The Imperial writer, who addressed her brother "from the bed of sickness," says that she is likely to be one of the sacrifices to the war, as she cannot take the German baths, which are so extremely necessary for the restoration of her shaken health. She further affirms that it would break her heart if the Prussian army should take the field against the Power which had rendered such great assistance to her father when he was in peril. Such appeals as the foregoing cannot but produce a powerful effect upon such a man as the King of Prussia, but he will eventually be obliged to make his private feelings subservient to his public duties.—(Times.)

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AT VIENNA.—Our correspondent writes from this city:—

Prince Gortschakoff has no reason to boast of a brilliant reception here, as you will learn by the following fact. When a Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary arrives at this Court, one or more of the Imperial equipages are placed at his disposal for the day on which he is to be presented to the Sovereign. On the morning of the day on which Prince Gortschakoff had his audience of the Emperor, orders were issued that two Court equipages should be prepared. The carriages had already been brought out of the coach-houses, and the horses stood ready harnessed in the stable, when counter-orders were received. What led to them is unknown, but certain it is that the representative of the Autocrat drove to Court in a hackney-coach.—(Times.)

In consequence of the opening of another portion of the railway to Marseilles, that portion of the mails to India, China, and Australia sent via France, will be despatched a day later —namely, on the 9th and 25th of every month. —(Globe.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Earl and Countess of Caledon have left for Caledon Hall. —The Earl of Hardwicke has left town for Dover.—The Count and Countess Flahault have left Grosvenor-square for Brighton.—Viscount Brackley has arrived in Grosvenor-street.—Lord and Lady Feversham and the Hon. Miss Duncombe have left for Duncombe-park.—(Post.)

At a special meeting of the members of the town council, on Saturday, the Earl of Malmesbury was unanimously elected to the office of high steward of the borough of Wallingford.—(Herald.)

Mr. Lamprey is now engaged sharpening the swords of the 2d Dragoons (Scotch Greys), preparatory to the departure for the Russian campaign.—(Dublin Journal.)

THE MILITIA—The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Pembrokeshire Artillery Militia have tendered their services for garrison or any other duty. Capt. Child had offered to give an additional sum over the bounty to induce men to volunteer as a company with him to do duty in any part of the country, but this generous offer has been declined with thanks by the Secretary-at-War.—(Times.)

A HINT FOR THE COMMISSARIAT. — The following able letter has reached us from "Nauticus:"—

The impediments to the advance of the British troops on the Danube, through a wasted country, from the imperfections of the commissariat, induce me to make a suggestion which, if acted on, would enable our army to march for days with little other encumbrance than the artillery and ammunition. The fibre of beef or mutton may be dried, when cut in thin slices, by exposure to a strong current of warm air, so as to lose four-fifths of its original weight, and yet retain all its nutritive qualities. In this state, if put up in water-proof bags, so as to exclude the damp air, from which it would attract moisture, it will keep sound, as long as it remains perfectly dry, in any climate. Meat thus dried is perfectly palatable and wholesome without further cooking, and a portion of it with a pint of tea, with or without sugar, would furnish an excellent and substantial meal to the soldier. One pound of the thoroughly dried meat is equal to six of the fresh meat, including bone, and by all accounts bone is the preponderating component part of the beef issued to the troops in Bulgaria. Thirty pounds of the dried meat and ten ounces of tea, which, if the pack be dispensed with, may be carried by the soldier, would render him independent of all other supplies of provision for twenty days; and if he had the fortune to obtain a few rations of biscuit, flour, or vegetables in that time, he might, by stewing his meat, vary his meals, and lengthen the period of its consumption. On a forced march a good blanket is an excellent substitute for a greatcoat and the entire contents of a pack. In rainy weather it may be thrown over the shoulders and secured on the breast by a gun worm, acting as a brooch. It is less cumbersome and constraining than the military greatcoat, leaves the arms free for immediate action, and turns a great deal of wet. When not needed in that way it should be rolled up in a light waterproof sheet, which is itself an excellent thing to spread on the damp ground of a bivouac, whether grass be procurable or not. The deep, rectangular, almost square pack is a most fatiguing burden on a march, and I have seen more than one poor fellow sink down by the wayside and expire under its load and that of the rest of his accoutrements. The higher the load is placed on the shoulders the easier it is to carry, and the easiest position of all for a burden on a long journey is on the back of the neck, supported on the swell of the shoulders, and secured in its place by a band crossing the forehead. So placed, it leaves freedom of action to the muscles chiefly concerned in locomotion. The suggestions here thrown out are not theoretical, but the result of many years' experience of one who has not only marched with troops in the field during the last war, but also made long pedestrian journeys through countries not less barren and inhospitable than the Dobrudscha.—(Times.)

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. — This fine screw steamer arrived at Spithead yesterday from Turkey. She left Varna on June 26:—

The Golden Fleece conveyed the body of Mussa Pacha, late Governor of Silistria, his aide-de-camp, and baggage, from Varna to Constantinople; also 60 Turks who had been wounded at Silistria. "Up to the time of our leaving Varna (says an officer of the Golden Fleece) there was great dissatisfaction about the postal arrangements (or rather the want of them), as it was a matter of impossibility to get letters. On June the 24th there was upwards of one ton of letters accumulated at Constantinople from England, but no one had authority to break the seals on the bags. Letters were sent from Scutari to Constantinople, thence to Varna, then back, and if we get letters six weeks old we considered ourselves fortunate." The Golden Fleece goes to Southampton to be docked.—(Times.)

A seaman on board the Furious, writing home, says:—

I see in the paper that you sent me that the Terrible had done most execution that day at Odessa, but I can assure you that it is all false, as it was us that blew the magazine up, and we were going in to cut a frigate out, but the admiral made signal for our recall; as to the Terrible being closest in, that's false, as we were a long way inside of her; and, as to her receiving 11 shots in her hull, that's false, for she only received two; and the cheering of her is an infamous lie, as we were the first ship that cheered when we blew the magazine up, which was returned by all the steamers as we passed them. I would be very thankful to you if you would have it contradicted, cost what it might. However, we did as much as we could, and no more than we ought. We destroyed the best part of Odessa, the shipping, &c. The Turkish fleet has joined us, and I believe they are going to attack all parts of Odessa for revenge on the Sinope affair. We are going to attack Sebastopol on the 8th of July, and we will see what will turn up." —(Times.)

OUR STATUTE BOOK.—At the close of last year our statute book, commencing our enumeration from the 9th Henry III, contained 16,579 public general Acts, 9,285 local and personal Acts, and 14,268 private Acts. The public general Acts have been thus classified:—

Acts repealed, 2,726; virtually repealed, 2,667; obsolete, 436; expired or virtually expired, 4,310; of a merely local or personal application, 2,473; relating exclusively to Scotland, 430; relating exclusively to Ireland, 625; relating exclusively to the Colonies, 403; relating, some to the United Kingdom generally, others exclusively to England, others to Great Britain, and some few to England and Ireland, 2,509; total, 16,579.—(Globe.)

A Southampton correspondent writes:—

One of the richest men in France left Parisian gaiety a few years since, and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer, and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realises an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church nearly a thousand years old. Amongst the native farmers in the neighbourhood agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field. Carenton is about 25 miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.—(Daily News.)

The weather in Scotland has been exceedingly seasonable for the last two or three days, and the beneficial effects of the sunshine are already evident in the improved appearance of the crops. The oats show every promise of an abundant return.—(Scotsman.)

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting, Mr. W. J. Bosanquet read a paper on the chronology of the reigns of Tiglath Pileser, Sargon, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib:—

The writer commenced by observing that the important communications upon Assyrian and Babylonian chronology lately given to the world by Colonel Rawlinson had attracted much and deserved attention. The accuracy of many of his conclusions few will be inclined to doubt; still there are some points which are open to objection, and in particular the dates which he has assigned to the reigns which form the subject of the present paper. His conclusions upon these points seem to be at variance with the contemporaneous Hebrew records, as well as with some of the facts derived from the Assyrian monuments themselves. The particular object of this paper is to show that the third year of the reign of Sennacherib is associated with a remarkable astronomical phenomenon, the date of which can be fixed with mathematical precision; this date fixes the third year of Sennacherib to the twelve months beginning in the spring of B.C. 639, about ten years later than the date assigned by Colonel Rawlinson, viz., B.C. 700; a difference apparently trifling, but productive of most important results. Colonel Rawlinson's arrangement of the reigns in question, is—Tiglath Pileser, B.C. 746, 17 years; Shalmaneser, B.C. 730, 9 years; Sargon, B.C. 721, 19 years; Sennacherib, B.C. 702, 22 years; Esarhaddon, B.C. 680. After examining the data from which these results are deduced, and pointing out some apparent anachronisms, the following statement was submitted as more in accordance with facts:—Tiglath Pileser, B.C. 746, reigns 31 years; Sargon, B.C. 721, reigns 19 years; Shalmaneser, B.C. 702, reigns 11 years; Sennacherib, B.C. 692, reigns 25 years; Esarhaddon, in Babylon, B.C. 680, reigns 13 years in Nineveh 667. The extraordinary solar phenomenon which history attaches to the reign of Sennacherib is that described in Isaiah, "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backwards. So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down." Various hypotheses have been formed to account for this phenomenon, but a solar eclipse would seem to be the most satisfactory way of explaining it. This, owing to recent improvements in astronomical tables, is now capable of accurate determination, and, when determined, perfectly confirms the result arrived at as regards the reign of Sennacherib; for an eclipse corresponding in every essential particular, excepting only as regards the exact time of day, occurred in the year B.C. 689; and calculations upon which astronomers are now engaged will probably affect the time of this particular eclipse to the extent of about half an hour, which is what it requires. The steps of Ahaz would seem to have been a contrivance for indicating the particular day of the year by marking the extreme altitude of the sun from day to day. Several conditions are required for the eclipse to have produced the appearance described, and the writer had the authority of the Astronomer Royal for asserting that the eclipse of B.C. 689 corresponded in every particular with what is required. If calculations shall hereafter prove that the appearance described by Isaiah would have been exhibited on such an instrument as the steps of Ahaz are supposed to have been on the particular day and year pointed out, and that no similar eclipse could have occurred within many centuries of that time, then the connexion between the event and the history must be recognised, and the fourteenth year of Hezekiah, King of Judah, and the third year of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, must be placed in B.C. 689.—(Chronicle.)

A LUCKY SHIP.—Extract of a letter from Bahia, dated June 17:—

Last night an American barque came in, having on board 150 casks of wine and some cases, which she says she picked up at sea. The account she gives of herself is, that she was out for a three years' whaling cruize, and came in here to buy a chain cable and sell the wine. It is French. I do not think that the authorities here will allow her to sell her findings in this market. A very nice little prize for her—at least 40,000 dollars.—(Herald.)

JAMES THE NOVELIST.—An address was lately presented to this gentleman, her Majesty's Consul in Virginia, numerously signed by the leading merchants, lawyers, physicians, and other respectable inhabitants of Norfolk, in that State. It says:—

As this is the anniversary of her Majesty's birth, we have selected it as a time likely to be agreeable to you to receive from the merchants, business men, and other citizens of Norfolk, an expression of their good will, and of the high appreciation which your official and personal intercourse has received from our entire community.—(Globe.)

SHIP SEIZED BY CONVICTS.—The ship Clarissa, belonging to Great Yarmouth, has been seized by convicts, and afterwards abandoned by them in the Tenasserim coast. The following details of the affair have come to hand:—

The Clarissa left Calcutta with about 172 convicts, the greatest portion of them Seikhs, for Malacca, together with a guard of 26 Sepoys, including a Havildar and Soubahdar. About ten days after her sailing, while the guard were at their meals, between decks, one of the convicts ran forward with a ladle, and cut one of them down. Although the greater portion of the convicts were down below, as soon as they heard the noise they immediately rushed on deck, and although ironed and handcuffed, commenced a murderous attack on the officers and crew. The captain and mate were taking the sun at the moment, and the acting third mate, Mr. Blaney, was engaged writing at the cuddy table. The first thing that startled the latter officer was a convict rushing into the cuddy, and seizing a musket. Mr. Blaney, with the assistance of the mate's servant, wrested the weapon from him for a time, but the fellow, who was of great strength, got possession of the bayonet, and aimed a thrust at the breast of Mr. Blaney, whom he missed, and severely stabbed the servant. Four or five other convicts came into the cuddy at the juncture, and helped to murder the poor fellow. Mr. Blaney managed to escape into the poop, where he found the captain, sword in hand, keeping the convicts at bay; he appeared to have no fire arms about him. The sepoys for the most part took to the rigging to escape the fury of the convicts, who immediately possessed themselves of their muskets, and fired upon the guard and the crew, killing, it was supposed, about 20 of them in number. They then fired upon the captain and his officers, but the shots had no other effect than slightly wounding them. A number of the lascars jumped overboard. In this extremity the captain and officers, with seven of the crew, took to the boat, and succeeded in escaping from the murderous fire of the convicts. The convicts then ransacked the cabins, &c., previously knocking off one another's handcuffs and irons, and on the fourth day ran the ship on shore on the Tenasserim coast, where they betook themselves to the jungles, taking with them 15 sepoys and the serang, leaving the carpenter and some of the crew behind. The ship, in the course of the following day, floated off, and drifted to sea, where she was subsequently picked up by the Elizabeth, Captain London, who, transferring a portion of his crew on board, took her into Amherst. A number of the ringleaders have since been apprehended, and are being despatched to Rangoon. Another account states that Captain Cassons was shot through the back as he was leaving the boat with the rest of his officers, but the report requires confirmation; the boat in which they sought refuge had not, up to the last mail, been picked up.—(Globe.)

THE LATE COLLISION—The *New York Herald* has a long article describing the collision between the ships Trade Wind and Olympus, from which we extract the following additional particulars supplied by Capt. Smith of the Trade Wind:—

When the collision occurred the wind was blowing fresh from south-west by south, with squally weather. Night cloudy and excessively dark. The Trade Wind was under easy sail, steering east by south. We had a pure bowsprit light burning, and were keeping a good look-out fore and aft. A few minutes before striking we saw the Olympus's light one point on the weather bow, but before we could discover whether the ships were approaching each other the Olympus's light disappeared. Yet, in the darkness, we thought we could make out the sail, passing along to the windward of us, standing to the westward. After an interval of five minutes, her light again suddenly appeared, close to us on our weather bow, and almost at the same instant we could make the ship out with her head to northward, standing square across our course. The Trade Wind was going at an immense speed, and the Olympus was under a press of canvas, forging ahead directly across our bow. She was struck between her main and foremast with an effect that can only be conceived. Our starboard bow was stove in, the cutwater and stem were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the ship was wrecked from stem to stern with the shock. The wood-ends opened, as I suppose, from keel to deck. The main and mizenmast of the Olympus were struck with such force as to knock them clear of the ship altogether. She then swang round fore and aft along our port side, swinging her bow over our quarterboat, crushing it to atoms, after which she dropped astern clear of us, when I found the captain, officers, and crew, and some of the passengers on board the Trade Wind, having jumped on board at the collision. Finding the Trade Wind full of water in a short time, with foremast hanging to the rigging, we cut away to clear the wreck forward, and hove the anchors off the bow to lighten her forward. The launch and the two small boats we had left were now got aft, ready for launching over the stern. Provisions and water were also prepared, so as to be conveniently removed if we found it needful to leave the ship. But, as our cargo was composed of 4,657 bales of cotton, we hoped she would float for some time. The sea was running very heavy, though the wind moderated fast. The ship gradually settled as the cotton became soaked, so that we waited anxiously for daylight. When the day broke we found the Olympus still afloat, four or five miles to the eastward, and as she showed a side high out of water, Captain Wallace was permitted to take our small gig, with as many of his men as would accompany him, to ascertain the condition of his ship, and endeavour to save his passengers with his own boats if the vessel was likely to go down. About 4 o'clock a.m. we launched our large boat, and placed all our passengers in her, except Mr. T. P. Newlin, with the first and second officers in charge, and dropped her astern out of the vortex around the ship, which threatened her destruction every moment. This was done with the view of loading from the ship by means of the quarter-boat; but, unfortunately, just as the quarter-boat was launched, three or four frightened creatures leaped into her and capsized her. We found it impossible to right her in the heavy sea around the ship. In this state of affairs it became evident that if the launch was permitted to return to the ship, she would become swamped, and founder alongside, by the mad efforts of the frightened crew to get first into her, and all hands would inevitably perish. I was therefore compelled to order her off, and leave us to our fate. It was a melancholy command, but one I deemed of imperious necessity. At this time the boatswain and many good swimmers plunged overboard, and swam to the boat, where they were gladly received. The rest followed me up to the mizentop, as the sea had taken possession of the upper deck. The launch, with 28 of the crew, and five or six of that of the Olympus, pulled off in the direction of the Olympus. Before reaching her, however, she went down, but not until Capt. Wallace had succeeded in getting every one from on board. She sank at 6 a.m. The launch then turned towards our ship, but while on her way discovered a sail to the south, and gave chase, in hopes of saving themselves and obtaining assistance for those left behind. At 6½ they lost sight of the Trade Wind. After the boat had left, about 25 men, with myself, had taken refuge in the mizentop. Soon afterwards we discovered a sail to the southward, standing by the wind to the northward. The colours were set at the mizen skysail masthead, union down, to attract attention. In the meantime the work of destruction went rapidly on in the ship's hull. The upper deck burst and commenced breaking up, the cotton began to float out, the spare spars, skylights, hatches, companion ways, &c., were carried off, whirling and turning over while within the vortex surrounding the ship, to the distance of some 50 yards, but making fine rafts after getting beyond the circle. The ship settled with every sea that swept her, till about 6.30 a.m. While I was on the mizentopsail yard, and most of my companions were on the top, she made her final plunge, sinking very fast, carrying all down with her to some depth, when we immediately rose again to the surface, surrounded by the planking of the deck and a few bales of cotton. The expert swimmers immediately united with me, and, under my orders, collected all the floating planks and spars at hand and formed rafts, on which we divided ourselves to the number of 16 men, while others took to the foremast, which had remained by the ship until she sank and was still afloat. The rest sank to rise no more, as the foremast must have proved but a temporary refuge, for the descending ship must have drawn it down as she settled, some of the rigging being attached to it. After recovering our strength (much exhausted by our almost superhuman efforts in forming our rafts in the very heavy sea running at the time) we took occasion to improve and add to them from time to time, out of the mass of wrecked stuff around us, until about 4.30 p.m., or after 10 hours' exposure to our perilous and exposed situation, we were mercifully rescued by the boats of the Belgian bark Stadt Antwerpeen, Captain Wyterhoven, the sail before mentioned. When we arrived on board we found one boat and those of the Olympus had reached the bark about 9 a.m., and had since been making praiseworthy efforts to reach and rescue us, but with no sanguine hopes of finding survivors among the floating wreck. Upon mustering, we found 44 of 62 from the Trade Wind, and 52 of 58 from the Olympus, making 96 saved out of 120.(Times.)

SINGULAR WILL CASE. — "*Underwood v. Wing.*"—The following curious circumstances came to light in the course of the trial of this cause, in the Rolls Court, yesterday:—

On 4th October, 1853, Mr. J. Underwood, of Bamstead, in Essex, and Mary Underwood, his wife, each made a will in contemplation of going to Australia. The husband left his property to his wife for life, then to his children, and if the children should die before the age of 21, then to a gentleman of the name of Wing, whom he named as his executor. The wife by her will left her property to her husband, subject to the life interest of her children, and if the husband should die in her lifetime, then to Mr. Wing absolutely. On 12th October, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and their children sailed for Sydney on board the Dalhousie, and on the 19th of the same month the vessel was lost off Beachy Head, and Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and their children were all drowned. It appeared, however, that one of the daughters, Catherine, survived the rest of the family some short time, that Mr. and Mrs. Underwood and two of the children were swept off the deck by a wave, that Catherine was afterwards seen alive on the deck, but that she also was subsequently drowned. On 18th Nov., 1853, Mr. Wing proved the two wills, and had since got in the greater portion of the estate. The plaintiff, however, a Miss Elizabeth Underwood, on 7th Jan. took out letters of administration to the effects of Catherine Underwood, the daughter, and by that means became her legal personal representative; and it was contended on her behalf that, as a portion of the estate of Mrs. Underwood which had been devised to her by the will of her father, Mr. John Tully, was not disposed of by her will, it would descend to Catherine, and would consequently go to the plaintiff; also that Mr. Wing was only to be entitled to the property under Mrs. Underwood's will if Mr. Underwood survived her, and to the property under Mr. Underwood's will if Mrs. Underwood survived him; that, inasmuch as they perished simultaneously, he acquired no right. The case principally depended on the evidence of Joseph Read, who said, I saw Catherine Underwood, after her father, mother, and two brothers, went down. Capt. Butterworth sang out to me, "For God's sake, look here." I went and looked and saw a young lady struggling in the water. That young lady was Miss Underwood. With the assistance of another seaman, who was afterwards drowned, I got her out of the water and lashed her to a spar, which was afterwards cut away from the sinking vessel, and when it was cut away Miss Underwood was alive.

On the part of the plaintiff, the evidence of Mr. Wootton, surgeon, of Fitzroy-square, and Dr. Hancock, of Charing-cross Hospital, had been taken, in which they gave it as their opinion that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood was caused simultaneously by asphyxia, from being submerged in the sea, and that there was no survivorship; whilst, on the part of the defendant, the evidence of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Brunton was produced, who were of opinion that Mr. Underwood, being a strong man and a good swimmer, would naturally not go down as soon as Mrs. Underwood, and that therefore he in all probability survived her.

His Honour said he was of opinion that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Underwood was simultaneous, and that there never was any survivorship, the consequence of which would be, that the gift to Mr. Wing, contingent on the same, never took effect. As to Miss Catherine Underwood, the daughter, he considered the evidence of Joseph Read incontestible, and it bore on the face of it the most conclusive evidence of truth. Too much praise, in fact, could not be bestowed on that brave man for his conduct all through the transaction; and the way in which he had given his evidence entitled whatever he said to be received with the highest degree of respect. The effect of the decision would be, that the plaintiff, as next of kin and personal representative of Miss Catherine Underwood, would take the property in question.—(Daily News.)

CURIOUS CASE—*A Statute of Henry VIII.* —Yesterday at the Mansion-house, several inhabitants of the parish of All Hallows Staining were summoned before the Lord Mayor, under the old statute of Henry VIII., for non-payment of certain tithes due in pursuance of that statute, and the decree which had been made under it. Mr. Ballantine appeared as counsel for the Rev. Mr. Rainforth, the rector, and the justice-room was crowded by persons who seemed to be deeply interested in the result:—

One of the defendants, in answer to the Lord Mayor, said he had never paid any tithes at all for twenty years, and that he was not in a condition to do anything of the kind.

Another, who stated himself to be of the Jewish persuasion, said he had taken the premises for which tithes were now sought, upon the distinct understanding that the alley in which they were situated was exempted from demands of the kind. Besides he paid a considerable annual sum for the support of the synagogue.

Mr. Ballantine said the rector felt that his position would be one of considerable difficulty in reference to the incumbent who should succeed him if he did not require the inhabitants to pay those dues, which the law made compulsory, for the maintenance of the clergyman. All the rector contended for was the maintenance of the principle of sufficient payment from the class of individuals to which the defendants belonged to maintain the exigencies of the act of parliament; but in the case of others whose pecuniary circumstances were such as not to stand in need of such lenity, he was determined to enforce that which the law empowered him to obtain, as he considered he was acting in a fair and liberal spirit by consenting to take about two-thirds of the amount to which the law entitled him.

The defendants pleaded that the length of time which had passed without any tithe claim was evidence that they were tithe free, and that it was an anomaly to call upon them, under all the circumstances, to pay for the maintenance of a church they did not belong to.

The Lord Mayor said he felt great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the act of parliament, as the neglect to comply with the order he might issue would entail upon the defendants the heavy penalty of perpetual imprisonment. He also felt great doubt whether his power to make such an order existed in his character as Lord Mayor alone, or whether it should not be made in the Court of Aldermen, or in the higher tribunal of the Court of Chancery, which the act vested with authority.

Eventually it was agreed that the defendants should wait upon the rector, who, the Lord Mayor said, he entertained no doubt would be happy to meet them in a fair and liberal spirit.-(Daily News.)

SACRILEGE.—The *Cork Constitution* of Saturday says:—"Hardly a week passes without some dedredation being effected in Protestant and Roman Catholic places of worship in different parts of the county. The Protestant church of Blarney was robbed in the commencement of this week, and a variety of articles stolen, besides a valuable pane of stained glass being broken. The police have not as yet detected the parties."—(Dublin Journal.)

Five persons have been tried at the Clare assizes for riotously assaulting a Scripture reader, named Lane, and throwing a stone at him. The jury, however, disagreed, and were discharged without finding a verdict.—(Dublin Journal.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: At Dublin, Mrs. J. Perrin —At Stoke Newington, the wife of the Rev. T. Jackson—At Boldre, the Rev. A. J. Brine—At Greenwich, the wife of J. L. De Montmorency, Esq. —At Runwell Hall, the lady of T. Kemble, Esq. —At Bath, the wife of R. Long, Esq.—At Battersea-rise, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Soule—At Marelimo, Dublin, Lady Cloncurry—The lady of W. P. Blunden, Esq., of Bonnetstown, Kilkenny—At Hollyfort Cottage, Wexford, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Hobson—At Drumcondra, Mrs. C. Norman—In Portman-square, the wife of D. Stern, Esq.—At Merton Bank, near St. Helen's, the wife of H. G. Bromilow, Esq.—The lady of D. Campbell, Esq., of Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales—At Princes Gate, Hyde Park, the wife of H. G. Gridley, Esq. —At Cambridge, the wife of C. Nedham, Esq., 10th Regt.—At Newport, Salop, the wife of W. Washbourne, Esq.—At Harrow the wife of T. Edwards, Esq.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Taghmon, the lady of J. J. Young, Esq.—At Dublin, the wife of P. P. Bouverie, Esq.—At Drogheda, the wife of Professor Allman—At Gamlingay, Cambs, the wife of J. Pomeroy, Esq.—In Eaton-place, Mrs. J. Towneley —At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Freeth, R. A.—At Great Waltham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Dyer—At Rathmines, the wife of J. Brierly, Esq.—At Dublin, the wife of I. R. Jolly, Esq.—At Mallow, the wife of E. Farmer, Esq.—At Dublin, the wife of W. Walker, Esq.—At Dublin, the wife of G. Talbot, Esq.—At Kingstown, the wife of Rev. E. Edgeworth—At Dublin, the wife of H. Geoghegan, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. J. Gibson, of Fastheugh—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Menzies—In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Sir G. Montgomery, M.P.—At Bibury, the wife of the Rev. H. Snow—At Bournemouth, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Grant—In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of J. H. Baxendale, Esq.—At Weaverham, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Stanhope—In Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the wife of W. Helden, Esq.

MARRIAGES.—W. Williams, Esq., of Ennis, to Leonora Adelaide Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. Ball—R. Spratt, Esq., to Eliza Louisa, daughter of H. W. Foot, Esq., of Carrigacunna Castle—W. Ruxton, Esq., of Ardee House, Louth, to Caroline Diana, daughter of C. Vernon, Esq., of Dublin—J. J. M'Cormick, Esq., of Dublin, to Nannie, daughter of the late T. Conry, Esq.—Rev. J. Rogers, of Loughbrickland, to Marianne, daughter of the late J. Blizard, Esq.—G. B. Purefoy, Esq., of Grenfield, Tipperary, to Petronella Isabella, daughter of the late Major Langley—Rev. W. G. Shaw, of Forfar, to Maria Elizabeth Molyneux, daughter of W. N. Clarke, Esq.—P. R. Harper, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Isabella, daughter of the late A. Stewart, Esq., of Scourie House, Sutherlandshire—Mr. H. Welsh, of Edinburgh, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. A. Hamilton—H. White, Esq., of Oatlands Park, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. G. Cooke, of Walton-on-Thames—Charles, son of John Taylor, Esq., of Old Windsor, Emily Maria, fourth daughter of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Claremont—Mr. Drury, of Barnsbury, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Winkworth, Esq., of Tyting, Surrey—Major R. L. Shawe, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker —G. N. Walker, Esq., of Markyate Cell, Herts, to Miss Elizabeth Clark Leno, of Markyate-street, Bedfordshire—William James, son of T. Stokes, Esq., of Rotherhithe, to Ann, daughter of T. B. Cock-

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 24—25 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.—COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.—BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane.—DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street.—DEACON, Walbrook.—MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street.—MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street.—NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1854.

THE WAR—*Inactivity of our Army.*—We must confess to a very different set of mental associations from those which sixteen years' incessant sitting in the House and gazing at office have created in Mr Disraeli. The first thought that occurs to the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer on hearing of the vote of credit for £3,000,000, to be moved for next Monday, is, that on the strength of this request Government will be graciously pleased to promise us the delicious treat of an autumnal session. Like the object of his life's antipathy, Sir Robert Peel, and his early patron, Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli appears to be never so happy or so entirely himself as when he is sitting on or opposite to the Treasury bench. For our part, certain as we are that an autumnal session will only be a fresh drain on good time and strength, and will not really forward the business of the nation, we wish such an infliction on anybody's head than our own. The first thought that occurred to us was the hope that Government would be able very soon to promise us something for our money. The British people have in one point a striking resemblance to the Emperor of All the Russias. Like him, they are matter-of-fact, and think a good deal of "material guarantees." Politicians there are who are always talking of moral victories, of diminution of *prestige*, of serious blows inflicted by fleets showing their topgallantmasts just above the horizon, and occasionally surprising a Fin. The mass of the people, including ourselves, are much too gross-minded for this refined sort of warfare. We don't insist on Cronstadt being destroyed, St. Petersburg shelled, the Emperor brought home in a cage, or Russia partitioned, but we remember the immense odds on our side, the immense boasting we have all made, the immense wrong that the enemy has done, and we naturally expect something worthy of these things. The Czar must be not only beaten, but the bit must be put into his mouth, and he must be brought well under command. It will never do to have all this work over again two or three years hence. The enormous bubble of Russian power has burst, and we are all beginning to realize what, indeed, all might have known a year ago, if they had thought about it. Why, the population of Russia does not exceed that of England and France together, let alone the whole Turkish empire. To all practical purposes we are much nearer the principal seat of war than the bulk of the Russians; we are richer beyond all comparison; our soldiers and sailors beat the Russians out and out, both in pluck and in mere physical strength; and if, with all these odds on our side, we don't bring home a good account of Russia, we are just rendering ourselves the laughing-stock of the world. Such were our own first reflections on hearing of the three millions wanted by Government; and they led us to the conclusion that it might have twice as much if it pleased, so as it had something to show for the money. A campaign of bloodless demonstration may be very scientific, but it is much too paradoxical for vulgar understandings. Here we have two of the finest fleets ever launched on the ocean, and by far the finest army ever sent from this country, besides corresponding armaments contributed by France, and, so far, we have simply let the Turks fight their own battle. We go on abusing them and everything about them—the vapouring courage and predatory habits of their irregulars, the stupidity and cowardice of their officers, the general want of method in their Government, and the ridiculous poverty of the whole race. Yet we stand by as idle spectators, and content ourselves with cheering on the Turks, just as a circle of big lubberly fellows at school will spirit up a little boy to show fight against one double his size. At all events, that is the look of things. Silistria held out successfully against 60,000 Russians, who threw into it 50,000 round shot and shell, and mined it in every direction, while we were within hearing, and never stirred from our tents. What may have happened within the last few days we know not, but the people who were last heard of as driving the Russians out of the Dobrudscha, and harassing their rear in their retreat from Wallachia, were the Turks. If this is all, and if the Crescent is to monopolise all the laurels, the result will be very distasteful to this country. It is not for man to forecast too confidently or too precisely the event of a war, in which Fortune will still have her sway, and the merest accident may do the work of armaments and overthrow the decisions of councils. But the most immediate objects of the war are the permanent vindication of Turkish independence, the permanent clearing of the territory invaded, and the permanent opening of the Black Sea and the Danube to all nations. None of these objects can be attained without the entire destruction of the Russian navy in those waters, and that cannot be accomplished so long as the great stronghold of the robber remains wholly intact. The capture of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea by the allied forces is only a question of money and time, and when it is once done Russia will be as powerless in the Black Sea as in the British Channel. It may or may not answer our purpose to hold Sebastopol for a longer time than will suffice to bring away or destroy all the shipping and stores, all the cannon and everything worth moving, and leave not one stone upon another of the boasted fortification. But, if we thoroughly scour the Black Sea of everything Russian, it will take years before the fortresses can be repaired and the armaments replaced; and, meanwhile, with a little help from us, Turkey will be able to stand her ground. That, of course, will not be the whole result. The civilization and the ideas of the West have now been introduced into the Turkish empire, and some of the finest regions on the face of the earth are opened to our enterprise. Asia Minor, Syria, and all the shores of the Black Sea and the Archipelago will now be visited and even unhabited by our merchants, our men of wealth, and possibly our agriculturists. When this has gone on a few years there will be an end of Russia in that part of the world, and she will be reduced to the humble but more useful employment of cultivating and peopling her own territory at home. All this is a matter of the simplest and surest calculation, though it is possible other results may mix themselves with those more directly aimed at. The present generation will see the downfall Russia has prepared for herself. The downfall of a vast increasing power is at all times difficult to be believed or even imagined beforehand But other great Powers, that of Charles V, for example, have risen to just the same dangerous pre-eminence, and just the same overweening confidence in their fortune, only to fall the more suddenly and entirely. We put greater faith in Providence and the moral laws of the world than in any one conspiracy against the liberties of mankind, and therefore think that we may boldly put our hand to the work, and deprive Russia of the means of doing more mischief for a generation to come.—(TIMES.)

Messages from the Crown to both Houses were presented last night, in which the Queen is made the mouthpiece of a Ministerial demand for power to spend three millions more upon the war after Parliament has adjourned and Ministers are free from all awkward questions about the progress of hostilities or of negotiations, and Monday will be the chief field-day of the Session on the one great topic that now occupies the attention of the world. There is but little risk in the prophecy that all the hostile remarks, all the unfavourable criticism, will chiefly bear—not against the war itself—but against the lukewarm and half-hearted way in which, since war has been declared, the hostilities have been proceeded with. We may not hear a sentence against the war, but have columns of speechifying against the Premier. It will be a great scandal if all this talk leads to no really practical conclusion. We do not want mere noise and smoke—mere speechification without business-like conclusion. Every member, be he spokesman, or mere silent voter, parliamentary advocate or parliamentary juryman—should between to-day and Monday determine upon having a definite and practical verdict as the fit conclusion of the coming debate. The case before them is this:—Lord Aberdeen and his Peelite friends want power to spend three millions sterling of the public money in their own fashion in secret, uncontrolled by the sitting of Parliament. They want this huge sum to be placed in their hands for disposal as they please. Once give it them on their own terms and without conditions, and it will remain for them to smile blandly in the face of John Bull, whose cash they have got, and then to send the House of Commons about its business for six months. Hand over the millions to Aberdeen and Co., and they shut up the shutters of St. Stephen's at once, and work the oracle of war just as they please, till the usual period for re-assembling Parliament in February next. The next six months will afford time for the war to be lost or won—for England to secure an honourable and permanent peace, or to be beaten or cajoled to the great injury of the cause of freedom in general, and the large gain of the Autocrat in particular. All would depend upon the Cabinet, and judging by their last six months' doings, there is but little future hope to be gleaned from the indications of the past. For the millions already spent we have scarcely yet fired a shot effectually, whilst we have lost one war steamer—"The Tiger"—and her crew, and have permitted the Czar to kill a large number of our seamen at Gamla Carleby. The blockade and the capture of some helpless merchant vessels is all we have really effected beyond burning a quantity of tar and other stores, whilst our hesitations and delays have been of the greatest value to our enemy. By these delays he has been enabled to strengthen the Crimea and doubly garrison Sebastopol, and to supply an excuse for not attacking those places, or render an extra slaughter of our men quite certain should we after all determine on their capture. After such teachings the duty of the House of Commons at large, and of the Liberal Members in particular, is very clear. It is their business to make terms with the Ministry, by saying that only on condition that an early day be named for the House of Commons to meet again will any further vote be given for the war. Fortunately, this duty will be all the easier from the very proper remark made last night by Mr. Disraeli, when he expressed a hope that the Ministry would give some assurance of an autumnal session being held, or of the legislature being called "together before the end of the year" To this the Whig leader of the hybrid Coalition made no reply, but by Monday we feel sure that there will not be wanting some sturdy, calm, and honest Liberal, equal to the duty of securing a pledge for an autumn meeting of Parliament as the condition on which alone the War Credit will be sanctioned. The Aberdeenites are not to be trusted beyond the eye of Parliament, and the Liberals should take all the means in their power to show they will not trust them to act alone. What the Tories mean seems plain enough from the few words of Mr. Disraeli; and when Tories offer to carry out the Liberal policy, the plain and simple duty of the Liberals is to stand true to themselves and their principles, and take all the aid they can get.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—It is evident from the last intelligence from Spain that, after the *pronunciamiento* of the great provincial towns and garrisons, the Ministry acknowledged the impossibility of maintaining a hopeless and unequal contest; and Sartorius and his colleagues resigned their offices on the 17th, and doubtless sought safety for their own persons by immediate concealment or flight. It is not, however, by any means certain that persons, of whatsoever rank, who have rendered themselves obnoxious to popular hatred throughout the kingdom will find it easy to reach the frontier, since there is not a town in Spain which would now afford them a refuge or a convoy. The dissolution of the Ministry, and the intelligence which continued to arrive of the success of the movement in all parts of the country, were naturally followed by a popular insurrection in the capital on the night of the 17th, and, although we have no details of the occurrences which ensued, it is to be feared that some acts of violence were committed. General Cordova, however, appears to have resisted the anarchy which threatened to gain entire possession of the capital, and the troops under his orders attacked the populace on the following day This struggle, however, can only exasperate the passions of the people, without altering the fate of the Government. Indeed, it may render the maintenance of the throne of Queen Isabella more difficult, if an attempt is made to quell in the blood of her subjects an insurrection excited by the conduct of the Sovereign. In France all the great revolutions which change the dynasties and institutions of that country proceed from Paris to the provinces, and are submitted to almost without a struggle in the departmental cities. In Spain, on the contrary, the people of the provinces, faithful to their local spirit and their independent character, have repeatedly raised the cry of revolution long before it reached the walls of Madrid; and in the present instance it is clear that, even if the Government succeeded in restoring the Queen's authority in the capital, that authority is already repudiated by the nation. There are not, indeed, the materials of a protracted conflict between the miserable and corrupt system which has just received its death blow from the universal scorn of the people and the leaders of the constitutional cause. Nobody doubts the success of the movement, as far as the destruction of the Court party, and possibly of the Court itself, is concerned; but, when that event has taken place, we are left in the utmost doubt and obscurity as to what may succeed it. In the present state of Spain this movement more resembles a revolution than an insurrection against an unpopular Ministry. The Crown, the army, and the leaders of the great political parties are all more or less actively engaged in the struggle; and, after a long period of quiescence and apparent indifference on the part of the nation, we shall not be surprised to learn that the volcanic elements of the Spanish community have once more blazed out in a general eruption. The conduct of the generals is the practical part of the question. We are told that Espartero was on his way to Saragossa to head the movement there, and would soon be joined by the Army of the North. The Captain-General of Catalonia has put himself forward as the leader of the popular cause in that province. Narvaez is said to have been sent for by the Queen, or even to have offered his services, but he was not to be found at Loja when first wanted. O'Donnell, we know, is, or soon will be, master of Andalusia and the western provinces. It remains to be seen whether there is any concert or agreement in these demonstrations; whether any common principles or objects have been adopted by the chiefs of different shades of opinion in the constitutional party; or whether the overthrow of the tyrannical faction which has connived at the depravity of the Court is to be followed by a struggle for power between rival competitors and hostile parties. In short, the next few weeks will show whether this change is to lead to the establishment of a more honest and united Government upon a constitutional basis, or whether Spain is to fall once more into a state of anarchy, and to become the prey of her natural defenders. The least violent result of the movement would be the restoration of a constitutional Ministry under Queen Isabella, with an appeal to the Cortes and the nation. But Gen. O'Donnell has already announced the re-establishment of the National Guard as one of the objects he had in view, and that is a measure which invariably proves the fertile parent of strife and bloodshed. Should the last efforts of the personal adherents of the Queen fail, or should she reject their advice, the next step might terminate her reign, and reopen the succession to that much-disputed throne. Bad as the present state of things is, and bad as are the prospects of any Administration under Queen Isabella, it is not to be denied that the vacancy of the throne would give rise to far greater difficulties and divisions, and possibly to civil war between rival pretenders. To avert these calamities we can at present only look to the union of the generals; for, if they should unhappily take different sides in this quarrel, it is not easy to assign a limit to the duration or to the effects of this contest.—(TIMES.)

The revolt of Madrid lays the Spanish Government in the dust. The capital is the only city in the Peninsula which has had anything to gain by the system of misrule and corruption practised under the auspices of Queen Christina, and any devotion upon which she might calculate must be sought there or nowhere. There is not another town in Spain in which the fiercest hatred of herself and her second family is not the dominant sentiment of the populace; and her escape across the frontier, which will doubtless be her first object, will not be easily managed over roads beset at every point, and watched by her successful enemies. Her palace has already been pillaged, and it is made no secret by those who are now the masters of the country that, if this rapacious lady falls into their power, some gentle pressure will be exerted by way of inducing her to disgorge the wealth which she has accumulated for the children of Munoz. It is impossible to predict what course Queen Isabella may be induced to take, but unquestionably true policy would counsel her remaining peaceably in Madrid. The difficulty of carrying on the Government under colour of any other authority than hers may prove her best security; and, at the worst, the triumphant generals may find it convenient, while depriving her of every shadow of power, to use her as the assumed centre of any system which they may establish. It is true that the ominous cry of "The Constitution and *Morality*" has been raised in Barcelona and other places; and these words can only carry a meaning which none of O'Donnell's proclamations have seemed necessarily to imply. Still, easy as it may be to obtain the assent of the Spanish people to her deposition, the question of finding a successor would involve embarrassments which, besides convulsing Spain, might cause the gravest perplexity to Europe. On the whole, the chances are that Queen Isabella will retain the name of Queen; and if no restraint is placed on her not very reputable indulgences, she is not likely to feel herself a very heavy sufferer from the moral humiliation which she has undergone. It is, indeed, far from improbable that the succession to the Spanish Throne may eventually be matter of formal consideration, for it is more than questionable whether a proud and sensitive people when once it has a voice in public affairs, will silently acquiesce in the title of the pretended Princess of the Asturias. Speculations on the mode in which this uncomfortable problem may be solved would be somewhat premature at present; but no one can be blind to the improvement which the course of events has produced in the prospects of the Conde de Montemolin. An ostensible compromise between the claims of the male and female branches of the Spanish Bourbons would throw a veil of decency over the exclusion of the Infanta; and if a son of Don Carlos were called to the reversion of the throne, the prospect of his accession might not, perhaps, be regarded unfavourably by neighbouring powers.—(CHRONICLE.)

What was an insurrection at Madrid rather more than a fortnight back is now a revolution in Spain. The latest news is that Espartero had placed himself at the head of the movement, and should this prove true, there is great probability that the late events will be of the utmost benefit to Spain. Espartero is no common adventurer. He is not, like Narvaez a mere soldier of fortune. He was the greatest supporter of Christina against the absolutist Don Carlos. The magnitude of his services was recognised when he was made Regent of Spain. During the six years that he retained this lofty position, his conduct was marked with great wisdom and a tendency to liberal measures. Expelled from the country which he had served, by a series of disgraceful intrigues, the effect of which was aided by the military operations of a reckless soldier of fortune, he retired to England, where it is not likely that he learned to dislike those constitutional principles, the advocacy of which had been the aim of his life. While an exile, he never interfered to disturb the Government *de facto* of his country. Unless Spain herself chose to pronounce against her oppressors, he was not called upon to interfere. He continued the same line of conduct when he returned to Spain, and he has never violated the terms of his recall. If such a man as this is at the head of the revolution, it proves—first, that the revolution wants him; secondly, that he sees in the revolution a chance of improving the condition of his country. Freedom will be no loser by the ultimate triumph of Espartero. The improvement in the prospects of Europe, which would be consequent upon the establishment of a great constitutional kingdom in Spain, might be very great. The good that would eventually accrue to the nation itself is easily to be imagined England's duty is clear in this case. We must leave the Spaniards to fight their own battles, to work out their own freedom. We must not interfere for dynastic or any other interests that do not infringe upon our own. If the Spaniards are worthy of freedom they will get it. The best omen of success in this direction would be the fact that the Liberals placed their cause in the hands of Espartero.—(DAILY NEWS.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 22, *twelve o'clock*—The market has been very steady this morning, in consequence of the continuance of splendid weather for harvest prospects and the absence of any intelligence of an absolutely unsatisfactory import from abroad. Consols for money have been done at 92⅛ to ⅝, and for the account at 92¾ to ⅝. Exchequer-bills are heavy at 2s. pm. to 1s. dis., in consequence of the fear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will endeavour to issue more of those securities, if the credit he requires is voted by the House of Commons on Monday. In the Foreign Market there has not been much business doing, but prices have been steady. The success of the revolution in Spain has improved the value of the bonds of that country, as it is expected that a better order of things will be introduced by the new government No movement can be reported in the Railway Share Market. There has been no activity; and quotations remain as nearly as possible as they were yesterday. There has been no business in the Gold Mine Share Market; but in some of the old-established mining adventures business has taken place, without any material change in prices.

Two o'clock.—Consols for Account 92½ ⅝.

THE AFRICAN MAILS.—The mail-packet Faith has arrived at Plymouth with dates from Sierra Leone to June 23. The news is as follows:—

H.M.S. Ferret, 8, Comm. M'Donald had captured a slaver in the River Pongers, after two days' hard fighting. Sierra Leone was visited with a very severe tornado on the 13th May. It was the severest experienced there for many years. Nearly all the ships in the harbour dragged their anchors. On the 24th May, being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, the Governor A. E. Kennedy gave a grand ball at government-house, in commemoration of the event. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until after three o'clock a.m., notwithstanding the heat of the climate. The supper consisted of all the luxuries attainable from England, and combined with the native fruits, &c., would have tempted any aldermanic appetite.—(Chronicle.)

The Ripon has arrived at Southampton with the Mediterranean mails. She left Alexandria on the 7th and Gibraltar on the 16th inst. Among her cargo is a living hippopotamus. From Gibraltar we learn that the two boys and four seamen belonging to the British brig Cuthbert Young, who escaped from that vessel prior to her capture by the Riff pirates, and for whose safety but faint hopes were entertained, had been picked up by the British cutter Vampire.—(Sun.)

FAILURE OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S MISSION.—We have received the following by electric telegraph from our correspondent at Vienna, dated—

"22d.—Prince Gortschakoff's mission has entirely failed. The Emperor Francis Joseph will not disappoint the expectations of Europe."—(Times, *Third Edition.*)

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—The following interesting letter has reached us from our correspondent, dated Redout Kaleh (Georgia), 25th June:—

The Sampson has been at Souchum Kaleh for a week, and is not yet returned. The Highflyer is at Redout Kaleh, but was at Churuksu on the 19th, Selim Pacha desiring an interview with her commanding officer. It was then ascertained that Selim Pacha had just retreated upon that place from Agounghiet, a frontier town, with 12,000 men. At Dugourghiet (Uzarghet?) he had received notice that the Russians and Georgians, numbering 50,000, were about to attack him. Early in the morning, as the Turks were commencing a retreat, down came the enemy, and a most fierce battle was fought; the Turks lost 1,000 men and 11 guns; the Russian loss is put at 10,000; they say they were two days in removing the wounded from the field. Out of 400 Turkish cavalry 14 of them only are now at Churuksu. The Bashi-Bazooks fired and ran, and were fired on by Selim Pacha. Some of them, however, fought well. Selim Pacha had a horse shot under him, and 10 holes in his coat. He is a brave and fine fellow. He says the Russians will attack Redout Kaleh next. The fortified works at that place are rapidly attaining completion. At Redout Kaleh there is great activity in making defences; stockades, blockhouses, and earthworks are showing themselves at all the points. These are now carried on by Lieut. H. B. Roberts, Marine Artillery officer of the Highflyer, who directs the operations of 2,000 Turks, who work well when kept to it; but at times, in spite of their "Yoos Bashis" (literally, captain of a hundred, or centurion) and "ba-Bashis" (corporal, or captain of ten), they gradually drop off to some secluded place with their chibouques, their numbers becoming "beautifully less," and at length their officers begin to follow their example. Then comes an appeal to their Meralai (general), and then they again come trooping to work. They readily learnt to make gabions, and greatly prefer that work to digging and cutting sods. The parapet has been raised to eight feet, and a similar one is making on the north side of the river. A correspondent says, "There is yet plenty to be got through to make the place perfect, according to the rules of fortification, but, even as it is, I would rather be with 2,000 in the defence than 6,000 in the attack. It is very troublesome to get the Turks mustered in a morning, and one must be always with them to make them stick to it. The other day, when a long line of parapet was completed by a great effort, the Turks rushed with their spades on the banquette, and, putting them to their shoulders after the manner of so many tophek (muskets), took imaginary pot-shots at 'Moskoo,' and afterwards all sat smoking in the rear of the rampart, admiring greatly the result of their day's performance, and apparently wondering how the deuce they could have done it. It is very troublesome, too, when, as frequently happens, the progress of the works is interrupted by several of them taking it into their heads to leave off work, and sticking a sword or piece of stick into a portion of parapet just completed, commence their prayers and genuflexions and head-bowings towards Mecca (the stick is supposed to represent the head of Mahomet); then they are tremendously in the way and cannot be disturbed.—(Times.)

OMER PACHA AT THE BRITISH CAMP.—Our correspondent writing from the Camp at Deyna, gives an interesting account of the visit of the Turkish General to the English encampment:—

We have just had a very exciting review. The men, who had had a four hours' drill between half-past 4 and half-past 8 o'clock this morning, had finished dinner when news arrived that Omer Pacha was on his way from Silistria to Varna, and might be expected very shortly, and in about half an hour the bugles sounded the assembly. The Turkish infantry on the plains below were observed to fall in, and draw up in solid columns in front of their tents. About two o'clock a faint streak of dust rose over the hills towards Shumla, and through the glass could be discerned two travelling carriages, with a small escort of horse, moving rapidly towards Devna. Arrived there, Omer Pacha, who was received with all honours by the staff present with the division, mounted his horse, and attended by Col. Dieu, and an English officer, rode up towards the camp, in front of which the whole division was drawn up in line in a very short space of time. The English staff rode after him, and at his side were two Brigadiers. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent. As the Pasha rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced, and performed some simple field-day manœuvres, to his great delight. As the men moved off after exercising for about three-quarters of an hour the cavalry came up at full trot and at once rivetted the attention of the Pasha. There were one and a half squadron of 17th Lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars. The Artillery horses and Dragoon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pasha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. As he retired from the field, the men, who had all been dismissed, thronged, in shirts and fatigue jackets, to the front of the lines, and cheered him enthusiastically, to his great delight. About six o'clock, after reviewing the Turks in the plain, he drove to Varna. It is said the Pasha brings news that the Russians are retreating on Braila, and that he has gone to consult M. St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan concerning an advance of which we have heard rumours the whole of this day. Sir George Brown returned this evening from a forty mile ride through the rain and rode over to see the Brigadier. He was much disappointed in not being in time to see Omer Pasha.

July 8.—It was expected that Omer Pasha would have returned from Varna on the following day (Wednesday), but he was so busily engaged in transacting business and consulting with the French and English Generals that he did not pass by till last Thursday. As the heavy cavalry under Brigadier-General Scarlett, and the horse artillery and artillery battery had not been inspected by him on his previous visit, orders were given that they should parade by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Omer Pasha left Varna early, and on arriving at Aladyn found the Duke of Cambridge's division ready to receive him. He expressed in the most lively way his admiration at the magnificent appearance of the Guards and Highlanders, and after the review he retired with the Duke to his tent, where he remained for some time. Meantime the Dragoons and Artillery remained drawn up in the plain under the sun. Sir George Brown, his Brigadiers Buller and Airey, Colonel Sullivan, and the officers of the divisional and brigade staffs, rode along the road towards Aladyn, and remained waiting for some time, and an escort of two troops of Turkish cavalry which had been sent out to meet the Pasha, tarried in vain hour after hour for his coming. At length a cloud of dust rose above the brushwood of the hill side, and it was thought Omer Pasha was at hand, but as the horseman followed by two mounted officers drew near, the men recognised the well-known features of Lord Raglan, who had ridden over to pay a visit to the Light Division. His lordship looked somewhat tired after his ride, and did not scorn the use of a white cap cover, which Sir George Brown has not yet been driven to adopt. He informed the officers of the cause of Omer Pasha's delay, and then, after he had gone down the line and inspected the dismounted Dragoons and Artillery, he repaired with Sir George Brown to his quarters to partake of some refreshment. About two o'clock Omer Pasha's travelling carriages, escorted by Turkish cavalry, appeared in sight. The Pasha, mounting one of his led chargers, and followed by a small suite of aides, pipe-bearers, &c., rode up towards the review ground, and was received by Lord Raglan, Sir George Brown, Brigadier-General Scarlett, the Brigadiers of Division, &c. He was dressed simply, as on the first day he visited us, except that he wore a star on his left breast, and he seemed vivacious and pleased as he entered into conversation with the English Generals. After a time the Dragoons went past in splendid order, and then the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and the battery came by at a trot, which was gradually quickened into a dashing gallop, so that the 6lb. and 9lb. guns, and carriages, and tumbrils went hopping and bounding over the sward. The evolutions were simple but effective and imposing. A charge in line, which shook the very earth as men and horses flew past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of dust, particularly excited the Pacha's admiration, and he is reported to have said, "With one such regiment as that I would ride over and grind into the earth four Russian regiments at least." He was particularly struck by the stature of the men and the size and fine condition of the horses, both Dragoon and Artillery, but these things did not lead him away from examining into the more important question of their efficiency, and he looked closely at accoutrements, weapons, and carriages. At his request Sir George Brown called a Dragoon and made him take off his helmet. The Pacha examined it minutely, had the white cover taken off, and requested that the man should be asked whether it was comfortable or not. The soldier replied that it was, and it is to be hoped that the Turkish cavalry may get something better than the wretched fez to put on their heads now that the Pacha sees that brass and leather can be fashioned so as to protect the skull without inconvenience to the owner. The usual field-day manœuvres were performed by the Artillery. They did just what they are wont to do when his Royal Highness Saxe-some-place-or-other visits Woolwich, moving like one man, wheeling as if men, horses, and guns formed part of one machine, sweeping the plain with the force and almost the speed of steam-engines, unlimbering guns, taking them to pieces, putting them together, and vanishing in columns of dust. The inspection was over at half-past 3 o'clock, to the great delight of the men; and Omer Pacha, who repeatedly expressed his gratification and delight at the spectacle, retired with the Generals to Sir George Brown's quarters, and in the course of the evening resumed his journey to Shumla. From what he is said to have let drop to those around him there can be no doubt but that he will at once order an advance of the troops under his command across the Danube about Rustchuk, and that the army between Silistria and Shumla will be sent into the principalities if their movements depend on the will of the Turkish Generalissimo. He cannot understand the delay which has taken place in our movements, and, accustomed to the easy foraging habits of their troops and a Bashi-Bazouk Commissariat as they are, it is very hard for Osmanli Generals to understand how we are hampered and impeded for want of carts and arabas. Indeed, some of the men about Shumla do not hesitate to attribute "cowardice" to French and English, though they have seen Silistria at least saved by the skill and devotion of our countrymen.—(Times.)

"FEED THINE ENEMY."—Our correspondence from Schumla, dated July 3, contains the following little episode of the late siege of Silistria:—

Not the least extraordinary feature of the siege of Silistria was that the besiegers came for food to the besieged. The deserters said that whole regiments would go over if they were certain of a good reception, and that their generals would not give the troops rations, saying the soldiers must starve until they had taken Silistria. Another fact I give on the authority of a British officer. The Russians had opened a trench, and established a battery, within a short stone's throw of the fort of Arab Tabia. The besiegers and the besieged could hear one another, and they very frequently indulged in an exchange of not very friendly words and sentiments. But on one occasion, when there was a pause in the firing, a voice was heard to exclaim from the Russian trench, "I say, you Turks, have you any tobacco?" The answer was—"Of course we have, you pesewang; more than you can smoke." "Would you mind selling me some?" said the Russian. "No, you may have it—we will send for it to the town, and you may fetch it." The Russian then, cautiously advancing from the trench, flung a silver rouble into the Arab Tabia, and several okas of tobacco, were duly flung over to the Russians. This affair being settled to the satisfaction of both parties, the firing re commenced.—(Daily News.)

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—Extract of a letter dated Baltjick Bay, July 9:—

The Admiral (Dundas) is very liberal in granting leave to the officers to visit Varna, which they are enabled to do in men of war steamers, which are constantly running between the two places. The squadron of steamers sent to reconnoitre off Sebastopol is hourly expected in.—Lord Raglan made an application to the Admiral for the services of some seamen, who he deemed would prove very useful to him when he approached the Danube. This very soon transpired in the fleet, and the scenes of excitement that took place baffle description; petty officers came forward begging to be disrated to able-seamen, and offering to forfeit all their petty officer's servitude if their respective captains would only send them on this service. No other arrangement could be come to than that of drawing lots. The command of the little party was given to Lieut. H. C. Glyn and Prince Ernest of Leiningen, both of the Britannia (the latter a midshipman). They started overland for Varna on the 7th.—An *émeute* occurred on board the Britannia a few days ago, which was speedily arrested by the energetic conduct of Com. Willes. It arose as follows:—He ordered the crew to muster with their bags in order to ascertain what clothing they required previous to the issue of slops, that he might thus put a check upon the common practice of selling the cloth they draw from the paymaster. This being an innovation upon the routine that prevailed in the ship, they declined complying with his order, and conducted themselves otherwise in a mutinous manner, when Com. Willes immediately arrested ten of the ringleaders, and thus restored order. The Admiral addressed a memorandum to Capt. Carter, which was read to the crew, in which he stated that the officers of his flagship had been selected from gentlemen of the highest professional character, and intimating his intention to support them under any and every circumstance. Five of the ten men were sentenced to receive 36 lashes each, and one was discharged with disgrace from the service.—(Times.)

RUSSIAN CALUMNIES ON ENGLISH SAILORS.—The following, written from Sebastopol by Prince Galitzin, appears in the *Northern Bee*:

We have convinced ourselves that the moral strength of the combined fleet has not increased, but, on the contrary, diminished, in proportion to its augmented destructive powers. For instance, the English steam-frigate Tiger, of 400 horse-power and 16 guns, was stranded about six wersts from Odessa. On the shore where this took place were posted two field guns, a company of infantry, and one half-squadron of Lancers—and what followed? Why, an event unknown in the annals of the most timorous and most insignificant fleets. This steam-frigate, which borrowed its name from the most savage of all beasts, took no measures to defend the honour of its flag. Although it had only five wounded, and its crew consisted of twenty-two officers and more than 200 sailors and marines "of the guard," it surrendered itself prisoner to a mere handful of land troops; and as we had no boats, the English gave themselves the trouble to row themselves ashore in their own boats. This cannot be called manly conduct. At the same time they distinguished themselves by a sort of polite civility, which was not met with among the Turks and Egyptians, when Vice-Admiral Kornelow conquered the ship. These are the sorrowful results with which premature vauntings are crowned, and which so seldom are realised by facts."

The whole of the circumstances attending the stranding of the Tiger, and the utter helplessness of the vessel as she lay on her beam-ends, are too well known to render it necessary to offer a word in reply to this generous attempt to stigmatise the honour of brave men in Russian prisons.—(Chronicle.)

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—Telegraphic communications have already announced the departure from Calais of the ships of war and transports destined for the Baltic. We now give the sum total and distribution of the French army on board the war vessels and transports:—

Hannibal, 911; Royal William, 1389; St. Vincent, 1305; Algiers, 981; Sphinx, 126; Stromboli, 93; Termagant, 379; Belgravia (transport), 644; Clifton (transport), 350; Columbia (transport), 385; Julia (transport), 227; Prince (transport, with 21 horses), 1175; Herefordshire (transport), 852; Edwin Fox (transport), 489. Total, 9306. The French men-of-war embarked camp equipage and an immense amount of ordnance stores, besides 550 engineers and artillery and 78 artillery horses. The success that has attended this embarkation reflects credit on all the officials connected with the direction and execution of this service, and especially on Captain Lefebre, of the Dasher, and Capt. Smithett, of the Dover Royal mail service. Never was a work more harmoniously carried out by the united exertions of French and English officials than the embarkation of this French army, at a French port, in British men-of-war and transports.—We learn by telegraph from Deal that the Herefordshire and Edwin Fox, transports, from Calais, with French troops, arrived and anchored in the Downs at 9.30 on Thursday night.—(Herald.)

THE KING AND PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the much-canvassed letter which the Prince of Prussia wrote to the King on the occasion of their difference about Prussian policy towards Russia, contained a passage to the following effect:—

"My liege lord and king will know that his royal brother is too loyal, too devoted, too affectionate a subject to merit the charge or the suspicion of presuming to participate in the exercise of the sacred prerogatives of the crown. To my liege lord and king's undoubted wisdom and exalted sense of justice are properly entrusted the highest and dearest interests of the state, and far be it from me to seek at any time unduly to influence those high resolves, for which my liege lord and king is amenable only to his God and to his own conscience. But my royal brother will, on the other hand, perhaps permit me to remind him that in taking his high resolves in matters of vital interest to the state, he is responsible also to his royal successors, and more immediately to the heir apparent to the throne, for the unblemished and undiminished transmission to him of the crown of our ancestors of glorious memory."—(Chronicle.)

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at two o'clock to-day.—(Globe.)

Yesterday Lord and Lady Lyndhurst entertained a select party to dinner. The guests were the Earl of Granville, Lord Redesdale, Lady Beckett, Lady Caroline and Miss Maxse, Sir W. Frazer, Col. Blair, M.P., Dr. Ginn, and Mr. Ellice. In the evening her ladyship held an assembly, which was numerously attended. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were among the first arrivals.—(Post.)

We understand a marriage is to take place between the Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Household, and Miss Seymour, daughter to the late Sir Horace Seymour. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., brother to the Duke of Cleveland, is about to lead to the altar Lady Dalmeny, widow of the late Lord Dalmeny, by whom she has four children.—(Post.)

Serjeant Rennet, of the Grenadier Guards; Serjeants S. Carter and J. Ashton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Serjeant Gordon, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, are are about to be appointed ensigns in regiments of the line.—(Sun.)

TORY CANARDS.—*More alleged Negotiations.*—The following statements, which appear in the "*Press*" this morning, are totally destitute of foundation:—

The secret negotiations, to the course of which we have frequently called attention, have now reached their acme. The Court of Vienna has not only announced to the Western Powers that it is not the intention of Austria to enter the principalities, even "as an armed mediator," but has expressed its agreement with the Court of Berlin, that the reply of Russia to the notes of the two German Courts contains propositions conducive to a general peace, founded on the maintenance of the political equilibrium. Further, it not only recommends to the Western Powers a revival of the Conference of Vienna with this object, but expresses its wish, in unison with Prussia, that England and France should specifically intimate the terms on which, in their opinion, the general peace may be satisfactorily negotiated and concluded. We have also to announce that Comte Walewski, the Ambassador of France, has offered his resignation, which has been duly accepted. His Excellency, as well as the accomplished partner of his life, will leave in our circles lively recollections of many amiable qualities which had rendered them alike popular and esteemed.—(Globe.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following is the Account for the week ending July 15:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	£27,085,945	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin, Bullion	13,085,945
		Silver Bullion	—
	£27,085,945		£27,085,945

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,470,237
Rest	3,309,129	Other securities	14,234,926
Public deposits (includ. Excheq. Sav. Banks, Commission. of Nat. Debt, & Div. Accounts)	3,207,955	Notes	6,402,980
Other deposits	11,655,973	Gold and Silver Coin	737,927
Seven-day and other bills	1,120,013		
	£33,849,070		£33,846,070

The above return, for the week ending the 15th inst, when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities, a decrease of *Public Deposits* of £1,740,867; a decrease of *Other Deposits* of £915,356; an increase of *Rest* of £43,309; and an increase of *Seven-day and other Bills* of £61,582.

In the Assets the return shows a decrease of *Other Securities* of £1,685,272; a decrease of *Reserve of Notes* of £374,440; an increase of *Gold and Silver Coin* of £15,380; and a decrease in the *Government Securities* of £507,000.

The *Bullion* in the Issue and Banking Department together amounted to £13,823,872, which, as compared with £14,012,207, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a decrease of £197,335.

Nº 12.315 FOUNDED 1814.

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GREAT BRITAIN. £1. 7s. £2. 12s. £5.
THE UNITED STATES. INDIA. CHINA. THE COLONIES, etc. three months, £1. 12s. 6 months, £3. One Year, £6.

IMPORTANT.—The above prices for the Roman and Neapolitan States, —Tuscany—Sardinia—Piedmont—Switzerland—Belgium—Prussia—and Spain, include all charges and postage prepaid in Paris, in conformity with the new postal treaties, according to which the *Messenger* is now delivered entirely free. All complaints of irregularity or delay in the receipt of the journal to be accompanied, post-paid, by the address last received.

Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 48. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26. 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted by a draft on London or Paris, or by a Post-office order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in France; also through the *Messageries*, Bankers, Booksellers, and Foreign Post-offices.—Subscriptions for Germany or Lombardy should be taken at the Post-offices, in order to receive the journal more regularly.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. De Bernardy, 31, Charing-Cross.—Cowie and Sons, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—Smith and Son, 136, Strand.—Barker, 12, Birchin-lane.—Dawson, 74, Cannon-street.—Deacon, 3, Walbrook.—Munden Hammond, 27, Lombard-street.—May, 33, Gracechurch-street.—Newton and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. Thomas and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. Thomas, 2, Catherine-street.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.—W. B Palmer, Newspaper Agent at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Terms of Advertisements.—Fifteen, Twelve, or Ten sous a-line, according to the number of insertions.—None under Fifty Sous.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 23—24, 1854.

THE WEEK AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The political business of the week may be said to commence with Lord J. Russell's muster of liberal members on Monday, to turn the position which the leaders of the Tory party were expected to take in the evening. It was supposed that the small vote of £17,300 for the expenses of the new War Ministry would be the occasion for a trial of party strength. It had been felt that ministers, and Lord J. Russell in particular as representing the anti-Coalition Liberals, had not sufficiently consulted their supporters; some of these had shown signs of a disposition to reciprocate this neglect by setting out on a roving commission of their own; and something was wanted in the way of a rally. Accordingly, Lord John was deputed, or deputed himself, to gather these presumed supporters together, to make a complimentary display of studied frankness, to throw out generalisations on the subject of war and party relations, with hints that if the liberal members did not take care there might be a ministerial crisis. The effect of the meeting was in one respect unpleasant. Perhaps it answered the specific purpose of preventing a dispersion of the liberal ranks before a concentrated Tory attack; but it exhibited the party itself in a state of division and coldness. Separate objects and ideas were shown—as in Mr. Vernon Smith's suggestion of Lord Palmerston for War Minister, and Mr. Bright's intimation that he would conclude peace with Russia on the evacuation of the principalities; but if the several sections of the Liberal party were cold to ministers, they were not less cold to each other. There was no cry of Lord John for Premier, nor was Lord Palmerston's name warmly received; and the meeting began to melt away before it received the formal congé from the host of the hour. The result in the House of Commons was, that however vigorous might have been the attack contemplated by the Tory opposition, the vote, with all it implied, passed unopposed after some discussion.

Amongst other measures with which the Commons have been busy, has been the Bribery Bill, upon which a considerable amount of assiduity has been employed. While the bill is obstructed, under patronage of "the Opposition," by outlying equivocal men of the several parties, who foresee personal difficulties from its working, the Liberal majority takes pains with it—smoothing off its imperfections, touching up its stringencies, and adding declarations to be made by members themselves—as if they thought it the last attempt to prevent bribery by direct means, and they were doing all that legislation can do to render it effectual.

The reports from the several fields of the great war are, for the week, imperfect. We have nothing fresh to report from the Baltic; nothing fresh respecting the negotiations—only surmises, founded upon fact, that the Russian tendencies of the King of Prussia are less disguised than ever; and that the military reinforcements which Austria has ordered are intended to be employed by her on the winning side, with her Western allies. From the Danube the latest reports negative those that preceded them: one, for instance, that the French and English troops had taken part in the recent contest between the Turks and Russians, is evidently premature; the Allied forces have not yet advanced so far as to be in action, but we last leave them at Devno, not a great distance on the road from Aladyn towards Schumla. The Turks appeared to be continuing the passage of the Danube at several points. The Russians still occupy ground between Bucharest and the Danube; their movements, however, being still rather in retreat than otherwise. The most important step recently taken by the Black Sea fleet is the successful operation of Admiral Dundas to remove the Russian obstructions at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and the amphibious expedition of the Admiral's men, overland, to co-operate with the Turks in clearing the river of the Russian flotilla. This operation would secure an important position, upon which other movements depend.

By far the most interesting news of the week is supplied by Spain; where the insurrection has taken a totally different turn. The proclamation of General O'Donnell, on the 7th inst., calling for a national militia, local and representative government, and a restored working of the constitution, may probably be considered not so much the peculiar view of O'Donnell and the officers who first joined him, as the conception that these men have formed of the course which it is necessary to give the movement in order to secure that national support which is now evinced from so many quarters.—(SPECTATOR.)

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—The country is in a mess. Lord Aberdeen has gone to war with Russia as Sir Robert Walpole went to war with Spain,—against his will. In declaring hostilities he has taken a step contrary alike to his prejudices and his convictions. He is of opinion that the war is decidedly impolitic; he is not sure that it is not unjust. Even in his late apologetical speech he did not scruple to express his opinion that, at the commencement of her quarrel with Turkey, Russia was certainly in the right. What chance is there of a war being carried on with spirit and success when the chief manager of it is acting against the grain and has no faith in his cause? The conduct of the Ministry with respect to this affair, during the whole period they have been in office, has been a series of blunders, or something worse. They criminally disregarded the confidential communications of the Emperor's intentions in 1853, and then they scandalously revealed them in 1854. The negligence disgraced them as statesmen: one would have thought that gentlemen would hardly have descended to the subsequent breach of faith. A false assumption, on the part of Russia, to protect the subjects of the Porte professing the Greek religion, was the sole object and basis of the disturbing mission of Menschikoff, which we are now at war to baffle, and yet that profound jurist, the Lord President of the Council, commemorated his brief career, as the head of our diplomacy, by a despatch of pompous twaddle, in which he announced the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers that the claims of the Russian Emperor over these Turkish subjects were not only sanctioned by law, but prescribed by duty! Either the Ministers have throughout been singularly misinformed, or they have failed to apprehend the communications of their agents. It is now universally agreed that the Emperor of Russia never seriously intended hostilities, and that the reports of his preparations were hyperbolical. The Emperor of Russia watched Lord Aberdeen and counted on him. Brunow had written repeatedly to his master that the English Minister was in the habit of reviling the French alliance. Nicholas observed that when the French fleet reached Salamis the English fleet, notwithstanding the appeal of General Rose, remained at Malta. Nicholas complimented Lord Aberdeen on the *beau rôle* he was playing in not acting with France. The compliment was accepted, and the Pruth was passed. The fifty thousand men who finally crossed that river were not only exaggerated by the Cabinet into a host of Attila, but one of the cardinal principles of their policy was that resistance of the Russians by the Turks was hopeless. It seems now pretty clear, as General Rose always impressed on them, that if the English fleet had entered the Black Sea on the passage of the Pruth, the Russians would have been ignominiously expelled from the principalities by Omer Pacha, and some twenty millions of English treasure been saved. Instead of this, we had a Conference of Vienna, where the arbitrators had not the power of enforcing their award on those of whom they were the umpires. The autumn was passed in imbecility. When Lord Palmerston left the Cabinet the country was officially informed that his Lordship was "a firebrand," which meant that he wanted to go to war, and his colleagues did not. Notwithstanding Sinope, it is clear that the Cabinet had not resolved to proceed to extremities when Parliament met. Mr. Gladstone, when he introduced the larger and second edition of estimates, urged by way of extenuation of his previous miscalculation, that when the troops were first sent to Malta, at the expense of several millions, absolute war was not contemplated! In the meantime we were consoled for the delay, and even compensated for it, by a gratifying assurance from Sir James Graham that we had obtained by its beneficial agency the co-operation of the German Powers! Repeated notes of admiration can alone point the exploits of our egregious Ministers. We have impressed upon our readers from the beginning not to fall into this fool's paradise. We have apprised them in detail for the last two months of the continuous and secret negotiations which were taking place, as regards the German Powers, with very different views. The only reply of the Government organs to our statements was that they were made under "Russian inspiration!" If the public find our information always authentic, they will care little who may be the prompter; and, on turning to our memorandum of foreign intelligence to-day, they will meet a final confirmation of all for which we had prepared them. Misled by their agents at Vienna, or devising delay, credulous or conniving, the result is the same. The Coalitionists have lost another year. Napier, after all his fanfaronade, after all the "Go it Charleys!" and the hiccupping harangues of the First Lord of the Admiralty, must soon return from the Baltic bootless. As for the semi-official announcements of the approaching siege and capture of Sebastopol, this is only a variety of that "enormous lying" which, according to Charles Buller, is a resource of a ministry in distress. Our southern fleet may escape the sneers of Spithead, but it will only be by lying tranquilly anchored in the Bosphorus, while our magnificent troops, who left these shores amid the enthusiasm of their countrymen at the very moment that our ministers had resolved they should not fight, may, we dread to think, moulder away in regions where their foes will be pestilence and famine. The English expedition was despatched with a brace of commissary generals as precursors, who went about as if they were purveying for a private family of distinction. We doubt whether the French were more prescient. So far as the present campaign is concerned, the thirty millions which have been expended by the two nations might have been thrown into the Golden Horn. After this prodigal strain on the resources of both countries, what is the prospect of the third campaign? It is in the nature and necessity of things that the understanding which exists between the Czar and the German Powers will mature into co-operation. The Crimea, which, had there been any fixed purpose in our distracted councils, might have ere this been in possession of the allies, will soon be occupied by the flower of the Muscovite armies. The Circassians, instead of holding aloof, might have been ardently co-operating with us. The Scandinavian Powers might have been our friends. Even the kingdoms and empires of Germany, had there been any show of firmness and sincerity on the part of England at the right season, might, to a certain extent, have been acting with us for a common object. The opportunity is lost for ever. The Chevalier Bunsen, one of the victims of our perfidious vacillation, wrote recently, in a letter to a friend, and in the bitterness of his heart, that, "though the Russians were hated in Germany, no living man would trust England." After having, solely for the sake of retaining place, involved his country in a war which in his heart he entirely disapproved, and after having carried it on, for less than two years, in a manner which excited the distrust of the nation, Sir Robert Walpole was driven from power amid the execration of the community!—(PRESS.)

THE MINISTERIAL MEETING.—The meeting of Ministerial Members in Downing Street, on Monday, was an illustration of a national custom which will perhaps be studied by the constitutional historian with some curiosity, in hopes also of elucidating the vague political history of this day. The study will perplex him; though he may discover certain facts, curious in themselves, and perhaps not without their moral instruction. He will find Lord John Russell and his colleagues solemnly assembling the Representatives of the Nation, their own political adherents, to tell them—nothing! He will find the men thus solemnly assembled, representatives, as they would profess to be, of influential classes and good society in this country, coming to the summons, yet not caring to sacrifice even an hour to their political leader, but quitting the meeting as if to stop were "a bore." Between those statesmen in power and these political friends no courtesy was lost. What conclusion, then, can the historian draw as to the relation between the leaders and the supporters? That the supporters have no confidence in those leaders—that they feel no attachment. Such feelings may lurk in the breasts of individual Members, but as little could you look for emotion in the countenance of Mephistopheles as for such feelings in that assemblage. Are we to deduce the corroboration of our conclusion last week, that the present Parliament is worthless and ought forthwith to be dissolved? Unluckily, such a conclusion would not exhaust the unhappy inferences of the meeting. We are also forced to infer, that if on so solemn an occasion nothing was said by Ministers who assembled the meeting, the reason was, that they had nothing to say—that Ministers had no purpose fit to be expressed, or that they are not in a condition to express the purpose that some of them have. We now pass from distinct conclusion on obvious premises, to that of probable conjecture, not unsupported by other evidence. The extraordinary conduct of Ministers on this set occasion compels us to guess at the cause of their weakness—at the disease of "the Coalition." It is a disease to which Coalitions are liable, though we had hoped that this one was exempt. It is, that men have consented to seem together who are not really together; that some of them reserve their counsels, retain their separate ideas, and are carrying on separate courses. If so, a government would be better without such destructive aids, and might have parted with them rather than have parted with some good measures this session. A thorough Reform Bill would have been better than a colleague not thoroughgoing on Reform. We cannot suppose that some men, such as Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, or Lord Aberdeen—men of distinct and avowed sentiments—are in this severed position. Respecting others of known power, such as Sir James Graham, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr. Lowe, there has been no question. The public, however, has been astounded by the propounding of measures, such as one of Police, that could not possibly be fitted into our present system. The single fact says much. A Ministry, really united, under the circumstances which brought the present Administration together, would deliberately consider what measures are necessary, what are impracticable in the state of the country and with this Parliament; and having determined these points, would propound their measures and abide the issue. Men who cannot unite to that extent, may be a source of weakness, not of strength.—(SPECTATOR.)

THE GREEN COMMITTEE.—Certainly Mr Shandy is right, and there is something in names. The greenest thing ever done by the House of Commons has been done upon the motion of Mr. Greene, a native of the Green Island, who has obtained a green Committee for the greenest of all possible inquiries. Mr. Greene has entered into a green scheme for some mode of printing, by which the cost will be reduced in the proportion of forty-eight to one; that is to say, in his own words, what now costs a shilling is to cost a farthing. Mr. Greene would thus save us several hundred pounds a year on the most moderate calculation, and it may easily be supposed that we should be most ready, nay eager, to adopt his plan, without waiting for the report of a Committee of the House of Commons. To the immense business of the *Times* the saving would be a princely revenue, or rather such a revenue as few princes possess. But as the French say, *la mariée est trop belle*, the scheme offers too much to be tempting, and falls into the class of Cockle and Parr's pills, and the thousand and one infallible nostrums placarded on the walls. It is Warner's long range in the art of printing. An important step has, however, been made in the act of puffing, and Moses and Rowland must turn pale with envy. Moses indeed has kept his poet to sing the praises of the Mart in very varied strains, but Moses must do more if he would maintain his place in the van of trumpeters, and must set up his member of Parliament, to bring cheap clothing under the investigation of a Committee of the House of Commons, with a view to showing the enormous saving to be made by dealing with E. Moses and Son for all manner of garments for all manner of climes and for all manner of seasons. Such a puff would be well worth the price of a corrupt little borough, and a member for Moses would be a grace to the great slop shop. But alas, Parliament is not yet open to the Jews, so Moses must wait; but Rowland and Nicoll and Morison will surely hardly consent to remain unrepresented and unpuffed in the great Council of the nation, which presents the opportunity for the omnibus advertisement on the Imperial scale.—(EXAMINER.)

THE LATE WINDSOR COURT-PARTIAL.—Why was not Lieut. Greer put on his trial at first instead of Lieut. Perry? is the question of every one who has read the proceedings of the Windsor Court-martial. A question to which the subsequent proceedings just instituted against that officer do not form a satisfactory answer. Lieut. Greer was the assailant; and the blows he received were given by Lieut. Perry, to free his person from his persecutor's hands. A long series of provocation was ended by a sudden and rough act of chastisement. But the prosecutor, Colonel Garrett, was obviously anxious to keep out of view the facts preceding the violence; and this was quite natural on his part, for they are facts disgraceful to the discipline and character of his regiment, and they raise a very grave question against the officer in command, under whom such conduct could be suffered. The President of the Court, who had not the same obvious motive for suppressing the disgraceful truths, yet presented every technical difficulty to the disclosure of the provocations, attempting to confine the evidence to the circumstances immediately connected with the assault. This would in effect have been to exclude Lieut. Perry's defence altogether, for his justification was provocation, and the provocation was a series of outrages. Mr. Greer seems to have seized on Mr. Perry, who was what is called, by way of opprobrium, a quiet man, as his property. He was to play with him at the game of his choice and upon his own terms, and he was to play till he lost, or he was to be called the foulest and filthiest names and hauled about. First, the game was billiards. And here the character of the man appears; for, entering the billiard room, he desires the gentlemen in possession of the table to finish their game quickly, as, forsooth, he wishes to play. He plays several games with Mr. Perry, wins a trifle, and proposes double or quits, at which he loses. The next proceeding is to bring a woman into the barracks, and Mr. Perry is challenged to toss up—for what? To treat Mr. Greer's woman to a bottle of wine! Greer was now £5 in Perry's debt; so "go and get a pack of cards and give me my revenge" is the word, the system being to go on playing till the luck should turn in Mr. Greer's favour. Cards could not be got, but Mr. Greer was not unprovided. Mr. Greer, an officer in her Majesty's service, had a snug little roulette table, a thing liable to seizure on a race-course, or in a hell; and he importuned Mr. Perry into playing at the unlawful game, and with such success that at one time they were nearly quits, when he complimented Perry on losing back his money in these terms, that "he was the best fellow in the world," and acted like a gentleman;"—that is to say, he lost. But the luck turned again, and then Greer became abusive. Perry left the room; Greer followed him, and dragged him back by main force. The play was resumed, and Greer repeated his former conduct. Again Perry escaped and went to his room, again he was seized; and Perry having had recourse to the expedient of Joseph, Greer seized him by the waistcoat, and treated him, as Perry phrases it, "in a most outrageous manner." After some period of indulgence in this way, Greer ordered Perry to go through the sword exercise, but changed his mind, and, instead, insisted on Perry's betting £50 that he would cut a candle in two, which he did, and £100 that he would cut another in two, which he also did. Now this was not being a good fellow and acting like a gentleman, which was to lose; so Greer commenced an attack upon Perry, dashing him about, and calling him opprobrious names. Perry, not being his assailant's equal in strength, then took up the first thing that came to hand, and applied it vigorously to Mr. Greer's head, and presently put him *hors de combat*. Greer's sense of Perry's character now appeared; for, finding himself severely hurt, he actually sent Perry on the errand for a surgeon. By this highly significant circumstance, he confessed that, in his then opinion (when smarting under the blows), Perry was not actuated by any malignity towards him, and that having done what was necessary to self-defence, he knew he would do no more, except in the way of charity and succour. In this recapitulation we rely in part on Mr. Perry's defence, which is simple and feeling, and bears every mark of truth; and we trust to it, because it is corroborated in several important points by the evidence of Greer himself, and also that of the woman, who was a witness of most of the scenes of profligacy and outrage. It cannot be denied that Perry made rather too unmeasured a use of the candlesticks. But in all such cases provocation carries interest; and the much-enduring man, who strikes at last, strikes twice or thrice for the one blow which would have served in prompter season. Lieut. Perry ought to have resisted the first personal indignity, and if, being the weaker, he had had recourse to his sword to protect himself against the bully, he would have been thoroughly justified. But he evidently did not know where to draw the line, where to commence self-assertion, for he had been, it seems, the butt of the regiment because he was poor and frugal. He states that he was often roused up in the night by his brother officers and made to go through the sword exercise naked. He should have made his sword protect him from such indignity, as he had in vain appealed to his superior officers. We do not mean that he should have had recourse to duelling, but that he should have defended himself against outrage, as every good subject is free to do, by all means in his power. Even the model of forbearance, Sir Charles Grandison, has recourse to force upon a suitable occasion. Upon the close of Lieut. Perry's defence the prosecutor, Colonel Garrett, observed that there were statements in it which he could contradict, but that he would not occupy the time of the Court with the disproof, as they were general, and not relevant to the issue. And this prejudicial remark passed without the reprehension or notice of the Court! Colonel Garrett ought to have been told that he had no right to impugn the truth of Lieut. Perry without instancing the statements disputed, and producing his own counter-statements, so that the Court might judge between them. To assert that a part of the defence is false, is to intimate that the whole may be false—for a man capable of falsehood in one particular, must be capable of it in all others which he is interested to misrepresent. Such a charge should not have been breathed without proof, and the Court would have expressed that opinion if it had a notion of what is due to justice. But the proceedings of this Court throughout bore the complexion of the Court-Partial. The Mutiny Act, as interpreted, was everywhere standing between Lieut. Perry and his object of complete disclosure of his provocations, and, on the other hand, screening Lieut. Greer. The prisoner, whose justification is intolerable provocation, asks Lieut Greer whether he had not applied the most insufferable terms to him; he significantly enough refuses to answer, and the President put it to Lieut. Perry whether it is necessary to his defence to persist in putting such questions, they all being of the same character. To be sure they were all of the same character, as all proving the same system of provocation. And if the prisoner had killed his assailant instead of beating him, the circumstances upon which he laid only due stress would have taken the act out of the category of murder, and reduced it to justifiable homicide. We admire Colonel Garrett's inquiry of Lieut. Greer, whether, when he dragged Mr. Perry back into his room by the collar, it was in anger, or otherwise. The leading question was, of course, answered as was to be expected. It is possible, indeed, that Mr. Greer may have handled Mr. Perry as he would handle a dice-box, or his little pocket roulette-table, merely as a utensil for play, and with a view only to getting back the money which, by the by, he had taken good care not to pay him; but whether one gentleman drags another by the collar in anger or not, the one so dragged may be permitted to be angered thereby, and to knock down his insolent assailant with the first implement that comes to hand. The fact is that Col. Garrett was as much concerned in this prosecution as Mr. Greer, for the defence of Mr. Perry necessarily went to prove facts incompatible with a proper state of discipline, and with the conduct which it is the duty of a commanding officer to maintain.—(EXAMINER.)

BASHI-BAZOOK RUFFIANISM.—A correspondent writes from Devno:—

In all the villages about here we hear tales of the violence of these ruffians—they are true types of the Mussulman "soldiery," as they are yet to be found in Asia, and as they would be perhaps even here if the eye of Europe was not on them. A common practice among them during their march through this very district was to take away the sons and young children of the miserable Bulgarians and demand a ransom for them; and an officer of the 77th was told the other day by a poor widow, that not long ago they carried off her only son and had put a price on his head which she could never pay. She told the chief of the party so, and offered all she had to give the scoundrel, but he would not accept the sum and she has never seen her son since.—(W. News.)

THE LAST GREEK CAMARILLA.—We extract the following from our Athens correspondent's letter, dated July 11:—

You are already aware of the two blows which have already been struck at that personal system of government which concentrated the whole administration in the hands of the King's *entourage*. One was, that the Ministry resisted the intrigues of the Court, which tried to break up the Ministry by insisting on the dismissal of one of its Ministers for an error of etiquette. The other was the removal of some of the most active members of the camarilla. These were the four Royal Aides de-Camp, M. Wendtland, private secretary of the King, and M. Kosti, the Queen's physician, and one of the chief members of the insurrectionary committees. The head of that mischievous camarilla was a lady—the *grande maitresse* of the palace, an importation from Oldenburg. She had more eyes than Argus of old, and ears corresponding, for she had at her disposal all the scandal-loving population of Athens. The heart was undoubtedly M. Wendtland. He was the chief organ of life, which imparted activity to the other members. The four legs were supplied by the four Aides-de-Camp. You may guess that they had sharp claws from the fact that one of them, Spiro Milio, has to account for 180,000 drachmas, and another, Gardikiotis Grivas, for having drawn his salary until 1860. The body of the camarilla was formed by M. Kosti, by M. Vuros, the King's physician, by M. Lindermayer, the King's apothecary, and by the King's librarian. The tail was, as you may imagine, of considerable length. From the very beginning of this affair the camarilla held every day regular sittings and levees in the *grande maitresse's* apartments, which were thus transformed into a modern *OEil de bœuf*, where all the concerns of the whole kingdom, and Europe at large, were discussed, and instructions distributed. At 2 o'clock the results were communicated in higher quarters. It was this camarilla which pulled the strings in the tragi-comedy of Epirus and Thessaly. All the rest, Ministry included, were the puppets. We shall see what it will do now that several of its most efficient members have been removed. I am afraid its nature is analogous to that of many of the reptile tribe, which supply their lost members, and who keep up life in every separate joint. The soul is still there which animated the whole.—(Times.)

RUSSIAN COAL.—Contradicting in a letter to the papers a report in the *Moniteur*, that he had declared the discovery of a coal-mine in Russia to be impossible, Sir Roderick Murchison expounds the result of his observations on Russian coal. He is convinced that the mineral exists very extensively in the form of thin seams of ill-consolidated and impure coal; and recent researches confirm his view, that there is no coal worthy of national attention, except one particular southern coal-field watered by the river Donetz. Sir Roderick found kindness and hospitality amongst all classes of Russians, but not good coal. Amongst other deficiencies under which that extensive region appears to labour, this perhaps is one of the most serious. One does not see how, under such privation, it can be possible to get up the steam; and we have some reason to suspect that the Autocrat himself has been painfully impressed with the want. The very exception is not altogether satisfactory: the field lies to the north of the Sea of Azof, far distant from St. Petersburg, and amongst those regions of which the aggressions of Russia have rendered the tenure so disputable. By going to war, Russia appears likely to cut herself off from the coal-cellar.—(Spectator.)

THE EXCHEQUER BALANCE SHEET.—Our City correspondent writes:—

The balance-sheet of the Exchequer for the year ending the 5th inst., just published, has been examined with considerable interest. It shows that the cash balances of the government continue limited, the "balances in the Exchequer on 5th July, 1854," being stated at £4,003,087. On the above-mentioned day (5th inst.), the £500,000 forming the second instalment of 25 per cent. on the £2,000,000 Exchequer Bonds was paid in to credit of the government, which (not being included in the above return) would raise the cash at the disposal of the Treasury to rather more than four millions and a-half sterling, a sum inadequate to meet the dividend and other payments incidental to the termination of the financial quarter. As a natural consequence of this state of things is the aggregate increase of £3,125,987 in the "government securities," in the two last returns of the Bank of England, ending with the 8th instant. We further gather from the Exchequer return that the remaining sum, viz., £1,750,000 of the extra issue of Exchequer Bills authorised this session, has been taken of the government in one quarter or another, in part, possibly, by the Bank of England. The total amount of Exchequer Bills issued is stated in the return at the serious sum of £19,730,900. We cannot help doubting the policy of these successive additions to the floating unfunded debt, the preservation of which from depreciation in the market has uniformly proved a difficult task to Mr. Gladstone, whose erratic policy in this matter has on several occasions rendered holders of Exchequer Bills very anxious, and may be said indeed to have compromised to a certain extent the prestige and currency of these securities, the chief advantage of which ought to consist in their immunity from fluctuation and from depreciation, as well as from experimental legislation on the part of the finance minister. Parties disposed to cavil at Mr. Gladstone's policy will fix upon the magnitude of the present floating debt, and will insinuate a prospective funding of Exchequer Bills, should the war and its heavy expenditure be prolonged. The total amount of the instalments paid up upon Exchequer Bonds of both series to the 5th inst., inclusive, was £2,100,900, but of this £408,900 was paid in in the shape of Exchequer Bills. The immediate resources of the government being so limited that the usual quarterly application at the Bank for a heavy temporary advance was necessitated, in order that the dividends might be paid, it is very reasonably asked, why did not government allow subscribers to the second series of Exchequer Bonds the option of paying up in advance at a fair rate of discount? Application to this effect, we know, was made to government, who refused it.—(Daily News.)

On Thursday Convocation held a sitting:—

The Bishop of London presented a report from a committee appointed to consider and report to the Upper House of Convocation, with a view to address her Majesty thereon, whether any reforms in the constitution of Convocation are expedient to enable it to treat with the full confidence of the church of such matters as her Majesty may be pleased to submit to its deliberations. The Lower House attacked the question of church rates, but without much effect. The final report read by the Dean of Norwich, taking notice of the great neglect of the services of the church by the mass of the population, and recommending amongst other things, that a "more multiplied and varied ministry be called to the aid of the church, that it might conduce to the religious awakening of many, if, at a certain seasons, special preachers were to be appointed in each diocese to visit the large towns or destitute districts, and hold services; and if in our cities sermons, with or without preceding service and psalmody, were preached at suitable hours in the naves or other commodious parts of the cathedrals." Archdeacon Allen attempted to induce a discussion on these subjects, which was greatly deprecated. It was ultimately resolved to postpone the consideration of these propositions to the next session of convocation. Various committees were appointed, and the proceedings were adjourned until Aug. 24.—(W. News.)

THE HOLY WAR IN BELGRAVIA.—Belgravia continues to be the seat of a clerical warfare, a sort of Low Countries where the battle against "Puseyism" is to be decided. This week, a most uproarious meeting on the subject was held in the Riding School, near Belgrave-Square:—

Many sent letters of apology, but of concurrence; including Lord Combermere, who had been advertised to take the chair, Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Westminster, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord M. Hill, and Mr. J. Napier, M.P. However, a good number of ladies and gentlemen, including representatives of several parishes, met at the hour appointed, and Admiral Harcourt took the chair. The Rev. Mr. Kelly opened the proceedings with a prayer; at the end of which, some of the Choral Defence Society, it is alleged, chanted the "Amen"; and the meeting, indignant at this proceeding, turned them out by main force. When the Chairman was dilating on the awful errors they had to check, and the Protestant rights they were to uphold, cries of "Where is the Bishop of London?" arose. During Colonel Vereker's speech, which touched on delicate theological doctrines, voices shouted, "Go it, Vereker!" and when Mr. Dudley Ryder said he was ashamed of the Bishops, there were calls for "three groans for the Bishops"—a cry that, in Mr. Nicolay's attack on the Bishop of London, took the shape of "Turn out the Bishops!" Mr. Beal, another speaker, announced that they were prepared to raise a fund of £10,000 to try the cause in every court of law having power to deal with the question, until it be decided. The resolutions bore, that the meeting viewed with regret and apprehensions the innovations and superstitious practices introduced of late years into the mode of worship in many parish-churches, and called upon all Christians to aid in suppressing them; that they would support Mr. Westerton; and that a committee should be appointed to raise subscriptions and make a final appeal to the Bishop to stop the objectionable practices. About £120 was subscribed on the spot.—(Spectator.)

POOR BRETHREN AT CHARTERHOUSE.—Mr. Skerrow opened on Wednesday an inquiry into the state of the Charterhouse:—

The object was to ascertain whether the Poor Brethren are right in thinking that the revenue they now enjoy ought to be increased. The Earl of Devon and Archdeacon Hale were present. The Charterhouse was founded by Thomas Sutton, in 1611. There were to be 40 scholars, but they had been subsequently increased to 44. The Poor Brethren are 40 in number. The total income of the charity for last year was £28,908. The salaries and allowances to officers were £3,032. The salary of the Master, Archdeacon Hale, was £800 a-year; of the Rev. Mr. Peter, £300; of the Rev. Dr. Elder, the schoolmaster, £244, besides an allowance for assistant masters; Rev. Mr. Walford, £140; the Registrar had £500, besides some allowances. The pension of the Poor Brethren was £2,075, which gave £26 10 to each per annum. Under the statute of Charles they were to have £6 6s. 8d. each. The increase was made from time to time by the governors. The boys are clothed by the charity; they have two suits every year. The Poor Brethren receive a cloak every two years; the amount of this item for last year was £148 5s. 6d. The furniture item was £650; no private furniture was included in this sum. The exhibitions for scholars amount to £1,460, and there is an item of £475 for placing boys out. There are nine livings in the gift of the charity. Since 1824, the sum of £55,129 has been expended in repairs of the property. On Lady-day there was a balance of £6,289 at the banker's, and £222 in hand to meet current expenses.

The investigation terminated on Thursday. At the close the Poor Brethren were heard. One of them said that there was a proneness to find fault, and that 15 out of 20 grievances were imaginary. The hospital is a brick and-mortar paradise; but he added, that £40 a-year is a minimum required to insure comfort.

Another Poor Brother said: This gentleman has a small independence, which makes him better off than the rest.

First Poor Brother: He means independence of mind.

The Inspector: Then if you have independence of mind and independence of means you ought to be a happy man.

A Third Poor Brother said, he had nothing but what he received from the charity; and the majority of the brethren, like himself, were really pinched.

First Poor Brother: It amounts to this: if a man has nothing it is a paradise, and if he has something more it is heaven.

The Inspector: Then I take it for granted that you would be all happy on £40 a-year?

Many Voices: All, all!

Archdeacon Hale: Until they wanted £50.—(Spectator.)

The Junior United Service Club having determined to build themselves a new house, met on Tuesday and balloted for plans. Mr. T. M. Nelson's plan was adopted. The new club-house is to occupy the site of the present house at the corner of Regent Street and Waterloo Place, and the houses forming one side of St. Alban's Place. When finished, it will be one of the largest club-houses in London.—(Builder.)

Oldham has produced a diminutive but respectable exhibition after the pattern of the Crystal Palace of 1851, so far as the articles exhibited go. It was opened on Monday. The Earl of Wilton, Bishop of Manchester, and local notables, walked in procession to the Exhibition building; and there, after the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, the Earl delivered an inaugural address.—(Spectator.)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This body held its show this week at Lincoln, opening the show-yard on Tuesday:—

The stock exhibited is described as unsurpassed by any previous exhibition. The entries of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, amounted to 739, and of poultry, to 295. The horses and sheep are especially mentioned as excellent. In implements the show is quite up to the average. The weather has been splendid. The usual dinner took place on Wednesday; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. Mr. Pusey, President of the year, was unfortunately prevented by illness in his family from occupying that post. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, the Peruvian Minister, M. Yvart, a Frenchman, sent over by the French government, the Earls of Carlisle, Yarborough, and Harrowby, Mr. Miles, M.P., and Col. Sibthorp. Lord Carlisle made an apropos reference to his Eastern travels. Although the people of the East, he said, had shown considerable military prowess, yet their farming processes and implements did not exhibit much resemblance to those which were to be seen in the show-yards of Lincoln, and he believed they had undergone very little change since the days of the poet Homer. But he felt that they ought not to despond on that account; for it did happen to him, in a very extensive farm, brought into cultivation by a most enlightened and excellent English Consul, Mr. Calvert, with his own eyes to see on the classic plain of Troy implements inscribed with the respective names of Garrett of Saxmundham and Croskill of Beverley. He believed that this was the real solution of the Eastern question, of which they heard so much; and that neither our fleets, however well manned, nor our armies, however valorous, nor our diplomatists, however skilful, could do so much as the plough, the spade; and the draining-tile, to revive exhausted provinces and to recruit a failing population.—(Spectator.)

The operative sailmakers of Liverpool have struck, in consequence of the masters attempting to depart from an agreement made some years since respecting the number of apprentices to each shop.—(Spectator.)

There is a movement among the gunmaking operatives of Birmingham to organise all the workmen in the trade into one society, not with a view to "strikes," but in the hope of obtaining a machinery which shall prevent strikes and lock-outs.—(Spectator.)

OUTRAGES IN BARRACKS.—The late court-martial at Windsor has led to much correspondence respecting the military life. One writer says:—

Not long ago we had a court of inquiry in Dublin, in which it was proved that one of the officers of a regiment, then quartered in the Royal barracks, had been for years the victim of the grossest outrages on the part of his brother officers, with the full knowledge of the colonel, who had made no attempt to put an end to such cruel and disgraceful proceedings. On the occasion which gave rise to the inquiry, a body of the officers had rushed into the victim's room at night, had cut the whole of the hair off his head, close to the roots, and had then tossed him in a blanket until he became insensible. A few years ago I was consulted by a young gentleman, only seventeen years of age, who belonged to one of the first families in this country, and who had a few months before been appointed to the —th Regiment, then serving also in Dublin garrison. He informed me that his life was miserable, owing to the way in which he was bullied by his brother subalterns, and that that very morning one of the lieutenants had told him, before several others, "that he was a cursed whelp, and that the next time he opened his lips he would kick him out of the mess-room." I advised the poor young fellow (who was one of the most gentlemanly boys I ever met with) to complain to his colonel. He said he had done so, and had only been laughed at. Subsequently his father, who himself for many years commanded a battalion of the Guards, procured him an exchange into another regiment rather than make his son a marked man by figuring as the hero of a court-martial.—(W. News.)

COURT MARTIAL JUSTICE.—Few cases have presented more room for question than the comparatively simple one of Lieut. Leigh, of her Majesty's ship Meander, who has been dismissed from the navy by a court-martial, on what appears to us to be a very harsh construction of very intelligible evidence. The facts of the case are as follow:—

On the afternoon of the 8th instant, the Meander lying at Devonport, Mr. Leigh was placed under arrest, on the ground that he was not then sober nor in a fit state to perform his duty. It was proved that he had drunk not more than three glasses of wine at dinner; there was no probability that he had taken any other alcoholic drink. It was proved that at an earlier hour in the day he had shown such symptoms as are produced by narcotics; it was proved that he had taken a dose of opium, which to some men would be moderate, but which to others would be very considerable; that he had done so under medical advice, but that the prescription was of a kind which an habitual adviser throughout Mr. Leigh's life would have forbidden as unfit for his irritable temperament and feeble constitution. From the evidence it appears to us to be quite plain that Mr. Leigh was not perfectly master of himself, and that he was unfit to perform duty; and that the proximate cause of that condition was the wine which he drank at dinner, while the deeper cause was the medical narcotic. In other words, he was not in a state of sobriety; but it would be a gross violation of sense and good feeling to describe him as being in a state of intoxication according to the usual acceptation of the word. It is proper to put a very strict construction upon any license in the matter of drinking, most especially among officers responsible for the safety of a ship; but it is not proper to put a forced construction under any circumstances; and it is harsh to dismiss a man as an offender whose unfitness for duty was really the result of malady. There are cases in which a generous construction forms part of simple justice, and this was one. From the evidence, we incline to concur in the judgment, that Mr. Leigh was unfit for duty, and that his constitution renders him unfit for the service. A compulsory resignation expressed in lenient terms, and accompanied by a transfer of the officer to some duty where his infirmity would be of less consequence, would have been a sentence in which every right-minded man would have concurred. A far larger question, however, is suggested by this same case. One of the witnesses, Mr. Charles Bawden, the Master, was asked, "Do you know how he became drunk in the time when you have sworn he left the gun-room table sober?" and he answered, "I cannot say." Subsequently, Mr. Bawden was asked, "Do you think the state the prisoner was in on quarter-deck was caused by the medicine he took before dinner?" and he answered, "I firmly believe

Nº 12,316. FOUNDED 1814.

Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 24—25, 1854.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The announcement that the Queen of Spain has sent for General Espartero, in order to form a government, may be regarded, so far as it goes, as of better promise than most of the recent news from that distracted country. Whether the present *pronunciamiento*, like all former ones in Spain, is to prove prolific of nothing but abortion, we decline at present the thankless effort at predicting. One thing may be safely predicted. A Narvaez dictatorship at Madrid could not create now the stable and tranquil state of things it could not create ten years back. Will an Espartero dictatorship succeed better? It will at all events inaugurate itself with better antecedents, and will be regarded by the cities and provinces, now insurgent under the Progresista standard, as a regimen of liberal promise, and honest leadership. Espartero, however, has failed once before—failed indeed partly, because he was undermined by the intrigues and creatures of the incorrigible Christina; but partly also, it must be admitted, because he himself failed in the knowledge of mankind, and combination of perspicacity, pliancy, and prompt and firm resolution, which enable a political and military chief to bring out that knowledge in action. Espartero was sometimes credulous—sometimes unseasonably stubborn—(as in resisting the parliamentary majority in 1843, which was bent on an amnesty to the exiles of three years before)—and, in the decisive struggle with Narvaez, showed himself deficient in one quality his rival *had*—viz., promptitude of military decision and movement. A Dictator must *monter à cheval* in Spain from time to time; and though Espartero did not flinch from military extremities in some unforgotten instances—as, for example, at Barcelona—still, it cannot but be admitted that the "Duke of Victory" was apt not to be quite up to time in those rapid evolutions of force sometimes required in Southern politics, and not quite *au courant* on some critical occasions, or duly regardful of the views and wishes of that Progressist party, and its chiefs, upon whom, after all, he must lean, or be upset—as he *was* somewhat more than ten years back—by the joint effect of his own universal unpopularity, and the arts and bribes of the intrepid and indefatigable *intrigante* Christina, backed by the avowed and unavowed emissaries and subsidies of the Court of the Tuileries under Louis Philippe. It must not be forgotten that the *pronunciamiento* was not less universal, in 1843, against Espartero's regency, than it now is against the regimen which the gold of Christina, and the sword of Narvaez, then succeeded in setting up in its stead. Allowing all that can be claimed for illicit influences, there is no bribing a nation; and there was no mistaking the genuine utterance of universal disaffection to Government, which arose then as now. We should, therefore, hesitate to guarantee perpetual peace and concord to constitutional Spain from the return of Espartero. That he is a better and honester man than those who expelled and succeeded him, and that his reappearance at the helm may indicate better prospects than those of a mere dissolute despotism, will be conceded without much difficulty. But it is not only a requisite condition in Spain that better men should govern—but better men *be governed*—to the definitive establishment of any solid system. The ruled are as much in fault as the rulers, for the periodically convulsionary character of politics. It is the way of the South. It is a thousand pities they don't adopt our fashion of holding public meetings pursuant to advertisement, and passing strings of "resolutions." That is our safety valve; but there is no medium in Southern Europe between compression and explosion—with the monster Spanish *cafés* for high-pressure boilers. These in every town are the grand centres of political excitement, and sources of political effervescence. Crowded by thousands of all ranks, amidst the din of voices, and clouds of cigar-smoke, you hear something crack at your ear—a lemonade cork?—no, a pistol-shot—the *ultima ratio* of political argument in Spain; perhaps the first shot of a revolution. Revolutions in Spain, after all, must not be taken too much in earnest: there is a promptitude in making them, which rather suggests a fire of straw. Your true Spanish *quidnunc* will run out, without taking time to put his shoes on, to bear his part in a *pronunciamiento*—and without taking much more time either to consider exactly what it is for, or whom against. We are far from denying that the obnoxious Railway Queen Christina (for that is the last of the many epithets she has earned, in connexion with M. Salamanca) is a very proper person to "pronounce" against; but in Spain "seldom comes a better." It is singular what a dread seems to be entertained of the resources and activity of that one woman by the parties in Spain opposed to her, even now that she has in France no royal auxiliary, with marrying sons. Queen Christina seems to have the genius of Catherine of Medicis, another Italian woman, for keeping up around her a perfect pandæmonium of intrigue and profligacy. If she would retreat to Rome, like another Christina (of Sweden) and take care of her soul, leaving Spain to take care of herself, it would be a blessed riddance. But nobody in Spain would even then believe that she was not spinning some new web in the Vatican, as unlike that of Penelope as the spinner to any esteemed wife or mother of any period. As for the poor little Queen regnant, her dire misfortune is to have had such a parent and guide; and the highest good fortune she aspires to is that her pleasures should be provided for, and that anybody should govern Spain who will take the trouble.—(GLOBE.)

The insurrection in Spain appears to be triumphant on every point, though the ultimate objects of the movement are not very intelligible. The *cri de guerre* of the insurgents, instead of giving a brief exposition of their intentions, only serves still further to mystify the matter. "The constitution and morality!"—a high-sounding phrase, truly, but what does it mean? We confess we cannot answer the question, and we may be sure that the Spanish people are in the same predicament. No doubt they have heard of a constitution, but practically they know nothing of it; it has been, from first to last, so entirely the work of foreigners, that before the nation can understand it, it must undergo the process of translation into Spanish. Then as to the morality—we are by no means sure that the word has not been expunged from the modern dictionaries. It might be, with great propriety; for it has assuredly become virtually obsolete. Espartero is one of the very few among Spaniards of high station who is clear-sighted enough to be convinced that, if his country is to be saved, it must be by restoring not only the knowledge, but the practice, of morality; but if the direction of the movement is to be taken out of his hands, then we may expect to see a sanguinary struggle, presenting a daily alternation of assassination and massacre, till its very fierceness shall have exhausted it. We should not find the missing morality in such a contest. The late Minister of War, General Blaser, has been effectually extinguished; whilst one of the insurgents, Colonel Garrigo, who was taken in an early skirmish, tried by court-martial, condemned to death and saved by the Queen at the earnest intercession of his wife, has in only a few days been, by the same Queen, created a general officer, and appointed to the command of the cavalry of the garrison of Madrid. *Cosas de Espana!*—(POST.)

THE WAR SUPPLIES.—*Are We to Trust Ministers?*—To-night's debate will doubtless be wordy and discursive, but the one real point for consideration and settlement is very simple indeed. It is this—Whether from August to February Lord Aberdeen and the Peelites are to do as they please about the war, or whether the country shall have the protection, such as it may be, of a parliamentary guard over the Cabinet? Shall we be ruled for the next six months by Aberdeen alone or by Aberdeen and the House of Commons? Shall costly war or dangerous negotiations be continued in ministerial secresy or with the power of now and then getting a question answered in Parliament or a return made, or a despatch printed by the same authority? Shall we wholly resign ourselves for half a year to the dangerous and unsuccessful Russian guidance of Aberdeen, or insist upon having a speedy return to something like parliamentary surveillance of the Coalition? A want of vigour in the Cabinet when the Pruth was first threatened has involved us in war—are we to content ourselves by leaving the prosecution of hostilities under the sole control of the same muddling, undecided, and unsuccessful executive? We say this is the real point to be settled to-night; because, once settled, there is no wish in any quarter to refuse what money may be really needed for the proper prosecution of the war. We do not expect to have Russia put back without paying the sailors and soldiers who are to perform that duty. What is objected to is that the money should be taken and the work *not* be done. Recent experience does not encourage very sanguine expectations on the subject of rapid victories, nor encourage us to look at once for that solid peace which ought to follow great successes; but whatever our hopes, we have at least one certainty, which is that, once free from parliamentary supervision, *Lord Aberdeen* and his *Peelite* colleagues will do less than ever to free us from the position we now occupy. Parliamentary supervision must therefore be secured. Now or never is the time, then, for the representatives of the people to make terms with those who seek this favour at their hands. If this chance is lost, there will be no other. To vote the three millions without the needful guarantee from the ministers is for Parliament to invite dismissal for six months, and to give the whole nation—its honour, prosperity, and fate—into the clutches of that old friend of the Autocrat, *le cher* Aberdeen. The public have no very vast amount of confidence in the present House of Commons, because so many of its members are landlord's nominees, or the holders of bribery-gained seats; but there certainly are some representatives of the people from whom the nation expects better things than any sanction to a vote of all the money Ministers may ask, in order that Lord Aberdeen may at once prorogue Parliament for the usual period and then "make things pleasant" with the Autocrat in true Aberdeen fashion. The *Times*, the Russian organ, of course points out the discomforts of an Autumn sitting. It is quite natural to hear such a plea from such a quarter. The Russian organ wants nothing done that might prevent a snug little hole-and-corner arrangement by which the twin despotisms of St. Petersburg and Vienna might obtain at the hands of Lord Aberdeen terms good for themselves but bad for freedom. For forty years there has never been a time when this country more thoroughly needed the best help, aid, and counsel of her best sons than she will need them during the coming six months. And this is the moment chosen by the favourite organ of Russia and of Lord Aberdeen to counsel the representatives of the people to enjoy the *dolce far niente*, and leave their country to the imminent risk of betrayal! We are no toadies of the aristocracy, no flunkeys of the Parliament; but this we will say, that we have too much faith in the honour, the honesty, the industry, the common sense, and public spirit of the Peers and gentlemen of England, to believe they will allow thoughts of their own amusement, or considerations of personal indulgence or ease, to weigh down considerations of duty when the interests of England are at stake. We *do* believe that they have a sense of patriotism and of the public weal much higher than Russian instruments give them credit for. Believing thus, we confidently anticipate that Parliament this evening will *not* vote the three millions until they have got from Lord J. Russell a pledge that the war shall not be secretly "managed" till February by the Coalition, but that a much earlier day than usual shall be named for the re-assembling of Parliament.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE UNITED ADMINISTRATION.—An incident occurred in the House of Commons in the debate of Friday night or rather Saturday morning which not only illustrates rather curiously the state of agreement in the Coalition, but is, we cannot help thinking, without parallel in the history of Parliamentary tactics. Lord J. Russell left the house, and the post of "leader" had devolved upon Lord Palmerston, when an animated, although short debate, arose upon a bill introduced by Lord Dudley Stuart, to prohibit any dealing in Russian securities issued during the war. The plain common sense of this prohibition we would have thought sufficient to ensure it universal support. Lord Palmerston, on the part of the Government, expressed his strong approval of the bill, nay, considered it of such vital importance that he pressed the house to let it proceed even at that unseasonable hour. But scarcely had Lord Palmerston sat down when up rose Mr J. Wilson, the Secretary to the Treasury, and expressed his strong disapprobation of the measure. To the surprise of the house he proceeded in terms more pert than courteous to criticise the arguments of the noble lord, and to display that small affectation of scientific paradox which passes with such men as J. Bright for wisdom. As between Mr. J. Wilson and Lord Palmerston this was merely a piece of vulgar impertinence. But between the Secretary to the Treasury and the most distinguished member of the Cabinet it was something more. A subordinate like Mr. Wilson would never have ventured on this unseemly insubordination if he had not been assured that he was gratifying his own immediate masters. The whole school of Russianising Ministers hate and fear Lord Palmerston, and their dislike to their colleague is the secret inspiration that prompted this outbreak on the part of their creature, whom they have foisted into the Treasury. There are some persons, perhaps, who recollect that when Mr. Peel was Home Secretary, Mr. Huskisson, then a Cabinet Minister and a Secretary of State, felt himself obliged, upon one occasion, to dissent to steps taken by Mr. Peel as leader of the house. Mr. Huskisson thought it necessary next morning to tender his resignation; but we presume Mr. James Wilson is a far greater man, and will retain his place, expecting, perhaps, that Lord Palmerston will atone for *his* presumption by resigning. The sum of the matter was, that by this interference of Mr. Wilson, the bill which the Home Secretary declared a proper one, was postponed, probably lost for the session. Among the many discomforts of his place in the Coalition we are not sure that Lord Palmerston ever calculated the necessity of submitting to be "snubbed" by Mr. James Wilson.—(HERALD.)

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—*International Festival.*—The foolish scheme of celebrating the happy union between France and England by a series of gastronomical feats and failures, has exploded. The next best thing to wisdom is to confess one's folly; and this prudent course has been taken by most of the promoters of the absurdity in question, who have promptly avowed their second thoughts. The worthy Lord Mayor has backed out of the matter with more precipitancy and completeness than dignity. As to the chairman and directors of the Crystal Palace Company, for whose especial benefit the banquet was planned, they would have exhibited more discretion if they had found out three weeks ago what has just occurred to them. When a man has not got a house fit to entertain company, it is no discredit to him if he is chary of his invitation cards; but it is awkward, after he has asked his friends to a house-warming, to confess that his credit is so doubtful with the upholsterer that his party must be postponed till he can afford to furnish his dining-room. Thirty-five members of Parliament have protested against the whole thing as a certain failure, and therefore as an insult rather than a compliment to the French nation. This is precisely what we said. Mr. Anderton thinks it very hard that he and his scheme should be deserted by all respectable and responsible persons; but all respectable and responsible persons thought it very hard that Mr. Anderton should constitute himself the mouth-piece of the people of England. As a hardened Common Councilman, and, we presume, a steady and unflinching attendant at civic banquets, he would, no doubt, in one sense, prove himself a very efficient mouth-piece; but, though Anacharsis Cloots dubbed himself orator of the human race, we have yet to discover Mr. Anderton's right to constitute himself Amphitryon in ordinary to the British nation. Mr. Anderton, being in hot water, complains, not very consistently, that "cold water has been thrown on the project;" yet, curiously enough, he suggests that the reason of its failure is that the Crystal Palace directors have no cold water with which to signalize the festivities. There is no denying that the Crystal Palace people have completely stultified the patrons of the scheme. When the Directors thought that the so-called "national" celebration would answer their purpose, they eagerly took it up; but now that public opinion has declared against the nonsense, they abandon it, and leave its civic promoters to universal ridicule. But let us endeavour to be serious on a subject which has, after all, one serious side. For the Committee to retreat now, and in a body, would not involve any very considerable misfortune. Wiser people than the Mansion-house confraternity have blundered before now; and all the mischief that is done thus far is that some well-meaning people have made a mistake. They have done an unwise and precipitate thing in the name of the people of England, without consulting the people of England. Public opinion is against them, and it is the part of wisdom to defer to public opinion, at least in such trifles. The French people—all at least who have ever heard of this ridiculous business—will set it down at its proper value, if they hear no more about it; but, should it be persisted in, it may entail awkwardnesses, or even misunderstandings, which we are anxious, out of earnest respect to our Allies, to avert by anticipation. If the scheme is, in defiance of general opinion, to be carried any further, it will only turn out a disgraceful failure, and, as such, it will be a grave insult to France; and if the Mansion-house Committee choose to incur this responsibility, they will do it not without warning, nor, we trust, without a check from those who have the power to prevent a public mischief.—(CHRONICLE.)

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.—Our City correspondent writes under date of Saturday evening:—

The proposed Turkish loan engaged some conversation in the Stock Exchange to-day, in the absence of more exciting matter, the point more immediately under discussion being as to whether the loan would float at 75 per cent. in a 5 per cent. stock, these being terms to which it was rumoured the parties engaged in the operation on the part of the Porte might probably be induced to accede. We cannot help thinking, however, that such a course as this would be calculated rather to injure than benefit the credit of the Turkish government, as a disposition will be generated to avoid all participation in a security which, after being hawked about in so many quarters, is offered on terms so low. If, as proves to be the case, the Turkish commissioners are equally unable to place the loan at a fair price, or to procure a guarantee of the interest and sinking fund from Great Britain and France, the best plan will surely be for them to write to Constantinople for fresh instructions. Possibly, when the British and French governments are convinced of the inability of the Porte to raise on its own unassisted credit the money which it so much requires, they may be induced to endorse the loan, and thus confer a real benefit upon Turkey.—(Daily News.)

By a private letter just received from Barbadoes, dated June 26, we learn that since May 14 to the date of the letter, there had been 4,560 cases of cholera in the island, of whom 2,414 had died. This is from the police returns; but the inspector believed that there had been double that number, as they had not been able to collect the information, half the police force having been swept off by the disease. In one parish, out of 81 cases, 80 died. Nine-tenths of the cases are of negroes. The deaths among the English soldiers have already amounted to 420.—(Medical Times.)

An officer in the 7th Lancers writes from the camp at Devna:—

"This is, I think, the most glorious country in the creation, and I only wish it was in the hands of our people; they would know how to make the most of it. But these miserable apathetics don't know how to appreciate the blessings the Almighty has heaped upon them. You know Ireland is a most fertile country, but, in my opinion, this far surpasses it. We are situate in a large vale, and the hills around us are grand, and covered to the summit with luxurious foliage, though of stunted growth; yet there is very little food for the gun beyond lots of doves, which one likes less to eat than to shoot. Wild cats, snakes, &c., abound, but, as they are not eatable, and powder and shot is scarce, in consequence of the limit to our luggage, we do not shoot them. We have been here about three weeks in advance of the British army altogether, and daily expecting to do something for our country, but have been idle. A week since Sir G. Brown's division joined us, and we thought we should surely go on to Silistria; but no. The day before yesterday Omer Pasha came down from Schumla, and we were turned out for his inspection. We mustered four regiments of cavalry, and one troop of horse artillery. We gave him one charge, and it was a charge. He clapped his hands and cried 'bono, bono' (good, good), and afterwards said he believed nothing could stand against such cavalry. I don't wonder he should think so, for if the Turks could hold their enemy in such check with their irregular soldiers and little cats of horses, we should make strange havoc among them. Yesterday 5000 Bashi-Bazouks encamped near our lines, and such rum-looking devils of soldiers I never saw; I would be bound to ride slick through them six deep. And then their weapons are of all sorts—from a lance, 14 feet long, down to a hammer, tied on a stick, very like those used by an English saddler; they were on their way to be trained under French officers at Varna. Omer Pacha said the Russians had retired from Silistria, and wanted an armistice of 61 days—what for he cannot make out, unless it is to come on with fresh troops against us. Never mind; let them come as fast as they like, we will render a good account of them, or I very much mistake. Within this half-hour a report has reached us that we are to move on. It is impossible to say what is to happen. Omer Pacha is to be here again to-morrow, to see all the cavalry and infantry again. I wish to goodness they would push on, and let us get to work, for this idle, useless life is getting perfectly monotonous; besides this, we are nearly starved to death, having nothing but our rations to live upon, precisely the same as the men. You good people read in the papers that we are well provided for, and that beer, porter, tea, coffee, &c., are all provided for us; but that is all humbug, for we have not seen or smelt a drop of beer since the 4th of June, when we were at Varna, and then were able only to procure two barrels of porter for the whole regiment. Tea there was, but now that is out, and now we get coffee in the berry, and have to roast it and also pound it ourselves. We find this very different from Chobham, I can assure you, for if a fellow does by any old chance get anything good, he is as selfish over it as a great sulky boy. I wish some of you good people would give the papers a hint that the country ought to treat us better than they do, especially in the postage arrangements; for, although I know there are numerous papers and letters on the road for me, four letters and three papers are all I have received since I left dear old England. I hope you will write and tell me all the news you have, for a letter from England is a godsend. The weather is intensely hot, and we are all as black as niggers. We are close to a beautiful river, which I think adds to the health of the men. The horses, poor brutes, suffer most; we have lost 30, and expect to lose more; they are all picketted in the open air without the least covering, and sometimes it rains in torrents, such drops as I never saw before, for days together, but in a few hours the sun comes out and all is dried up, and nature is all smiles again. Our poor women seem to weather it out well; ten of them are in a way soon to present to their husbands pledges of their affection.(Times.)

OMER PACHA IN GALA COSTUME.—Our Varna correspondent thus describes the Turkish general, as he appeared at his late interview with the French and English Commanders in that city:—

His fez was no ordinary skullcap. In the front thereof the precious metal was laid on with no sparing hand, forming some device, the nature of which was not apparent at a distance. From his neck to his waist, the coat was a mass of gold, the left breast glittering with stairs, some of which were in diamonds to a fabulous amount. His neither garment was composed of white cashmere, with a broad gold stripe down the same. The scimetar, a pure Damascus blade, with jewelled hilt. The horsecloth and holsters would have made the fortune of a plundering bashi bazook. The horse, a well-bred grey Arab, with small intelligent head, straight forehead, and open nostril, beautiful figure, and gentle as the most nervous lady could wish, and at will fiery enough to satisfy the most locomotive aide-de-camp.(Chronicle.)

Our correspondent writes from Dantzick, dated July 21:—

The hired steamer Nicolai I, Hunter, commander, arrived and anchored in the Bay of Dantzic yesterday afternoon. The telegraph will have given you all the cream of the news. The cholera had been very bad. The Austerlitz, in the French fleet, and the Majestic, in our own, have been the principal sufferers. In the Majestic there have been nearly 40 cases, and she has 130 on her sick list. But the fleet now is generally healthy, and there is scarcely a case of cholera among either the French or English. Mr. Carey, a mate of the Magicienne, has been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service, for drunkenness. The admiral keeps every one in the fleet in continuous motion. He himself rarely sleeps more than two hours at one time. Manning and arming boats are the constant exercise of every ship under his command, and the weather having been very calm for a considerable time, has afforded a favourable opportunity for exercise in this particular branch of naval warfare. As the whole fleet has sailed from Boro Sound, it appears that Sir Charles Napier has no longer any intention of preventing the junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet. Perhaps he hopes that, as their numbers are increased, their courage may augment; that they may attempt, when united, a little more than they dare when separated; and that if he can once coax them out into open water they may take their chance for getting back again into harbour. It is not probable that they will give our sailors the opportunity every one desires, of trying a battle, or that, even to save Aland, they will venture to leave Cronstadt. In every arrangement connected with the Baltic fleet, it is apparent that Government has been anxious that *something* should be *done*, and not that it should be *done well*.—(Standard.)

THE AFFAIR AT GAMLA CARLEBY.—*Killed and Wounded.*—The following has this day been issued by the Admiralty:—

The following are lists of persons found dead in a boat captured by the Russians at Gamla Carleby, on 7th June:—N. J. Morphy, mate; R. Howell, marine; W. Wedge, marine; G. Wilson, sailor; W. Collins, sailor; J. Westlake, sailor.

List of English seamen and marines made prisoners:—J. Stollery, A. Bowles, E. Tanday, J. Dowling, J. Dart, and W. Billing, Marines, wounded and under treatment; J. Higgins and W. Croot, Marines, died in consequence of their wounds; D. Pickard, W. Greenaway, G. Binmore, T. Evans, G. Ferris, J. James, and J. Kingcombe, sailors, wounded but recovered.—Herring, J. Dunstan, E. Heep, and J. Hinton, seamen, wounded, and under treatment.—(Globe.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The imports this week have been unusually heavy, the period in question having been distinguished by an influx from nearly all our chief sources of supply:—

The list includes the undermentioned sums, viz., 1,400 oz. gold from Portland Bay; 96,630 oz. from Melbourne; 10,304 oz. from Adelaide; 838,842 dols. (of which 754,958 dols. consisted of silver, and only 83,884 dols. of gold) from the West Indies and Isthmus; 1,038,087 dols. from New York; 300 oz. gold from Africa; and £190 in specie from Gibraltar. The total value of these arrivals must be stated at not less than £830,000 sterling, of which £413,000 is in Australian gold, £167,000 from the West Indies, &c., chiefly in silver; and £247,000 from New York.

The Custom-house return of the exports of the precious metals direct from London during the week, includes only 410 ounces of gold; but silver to the extent of 186,965 ounces has been shipped to the continent, nearly all to Hamburg and Rotterdam. These shipments represent an aggregate value of about £48,000. The particulars are subjoined:—Gold coin: To Hamburg, 210 oz.; to Belgium, 200 oz. Silver coin: To Hamburg, 125,565 ounce; to Boulogne, 400 oz. Silver bars: To Rotterdam, 60,000 oz.; to Boulogne, 1,000 oz.

The other shipments reported to us comprise £300,099 (of which £53,831 was in gold and £246,268 in silver) for Alexandria and the East; £54,300 for Lisbon and Cadiz; and £6,099 in gold for the West Indies. The total officially-recorded exports are thus raised to about £408,000, chiefly in silver. It is known, however, that large quantities of gold have been sent away in private hands to the continent. The demand for exportation continues, and, as the abovementioned Australian supplies reach London, they will probably be taken for the continent.—(Daily News.)

The Countess de Neuilly has taken a mansion at Torquay for the summer season.—(Post.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Duke of Devonshire continues to improve in health at Kemp-town.—The Earl of Derby left town on Saturday to join the countess and family at Tunbridge Wells.—The Earl of Wilton, Earl of Chesterfield, Viscount Clifden, and a large number of gentlemen connected with the turf, leave town to-day on a visit to the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood.—Viscount Palmerston's entertained a large party at dinner on Saturday. At ten the saloons were illuminated for a reception, which was numerous.—Lord and Lady Brougham received the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lord Broughton, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and Hon. Miss Copley, Lord Forester, Mr. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, Hon. Mrs. Spalding, and a distinguished party to dinner on Saturday.—(Post.)

Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand, is specially appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief over her Majesty's settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.—(Globe.)

Lieut.-Gen. Hon. H. E. Butler, father of the gallant defender of Silistria, has arrived in London, after a lengthened tour in Italy and other continental States. The gallant officer is deeply affected at the loss of his youngest son. He has two surviving sons in the army—one in the 55th, in Turkey, the other in India.—(Globe.)

GEN. PERRONNET THOMPSON FOR HULL.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Ballot Society, held at the offices this 21st day of July, 1854, Mr. Bontems in the chair—Resolved, "That this society desire to promote, in every way, the return of Gen. Thompson for Hull, and on the occurrence of an election will consider what steps they can take to secure his return."—(Globe.)

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—During the past week 78,649 persons have visited the Palace, of whom 8,384 were season ticketholders, and 70,265 paid at the doors:—

Of the latter class the numbers were—16,763 on Monday, 16,559 on Tuesday, 15,606 on Wednesday, 17,415 on Thursday, 2,816 on Friday, and 1,106 on Saturday. On the corresponding days the numbers of the former class were 838, 1,151, 1,164, 1,282, 1,088, and 2,065. From these figures it is quite clear that the board have adopted a right course in changing the half-crown into an additional shilling day. A subject which has not hitherto been sufficiently considered in connexion with the undertaking is its instructional character. Although knowledge that appeals to the eye appears the simplest to acquire, and although the information thus conveyed at Sydenham is admirably provided for, very few of the visitors carry away much beyond the large effects of the place. The historical succession of the Architectural Courts is not followed while the stranger explores them; nor the wonderful varieties of vegetable and animal life understood, while the choicest representatives of each are gazed at. Still more than in the old exhibition, the finest materials for contemplation degenerate into the accessories of an agreeable lounge, and Jones, Wyatt, Latham, and even Paxton, with all his garden treasures, are the mere decorators and furnishers of a scene which people come to enjoy rather than to be made wiser by. The brass band on the terrace will take from the Alhambra its most enthusiastic admirers, and leave the restorations of Egyptian architecture as deserted as their originals on the sand plains of the Nile. As luncheon and dinner time arrive, Mr. Horne's department becomes by far the most important and crowded in the building. You will see clusters of people waiting to dip their handkerchiefs in Rimmell's vinegar fountains, when the divinest works of the great sculptures hardly arrest a single passer by. The Hardware Court, with its stock of goods for every day use, is always well frequented, but it is not unusual for a man to find himself quite alone before objects of the highest and noblest interest. It has been determined that the space for industrial objects is to be separated into a bazaar for sales and an exhibition space for the display of excellence in the different branches of manufactures. This is unquestionably the right course to pursue. In the meantime, no opportunity should be omitted for summarily ejecting any exhibitor whose misconduct is calculated to bring discredit upon the whole department. One or two cases have, we understand, occurred, but it is not yet determined how they should be dealt with. It is probable that under the new arrangements contemplated for exhibitors the nave will be entirely cleared of stalls—this will be a decided improvement. The refreshment space, also, as at present distributed, must be entirely altered; for, in ascending to the main building from the railway station, a most disagreeable impression is produced by the amount of feeding through which the newly-arrived visitor has to find his way. If the company succeed in getting the Palace opened on Sunday, the spending of £300,000 now required beyond the million cannot materially affect the success of the undertaking. Looking at what has been accomplished, the only wonder is that it should have cost so little. Here at least there is something to show for the money, novel in its character, overwhelming in its extent, splendid in its aspect, imposing in its site, and, above all, worthy of the age and people for whom it was constructed.—(Times.)

GUESSES AT GOODWOOD.—Our sporting correspondent Æsop writes:—

Sir—The tide of emigration in the sporting and fashionable circles has set in towards the Hampshire and Sussex coasts, in order to assist at the celebration of the Goodwood meeting, which occupied four days this week. The weather appears to be propitious in the extreme. The racing, although so plentiful, I cannot regard to be so interesting as that of many previous years, as people seem to have made up their minds that the Cup and the Stakes are both over with the favourites, and Græculus Esuriens being quietly munching his corn at Whitewell, The Lord of the Isles is the only two year old whose debut will create any feeling of curiosity among the bookmakers, as from the great things he has done at home with Vaultress, Mr. Merry has backed him with his accustomed spirit; and we shall be able to judge of Dervish's pretensions for the St. Leger. Lord Derby's other horses are well engaged, and his lordship bids fair to have "a good week." The Three Hundred Sovs I should assign to West Australian, and the Stewards' Plate to Pharold, Anteverta, or Nelly Hill. For the Goodwood Stakes, Tros, Heapy, or Jouvence, are likely to come in winners.—(Globe.)

HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the weather was extremely sultry in the metropolis. At noon the thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House, Hyde-Park, ranged in the sun from 115 to 120 Fahrenheit, standing in the shade at 95 degrees.—(Standard.)

Cholera rages with some severity in Glasgow; from Thursday to Sunday inclusive there were 40 cases and 17 deaths; but as these returns embrace only the pauper cases, they afford no indication of the prevalence of the disease, which exists among the upper classes to a considerable extent.—(Standard.)

STATE OF TRADE.—The following are the returns for the week:—

In Manchester the business of the week has not been heavy, but the market has slightly improved towards its close, and the demand has been of sufficient magnitude to keep prices rather steady.—We learn from Birmingham that the consumption of iron daily increases, more especially for marine purposes. In Liverpool alone, last year, it was estimated at 38,000 tons. This of necessity keeps up the price of pigs, which are still advancing. The coal trade, we are told, upon good authority, is still brisk, and prices firmly maintained. The mining and manufacturing districts north-west of Birmingham are, by the reports published by local banking establishments, prospering.—In the Nottingham hosiery branches we have to report a continuation of the sorting-up orders announced as being received during two or three previous weeks; and these, combined with small shipping orders, enable our manufacturers to carry on a steady but limited business. The lace trade remains as reported last week, there being no material variation in any branch.—The fine weather has had an influence upon the Leicester local trade, and a much better disposition is manifested to purchase goods, and business is in a more improved state than it has been for some time past.—The very auspicious weather which has prevailed during the present week, and which, as respects the cereal crops, has just come in the nick of time, has imported some degree of buoyancy to the woollen cloth trade of Leeds and district. The staple trade of Bradford is in a somewhat depressed and uncertain condition, but it may be pronounced better rather than worse than it was last week.—(Globe.)

On Saturday the fine spinners of Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne went to Glossop Dale, in Derbyshire, by the huge excursion trains, over the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, to congratulate their fellow factory operatives there on having enjoyed for full twelve months past the advantages of reduced hours of labour.—(Daily News.)

IRELAND.—The following are extracts from the Dublin papers and correspondence of Saturday:—

Bank Returns.—These returns, for the four weeks ending the 8th inst., show a further considerable decrease in the note circulation to the extent of £378,926, whilst the stock of coin and bullion has been reduced by £113,375. The return for the previous month gave a reduction in the note circulation to the amount of £400,000; so that the falling off in the issues of the banks has been nearly £800,000 in two months. This is a heavy decline, and greater than has usually occurred at this period of the year. However, an abundant harvest would soon be followed by a large increase in the business of our banks of issue.

The Harvest.—The weather appears more settled, with fine summer heat, and the appearance of the crops justifies the hopes of an abundant harvest. There are the usual reports of the blight in the potatoes; but they excite no apprehension whatever.

The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.—Mr. Lucas, in a letter in the *Tablet*, says:—"It has been privately—but I may almost say formally—announced to me, that next year a motion is to be made to repeal the Emancipation Act. In Heaven's name, be it so. I think it not at all impossible that, within a not very distant period, the Emancipation Act may be repealed, and the Legislature thoroughly Protestantised. Perhaps such a result would be in the long run the best possible fortune." Mr. Lucas thus continues:—"Heaven help us. I often think the very best thing that could happen to us would be a good swingeing, unmistakeable persecution. If it does come, I only hope it may fall on the right persons."

Tenant-Right Agitation.—The *Nation* of this day, after remarking that "the whole system of conducting the tenant question in Parliament needs to be amended," says:—"The Council of the League meets upon Tuesday next, and means to address itself at once to the present condition of affairs. Another campaign—an autumn of agitation and preparation—lies before us. We carry with us into it the assurance from the very lips of our enemies that the course which we have pursued has been fully vindicated. We believe the country will no longer pause to rally round it again."

Death from the Late Riots in Belfast.—We are sorry to announce that the man Russell, who received a stab on Sunday evening, expired on Thursday in the General Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body."

Attempt to Upset a Railway Train.—On Tuesday night, between eleven and twelve, some diabolical miscreant placed a number of large stones across the rails on the Waterford and Kilkenny line, at Knockmoylan, with the obvious intention of upsetting the next train. Fortunately the officials of the company were on the alert, and discovered the outrage in time to prevent the intended catastrophe. Mr. Fletcher, the company's manager, has offered a reward of £20 for the discovery of the perpetrator of this wanton outrage.—(Chronicle.)

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—The *Dublin E. Post* contains the following:—

We are happy to announce that the University of Melbourne has selected a distinguished Irishman to fill the chair of Natural Sciences. The stipend is £1,000 a-year, with a house, and allowances for travelling expenses, &c. It gives us infinite satisfaction to make this announcement regarding the elevation to a very distinguished position of a native of Dublin, who has worked his own way to eminence without aid or influence from any quarter, save that derived from the strength of his own genius and acquirements. We may add that Professor M'Coy is nephew of the late Mr. Conway.—(Times.)

THE GROUSE.—We see that good tidings are current in the north, although the reports are certainly not so very favourable as they sometimes are. In ordinary seasons the Ayrshire moors afford fair shooting, but we regret to find that disease is extremely prevalent this season amongst the grouse. This year the disease has assumed the form of a liver complaint—that organ becoming very large and losing its powers, and the birds weak and powerless in consequence. They rise from the ground, but are unable to fly to any distance. The disease unhappily, is prevalent, and the coveys will therefore be fewer in number, and the birds generally in such a condition as to afford less sport than usual. The cause, in all probability, was the uncommon wetness of the months of May and June. If we have sunshine for the next month the birds may have greatly recovered before the 12th.—(Scotsman.)

STEAM SUPERSEDED.—An ingenious Swedish mechanician, Mr. P. Lagergren, has invented a new power-engine, intended to supersede steam; the moving force is the pressure of the atmosphere, which acts on a vacuum in a copper reservoir connected with two cylinders provided with pistons, as in a common steam-engine. The vacuum in the reservoir is produced by the admission of a certain quantity of alcohol and of atmospheric air, each time the machine makes a stroke. Explosive air is hereby produced, is fired at each turn, and instantly burns away; and one of the pistons being at the same time opened, an atmospheric pressure is obtained equal to 15lbs. on the square inch. This machine is light and simple, and its fuel (alcohol) takes little space.—(Globe.)

Mr. Barth, printer, of Breslau, celebrated, a few days ago, the 350th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1504. M. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for 350 years uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.—(Literary Gazette.)

WAGES IN NEW YORK.—The following is from the *New York Daily Times*:—

We are often asked by young men who are about learning a trade, and by mechanics in the country, how wages are in the city, and what trade pays best. In most kinds of business, the prices paid differ about as much with the generosity or different policy of employers as with the skill of the workman. In some, work is done entirely by the job, at rates fixed by a union of the tradesmen in that line. In others, the trades union demands a fixed rate per day, and the poor hand stands as good a chance as the best providing he can retain his situation:—Boiler maker, per week, 12 to 20 dollars (the value of the American dollar is about 4s. 2d. sterling); blacksmith, 12 to 20; baker, 9 to 14; barber, 7 to 10; bricklayer, 14 to 15; boat-builder, 15; cooper, 8 to 12; carpenter (house), 15; confectioner, 8 to 12; cigar maker, 9 to 25; car-driver (city cars), 10; car conductor (city cars), 10½; engineer (common), 12 to 15; engineer (locomotive), 15; harness-maker, 10; mason, 10 to 15; omnibus driver, 10½; printer, 10 to 25; plumber, 15; painter (house), 15; pianoforte-maker, 10 to 14; shipwright, 18; ship-caulker, 18; ship-fastener, 18; shoemaker, 16; sign painter, 25 to 30; sail-maker, 15; tailor, 8 to 17. Stormy days and wintry weather very much reduce the receipts of the out-door workmen, such as bricklayers, painters, shipwrights, and caulkers.—(Daily News.)

FORGERY IN PARAGUAY.—A correspondent writes to New York, from Ascencion, the capital of this district:—

You must know that great numbers of country people—especially women—cannot read, and their only method of knowing the value of a bill is by the vignette, which for a sixpence is a horse; for a shilling, a dove; for two shillings, a cock; for four shillings, a sheep; for a dollar, a fist; and so on, each bill having some familiar figure to denote its value. Latterly a case of forgery occurred at some distance in the country. The forger imitated the genuine bill with a pen and ink, and the receivers seeing the vignette all right, never suspected the fraud. Thus some 200 dollars worth of trash was imposed upon the public. Of course as soon as the bills reached the capital in the course of trade they were detected, and a great number of arrests being made the roguery was traced up from one to another until the author was caught. He made a full confession, and was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and to serve 20 years in chains. The first part of the sentence was inflicted in public, and with such stoicism did the culprit suffer that one would have supposed he was the most uncon-

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FRIDAY, JULY 28. 1854.

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AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. De Bernardy, 31, Charing-Cross.—Cowie and Sons, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—Smith and Son, 136, Strand.—Barker, 12, Birchin-lane.—Dawson, 74, Cannon-street.—Deacon, 3, Walbrook.—Munden Hammond, 27, Lombard-street.—May, 33, Gracechurch-street.—Newton and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. Thomas and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. Thomas, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 25—26, 1854.

New Phase of the War—*Attitude of Austria.*—According to the most recent telegraphic communications, and the Ministerial announcements in both Houses last night, two points of infinite importance to the future course of the war are now assured. The Emperor of Russia will maintain the Principalities by force of arms; the Emperor of Austria will, if necessary, by force of arms expel him. If these resolutions have indeed been finally taken at St. Petersburg and Vienna, there will be an end to all those delays and uncertainties which have hitherto attended the land operations of the war. Austria, in virtue of her double engagement with Europe and with the Porte, will enter the Danubian provinces in imposing strength, nor is it to be reasonably assumed that the forces of the Czar, distracted as they will be by the expeditions to the Baltic and the Crimea, can withstand the junction of these new allies with the already victorious troops of Omer Pacha. It would not, however, be prudent to underrate the strength of Russia, or to infer that the Czar is altogether powerless because he has failed to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Ottomans. Though we entertain no doubt of the ultimate result, we are not disposed therefore to conclude that the Principalities will be cleared of their invaders without some hard fighting. As soon as Austria has fairly thrown away the scabbard, the legions of the Czar, now massed upon the Gallician border, will be poured in swarms either upon the Austrian or Wallachian territory; and, unless the military power of Russia is indeed a bubble, a shock of some severity must ensue. Hitherto the bulk of those belligerent forces have been observing each other in suspicion and silence, while the fighting was left to 50,000 Turks and twice as many Russians detached to engage them. Now, however, if these announcements are verified, the suspense will be terminated, and the armies of two mighty empires will be completely engaged. From this time, therefore, we hope we may assume that the war will be prosecuted on three several theatres, and with three distinct objects. In the Principalities, and possibly in the conterminous provinces of Austria, the forces of that Power, in conjunction with the Ottoman troops will be engaged in the duty of driving the Russians into their own territory, and re-establishing the authority of the Sultan in his own dependencies. In the Baltic the fleets and armies of France and England will blockade all the ports of the Czar, and menace even his capital with destruction; while in the Black Sea we trust that the immediate investment of Sebastopol may contribute at length a decisive feature to this unwelcome war. We are not among those who apprehend this enterprise may be rendered any the more difficult from the delays which have occurred. Possibly a few guns or soldiers may have been added while the Anglo-French divisions have been gathering on the opposite coasts; but it is hardly in reason to suppose that the established strength of such a place as this could have received any appreciable accession. That it cannot be taken by a fleet alone seems generally acknowledged; but Sebastopol is a land fortress as well as a sea fortress, and military engineers always assert that before a proper expenditure of time and means every land fortress must fall. It is hardly probable that 70,000 or 80,000 Anglo-French troops, supported by fleets of such extraordinary strength, could be materially impeded in affecting a landing, and when this much has been accomplished everything but the climate would be favourable to the besiegers. While the Russians are separated by enormous steppes and an impassable isthmus from the central resources of their empire, the allies would enjoy uninterrupted communication with every part of the coast, and be secured in unlimited supplies of men, victuals, and munitions. A siege, too, is exactly the enterprise in which the prowess of two highly-civilized nations ought to be most conspicuous. It is an operation demanding skill, science, ingenuity, and patience, in combination with extensive machinery of a more material kind. The French and English engineers profess to be inferior to none, and the arsenals of Woolwich are thought to be matchless in the resources of destruction which they contain. If these persuasions are correct, now is the time for proof. It is possible that the forces employed upon the siege may have to engage a relieving army, but we could scarcely doubt the issue of such a conflict; and, when this one battle was over, there would be no further hindrance to our attacks upon the fortress. As to the ultimate result, if the Russian engineers have indeed constructed a citadel capable of withstanding a sufficient Anglo-French army backed by two such squadrons as those now in the Black Sea, we can only say that a new era in the science of fortification will have commenced from this moment. After the destruction of this fortress the Black Sea would be open, Constantinople safe, the Circassian coasts free from danger, and the mouths of the Danube once more restored to Germany and Europe. Each and all of these conditions would then be secured by a guarantee far more infallible than that derivable from the literal provisions of a treaty—that is to say, by the very necessity of things. The assent of the Czar would be almost superfluous to terms which he could not contravene if he would. The power of Russia for encroachment and aggression would then be effectually reduced, and the purposes for which Europe has most unwillingly returned to the costs and horrors of war would be solidly and permanently answered.—(Times.)

The Spanish Insurrection.—The *Moniteur* announced yesterday that the Queen of Spain, as a last resource, had sent for General Espartero, and intrusted him with the formation of a Cabinet. It may now therefore be taken for granted that armed resistance on the part of the Court is out of the question. Partial concession also would be equally unavailing. Now that the struggle has once begun, there is no doubt that the nation and the army would fight heartily against such another Government as that of M. Sartorius. Could the Queen find a General—even though that General should be Narvaez himself—to take her part on the strength of a half-concession, the speedy result would be his destruction, and the annihilation of her own last chance of retaining the throne of her ancestors. She will be retained, as a symbol of order, and to avoid the inconveniences of a disputed succession. The pretensions of the Count de Montemolin are as completely out of the question as were those of Charles Edward to the English throne in 1745; the young Duchess de Montpensier—to make no mention of foreign complications—has no hold upon the feelings of the people; so that the name of Isabella II is still a useful one to the nation, if they are not called upon to pay too high a price for it. For the moment, the best thing for Spain is a liberal government under the direction of General Espartero, or any other chief in whom the nation may have confidence. The question will then remain, if the Queen be willing to abandon her mode of life for the sake of her throne?—(Times.)

Last Night's Debate.—Lord John Russell's able and statesmanlike speech placed the policy of the country, and the objects of the war, in a clear and intelligible point of view; and universal satisfaction will be felt at the determination so forcibly expressed by his lordship to acquiesce in no settlement which does not afford sufficient guarantees for the future. His lordship's declaration, though it seems to have been misunderstood by a portion of the House, at all events clearly shows the views and policy of the Government, and will satisfy the country that the war will be prosecuted with vigour until a safe and lasting peace can be secured. Mr. Disraeli renewed last night the demand for an autumnal session. Undoubtedly, if anything should occur to render it necessary that Parliament should be convened, her Majesty will be advised to adopt that course; but we are at a loss to conceive on what rational ground an attempt to control the prerogative of the Crown and the discretion of Ministers can be justified. Mr. Cobden may wish for further opportunities of developing his present theory as to the impossibility of "crumpling up Russia"—Mr. Layard may desire to repeat his criticisms upon Ministerial appointments—and Lord Clanricarde may, perhaps, desire to move an address to the Crown, praying that an effective colleague may be added to the Cabinet. But the country will prefer to leave the conduct of the war in official and responsible hands, assured that, whether the Legislature be sitting or not, Ministers will seek a lasting and honourable peace by that method which can alone ensure it—the vigorous and energetic employment of every resource which Parliament has placed at their disposal for the prosecution of the struggle.—(Chronicle.)

To a full House of Commons, and a "thin" House of Lords, the Ministers last night addressed their request for a credit of three millions. The Premier made one of his usual small speeches, well described by Lord Fitzwilliam immediately afterwards as a speech "which conveyed scarcely a single idea to the Parliament to which it was addressed." It was a harangue very much in the style that was to be expected from the man who made it—meagre, sulky, bloodless, and unsatisfactory. There was no shadow of manly outspoken frankness. The chief meaning that may be gleaned from it with anything like clearness, is this:—"Hand over your money, and let me close Parliament, and then, with the concurrence of the other Powers, I will show you how we will settle the Russian war." This last expression shows what is passing in the Premier's mind, and exposes the secret leanings and intentions of the Cabinet—leanings which the longer harangue of Lord John Russell depicts still more openly. Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell delay the progress of the war because they wait for Austria. Here, we have all the explanation we need ask. It is plain enough to the humblest understanding. Austria has her despotic ends to serve, but does not at present see quite clearly how she may best work them out. Of course she waits—and as she waits we wait—and more than that, we help to keep France waiting too. We went into the war nominally to help Turkey, who was said to be weak, against Russia, who was declared to be strong. We were anxious to support civilisation against the inroads of the Barbarian Despot of the North. For that purpose the Coalition drew funds from the people of this country, and an army and two fleets manned from the ranks of the people were sent out upon the errand of saving the Turks and vanquishing the Russians. Before these forces had come in contact with the Russians, the troops of the Sultan had beaten back the invading hordes of the Autocrat, and it needed only that the troops and fleets of England and France should do the work they were nominally sent to do. But in place of action we have delay; instead of blows we have negotiations; instead of going forward we hang back; in place of despatches telling of victories we are offered estimates demanding more money. To the repeated inquiry, what do all these delays mean? there comes at last the Ministerial discovery of last night—We are waiting for Austria! To secure this costly, disreputable, and dangerous companionship, we let our country slide down from the high, and noble, and impregnable position of a champion armed for truth, justice, and principle, to become a mere slash buckler doing the selfish work of dynasties instead of the noble duty of peoples. Whilst waiting for Austria—who waits for Prussia—who waits for Russia—we let slip, too, the golden moments in which we might take the only sure step for closing the war. The best way of obtaining peace (said Lord Fitzwilliam most truly last night) was by striking a serious blow against that power which had brought on the war. To hear a Whig nobleman talk in this fashion shows that the opinions we have reiterated for months past are not confined to ultra-Liberals, or to men not in the Legislature. But we can have no such blow—we can have no such peace—because Lords Aberdeen and John Russell lean to Austria. In the hands of the Coalition it has come to this, that England and France dare not alone carry out a war they have declared against a despot whom Turkey has beaten single-handed. Lord Aberdeen waits for the "concurrence of the other Powers"—Lord John Russell for Viennese assistance.—(Daily News.)

The debate in the Commons, and the discussion in the Lords, last evening, on the subject of the grant of three millions for the further prosecution of the war in the East, brought out in a very strong light several strange matters. The disunion in the Cabinet, Joe Hume's admiration of a coalition Ministry, the ungovernable restiveness of certain government supporters, Mr. Cobden's absurd theories—all came under the notice of the wearied legislators last night. Whilst the members of the House of Lords were engaged by a repetition of the Aberdeen mania for peace, the Commons were roused into a momentary enthusiasm by the apparent determination of Lord John Russell, to wage the conflict manfully, till an honourable peace shall render further prosecution of hostilities unnecessary. The Premier devoted but five minutes to his proposal to the Peers for a grant of three millions, though Lord John Russell condescended to enter into further details, and to offer an insight into his own ideas upon the strife now agitating Europe. The apparent candour and explicit explanation of Lord John afford us no better hope of vigour in the prosecution of this war to an honourable and consequently a glorious termination than the studied contempt and unprecedented brevity of Lord Aberdeen. Both are members of one Cabinet, pledged, at any rate, to mutual support, even at the sacrifice of individual honour and consistency. Moreover, the member for London is given to sudden impulses and strong ebullitions of feeling; and careful observers of this legislator's conduct are but too well aware that these outbursts pass away much more speedily than those difficulties and anomalies which form the actual causes of their manifestation. In one of these displays Lord John last night availed himself of certain points to create a diversion, in order to escape examination upon other very important matters to which he would have found reference rather inconvenient. Such were his comments on the bravery of the Turks, the extent of the forces we have sent to the seat of war, and the union now existing between the two greatest powers of Europe; when Lord John knows very well that it has again and again been demanded why the energetic operations of the Ottoman army have not been seconded by the active support of our own levies, why the imposing fleets and the large armies that we have sent from our shores have been doomed to inglorious inaction, and why the union of England and France has not been crowned with those triumphs which have invariably marked the progress of their ancient hostilities? The people of both countries are anxious to learn why their sailors and soldiers, now pledged to a definite object, have not gained those successes which never failed to crown their efforts with glory in combating one against the other—why, in fact, their hostility should be so much more fruitful in great results than their friendship promises to be? In the hesitation and contradiction of his address, Lord John gave but too glaring evidence of the vassalage in which he now groans, and the frequent repetition of "ought" and "I have no doubt" proved but too plainly that he was speaking as the advocate of the views of a section, and, what is worse, an uninfluential section, because a section in the minority, of the Cabinet, and not as a Minister. Lord John preferred eating his own words to entering into opposition to the Premier. A reference to the report of the debate will furnish our readers with this most extraordinary conduct on the part of the leader of the Lower House. In this unlucky accident Lord J. Russell has committed an error which we believe that neither he nor the Cabinet of which he is a member can by any possibility overcome; and in ranging from vigorous opposition to humiliating submission, in the course of six hours, he has too plainly revealed the terrible dangers of the moment. The Cabinet is in a fearful state of disorganisation, and Lord J. Russell, by his proceedings last night, plainly revealed that disorganisation to the Legislature, and through them to the country. In vain did Lord Palmerston endeavour to explain away the discrepancy between the earlier statement and the subsequent denial of his colleague. Neither his genial flow of humour nor his proficiency in the art of debate was equal to such a task. Eventually Ministers were compelled to assent to a continuation of the discussion to-night, when Lord Dudley Stuart will move an address to the Queen to postpone the prorogation of Parliament until Ministers shall have thoroughly explained the conditions on which they will agree to a peace which shall be honourable to England, and not upon the basis of the *status quo ante*.(Herald.)

The Baltic Squadrons.—We have received the following from our special correspondent on board the fleets, dated Baro Sound, July 15:—

Information having been received by the last mail from England of the embarkation of several thousand French troops for the Baltic, I am enable to state on reliable sources that on their arrival the reduction and consequent occupation of Bomarsund, the most strongly fortified of the Aland Isles, will be effected. It is assumed, not upon slight grounds, that on taking possession of this important position the Swedes will speedily unite with the Allied Powers. Indeed, it is stated upon good authority that they are only waiting for a decisive blow being struck to send a large body of troops to act in concert with the allies. It is necessary that you should receive with caution any reports relative to the operations of the fleet unless they be furnished by an eye-witness. There are individuals who, disappointed that up to the present time no important advantage over the enemy (such as the destruction of the fortresses of Helsingfors or Cronstadt) has been obtained, readily believe every rumour that is promulgated, and send it forth to the world as *un fait accompli*. In many instances the credulity of the representatives of the English press has been imposed on, hence the many incorrect statements to which they, unconsciously, have given publicity.

The following regulations have recently been established for the organization of the armed boats of the fleet:—The flotilla is to consist of from 80 to 90 boats, to be divided into three squadrons, each squadron to comprise three divisions. The number of boats in a squadron will vary from 25 to 30, 15 of which are to be furnished with howitzers. In each division there are to be from 12 to 15 boats, in one-half of which howitzers are to be placed. The entire flotilla is to be placed under the command of a senior officer, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, each squadron under the command of the flagship of that squadron, and each division under the orders of the senior commander of the particular division to which the boats belong. On the whole being ordered to assemble, whether it be for the purpose or exercise or landing, the boats of each ship are to proceed in a body in tow of each other. The commanding officer to lead in the barges, followed by the pinnaces, cutters, and launches in succession; the captains commanding squadrons being in their respective gigs, each accompanied by a light boat to carry orders. In each boat supplied with a howitzer two extra men in whom confidence can be placed, are to be employed, the one to take charge of the powder magazine, the other as captain of the gun. A proportion of marines, under a captain of the corps, will be sent away in the boats on every occasion that they are manned and armed. A reserve squadron will be formed by the boats of the paddle and screw steam sloops. On the crews being landed, the launches are to haul off from the shore to their anchors by the stern, so as to be ready for embarking men or covering a retreat.

For the purpose of exercise, the boats (manned and armed) of the various ships assembled on the 14th alongside the flagships of their respective squadrons, being furnished with scaling ladders, blank cartridges, &c., and were manœuvred in separate squadrons by their respective captains in accordance with the above regulations. They proceeded towards the island of Renskar, on approaching which they opened fire from their guns. On landing they formed into companies, according to the boats' stations, in line, and attacked the front and left faces of the lighthouse by escalade, the first division of each squadron forming on the beach, and then throwing out the marines of the leading boats as skirmishers on the front face, in order to cover the storming party, led by the seamen of the leading boats, and who were armed with cutlasses and Colt's revolvers. These having assisted the ladder men in placing the scaling ladders, the storming commenced, the marines following, and then the seamen. The second division having done the same on the left face, the men embarked. The other squadrons having gone through similar exercises in succession, the seamen and marines returned to their boats, and pulled off to their respective ships.—(Times.)

Winter Operations in the Baltic.—Our Stockholm correspondent writes under date of July 18:—

The combined expedition of the allied land troops to the Baltic—at length determined on in the eleventh hour, at the repeated urgent entreaties of Sir Charles Napier—is daily expected off the Swedish coast. It is now stated, on creditable authority, that the first and immediate object of the expedition is the capture and occupation of the Aland islands; and that the gigantic, double-banked, casemated battery of Bomarsund, affording accommodation for 60,000 men in comfortable winter quarters, will be the pivot of the ensuing operations. But the events of 1808 show the impracticability of keeping possession of that place in the winter, for the Russians in that year crossed over the ice to the Swedish Holms, and had to contend with an enemy accustomed to the rigour of a northern winter, which the French troops are not. I may here remark that the Sound between Abo and Bomarsund, which is about fifty miles wide, is generally covered with ice, even in moderate winters, which is very seldom the case with the much narrower straits between the Aland Islands and the Swedish coast at Grisselhamn, although the distance is not more than one-half. In the winter campaign of 1808, the Russians proved their superiority in being able to withstand the rigour of the climate and the hardships and privations attendant on war in the cold season, much better than the Swedes or even the Finlanders. Contemporaries who are still alive, and no friends of the Russians, confess this openly, and add that in spite of the tyrannical and even brutal conduct of their superiors, the Russian soldiers are most patient and obedient in the execution of orders in spite of the elements and other trials, and that they go gaily, like the Romans of old, to meet with certain death, because life has no enjoyments to offer them; that they are the more formidable as enemies, as they have no will of their own, and obey blindly the orders of their officers; that they are more adapted to winter campaigning than any other nation, as they can subsist cheerfully on roots, berries, and grasses, where other troops must necessarily starve. The Swedes have a saying with reference to the Finlanders, that "none but devils can fight with troops who can live on wood;" and this is still more applicable to the Russians. Now let your readers fancy what chances our gallant Gallic brethren will have when harrassed by a body of *Skidlaufers*, who think nothing of marching, manœuvring and fighting, with the thermometer at 30 deg. below zero, and who can bivouac on the snow as composedly as in a cornfield.—For the information of your readers you must know that the *Skidlaufers* are so called from wearing the Skid, a long narrow kind of flat snow shoe, about three feet in length, slightly turned upwards at the ends, with which the wearers are accustomed to move with astonishing rapidity over the uneven surface of the snow, and in which they can cross without danger places where anybody else without them would sink in and be lost. In the Norwegian army is a regiment of *Skidlaufers*, armed as riflemen, who are a most formidable body for winter warfare; and the Russians had a similar corps in the Finnish campaign of 1808, who were used as irregulars like the Cossacks.—(Daily News.)

The inhabitants, or rather authorities, of Uleaborg have published a circular, reproduced in the Swedish *Aftonblad*, in which they depict the destruction of stores at that place in the blackest colours, and with every possible exaggeration as regards private property that can be invented or imagined. This circular is printed in thousands of copies, and distributed throughout Finland. The main object is, of course, to induce Finlanders to obey readily the new burdens imposed on them by the Imperial ukase, which requires them to furnish and equip two battalions of rifles, and to support the expenses of maintaining the whole special Finland corps.—(Chronicle.)

Starving the Russians.—Our Vienna correspondent writing under date of July 19, states:—

We read in accounts from the Danube that Prince Gortschakoff will be able to concentrate 100,000 men opposite Giurgevo, but this is certainly a gross exaggeration. The whole force in Great Wallachia is hardly as large, and the Russians dare not weaken their left wing, which is seriously menaced by Mehemet Ali, who is in the Dobrudscha. Besides, the Russians cannot support a large army in Wallachia for any length of time. The resources of the province are exhausted; no supplies under present circumstances are to be expected from Austria, and all communication by sea is completely cut off by the allies. At present the only direct way of conveying provisions into Wallachia is by Reni and Galatz, while the indirect way is naturally through Moldavia. If the Anglo-French steamers could manage to force their way up to Galatz, so as to get the command of the mouth of the Pruth, the Russians in the south of Wallachia would run no little risk of being starved to death.—(Times.)

The Fighting at Madrid.—Our Madrid correspondent writing on the 18th gives an animated account of the events of that day:—

Eight a. m.—Before going out I sit down to give you some account of what came under my own observation during last night. Towards 9 o'clock symptoms of agitation were observable in the streets, but at first there was nothing to indicate more than an outbreak of joy on the part of the people at having got rid of the Ministry. From a window in the Carrera San Geronimo I could see to the Puerta del Sol, where there was a considerable stir. Presently a number of men and lads marched by in disorder, and with various cries. One or two of them had swords, others sticks, but I saw no other weapons. Other bands succeeded them with a sprinkling of muskets, and then others, of which a large proportion were armed. Groups stationed themselves at street corners and replied to their cheers as they passed. The chief cries I heard, then and throughout the evening, were "Death to Christina!" "*Viva la Libertad!*" "Death to San Luis!" "Death to the Thieves." "*Viva* General Dulce!" was very often repeated within my hearing, and there were other cries, too numerous, and some relating to the Queen Mother too indecorous, to write down. I dare say there may have been shouts for the Queen, but I do not remember to have heard one for or against. It was stated to me about this time that 300 muskets had been taken by the people. Still all was quiet, barring the shouts and rapid movement of the half-armed bands. Not a soldier or policeman was to be seen in the streets. Madrid seemed delivered up to its own government for the evening. One mob seized seven or eight musicians of the Engineers, and made them accompany them, playing Riego's Hymn. With another party marched by, apparently quite willingly, about 40 infantry soldiers, with two officers in front. Meanwhile news reached me that the mob were gutting the house in the Calle del Prado occupied by two of the ex-Ministers. They plundered nothing, but burnt the whole contents of the house, furniture, valuable books and pictures, in bonfires in the streets. Before this operation was completed, a similar one commenced nearer to me. About 100 yards from where I was, was M. Salamanca's house. The mob broke in, sacked the house, and burnt its contents in the streets. This was getting serious. A few shots had been fired in the Puerta del Sol, but they were merely in the air by way of rejoicing, and, from their sound, seemed to be blank cartridge. Some troops marched past, with Gen. Quesada and an Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Lara's at their head. The people kept out of their way, and showed them no animosity. A little after one o'clock, everything appearing peaceable, with the exception of the attacks on the houses, I walked down the Calle del Arenal, in the direction of the Palace, in which neighbourhood I was informed that the great mass of the troops were concentrated. There were infantry in the Puerta del Sol, formed in line at the end of several of the streets, standing at ease, seemingly in very good humour, and some of them chatting with the people. On reaching the back of the Theatre Royal, I turned to the right and made my way to the Plaza de los Ministerios, on which stands Queen Christina's Palace, a large mass of building, the front of which is in the form of two square wings, with a semi-circular court between them. The centre of this arc is covered with a sort of screen of blue and white glass. On entering the Plaza, at the upper corner of the Palace, I found a bonfire blazing, made of the two sentry-boxes in front of the Palace. There was a mob there, but not a very large one, hurling stones and sticks at the glass screen and windows. A small number of soldiers, perhaps half a company, rested on their arms, close to the mob (almost among them), and calmly looked on, seemingly rather interested and diverted at the persevering attempts of a stalwart fellow, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, to tear open the wooden blinds of one of the lower windows of the right wing. Meanwhile others, with poles, were breaking the panes of the other windows. Presently the fellow on the window-sill, grinning with delight at the mischief he was doing, tore down the blinds. That wing of the house was forthwith entered, and furniture was thrown out to feed the bonfire. Just then an officer walked rapidly up to the soldiers (I had not seen one with them before) called them to attention, and moved them to the right, forming them with their rear to the north side of the little Plaza, which is open and treeless. By this movement the mob, which every moment increased in numbers was placed between the Palace and the military. I saw at once the object of this, and that firing was at hand; and as amateurs are usually the first to be shot and the last to be pitied, I beat a retreat to a house in the vicinity. In a very few minutes after I left the scene of action some very sharp volleys were fired on the Plaza de los Ministerios; then there was a scattering fire, then more volleys, which gradually got more and more remote. The firing was very sharp indeed. Occasional firing was heard at various distances. Soon after 3 it had quite ceased, at least near to where I was, and at 4 o'clock I walked round again to the corner of the Palace. The right wing was burning to a considerable depth from the front, but the sound of splashing water, as well as the aspect of the fire, showed that the conflagration was being got under. All the glass in the building was smashed. There were the ashes of two large fires on the pavement of the Plaza; the dead body of a man, apparently of the lower classes of the people, lay upon the sloping kerbstone, down which his blood had flowed to the distance of some yards. There were pickets of artillery soldiers, without guns, acting as infantry, at every corner. There was nothing more to be seen, so I walked home to bed.

Half-past Ten.—This morning it is quite safe and quiet about the Puerta del Sol, where there are numerous sentries at the ends of the streets leading into it, and a strong force in the Casa de la Gobernacion, where the principal guardhouse is. I am told the insurgents muster strongest in the neighbourhood of the Plazuela San Domingo, which is in the direction of the Queen's Palace. The troops hold the Plaza Mayor. I have heard of no defections with the exception of the forty men I have already mentioned. I am informed that the insurgents cut down one of their own people at the door of Salamanca's house for attempting to steal some plate, instead, I suppose, of pitching it into the bonfire. They are particularly anxious to give to their movement a character of strict morality, since its object is to root out a system of gross immorality and corruption. The houses of Messrs. Domenech and Quinto were also sacked last night, and that of Count Vistahermosa, who is second in command of the division sent against O'Donnell. The insurgents burned bonds, bank notes, and, I am told, threw bags of money into the flames. I myself saw them throwing in plate. Quinto's house contained some very valuable pictures, which were all destroyed. They began sacking Sartorius's house at nine last night, and they were still burning its contents some hours after daylight this morning. Molins and Calderon de la Barca, being inoffensive men, and considered far less corrupt than their colleagues, were not interfered with.

I forgot to mention in the first part of my letter the prominent part the women took in the insurrection. Up to two o'clock this morning, I saw them every-where in the crowd, adding their shrill voices to the hoarse shouts of the men, and urging them on. The men, however, wanted little urging. The movement once fairly started, they were very ardent and daring. At the hour I write, quarter to one, they are still bringing the furniture, &c., out of the house of Count Vistahermosa and burning it. In the Calle Jacometrizo the women are carrying up the paving stones into the balconies, to throw down on the troops if they advance. In the Horno de la Mata (a street which crosses that above named) are a few insurgents, who emerge from behind the corners to fire at the troops posted in much larger force at the end of the Jacometrizo, and who return their fire. These, however, are but dropping shots and trifling skirmishing. Upon the whole the town is quieter than I expected. The troops have orders not to meddle with the insurgents, and do not seem sorry for the order, for they sympathise with their cause in great measure. I am informed that among the numerous cries heard last night, a rather frequent one was "Viva the Queen, but with the Constitution of 1837, and if not, not!—*y sino, no!*" Maria Christina is believed to have started for France. Travellers thence announce that she was expected yesterday at the relays on the road. Garrigo, the newly appointed brigadier, is the colonel who made the desperate charges on the artillery at Vicalvaro, was wounded and taken prisoner, condemned and pardoned. He has just been making a speech to the people, in the Puerta del Sol, from the balcony of the Minister of the Interior. I was not there, and have not yet learned what he said.

Quarter to 3.—I have just seen Garrigo return from the Plazuela San Domingo, escorted by some of the insurgents, variously and imperfectly armed, and by one of their chiefs. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the exact result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain presently by a person I expect from the Plazuela. On reaching the Puerta del Sol, he was cheered by the mob. In one respect the aspect of affairs is notably changed. The troops, even to the sentries, are all withdrawn from the streets, which are as quiet and less crowded than in ordinary times. Fear, of course, keeps many within doors. There was firing a short time ago between the insurgents and the Civil Guards, who hold the Plaza Mayor. Among their other devastations, the people broke into the office of the *Heraldo* and destroyed the presses. The *Heraldo* does not appear to-day. I learn that Corradi, editor of the *Clamor Publico*, was the president of the deputation that went to the Queen on behalf of the people. On their return, and as they were endeavouring to tranquilize the people, and induce them to return home, General Cordova, who, it is said, had given his promise to the Junta not to molest the people that night, they, the Junta, pledging themselves to keep them quiet, ordered two battalions to open fire. The insurgents replied as well as they could, but seem to have been dispersed. This occurred in the Calle Mayor. This is the account given to me by a member of the Junta, who was on the spot and in the fire. I cannot give you a detailed account of all that has occurred, for I write in much haste, and with many interruptions; but I think that all I have stated will be found to be accurate in the main. As to the course things will take it is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to predict it. As far as I have yet had opportunity of observing, both troops and insurgents show every disposition to spare and consider the inhabitants. But the people are certainly in a state of great irritation, the reaction being violent, after their subjection to the Sartorius tyranny. I am unable to say what has become of the ex-Ministers. It is to be hoped they have all escaped from Madrid. If any have not, and are caught here, their doom, I think, is pretty certain.

4 o'clock.—The insurgents have disarmed the Civil Guards in the Plaza Mayor. In the Plazuela San Domingo, all was quiet a quarter of an hour ago. On the Plaza de Oriente, near the palace, I am told there is still firing. The battalion of Baza continues to fight against the people, contrary, it is said, to the orders of the Government. This seems strange; but it is impossible to unravel things at the last moment. Some of the disarmed Civil Guards have just come into the Casa de la Gobernacion.—(Times.)

A supplementary estimate for the civil service has just been printed. It comprises £17,300 for the new war department, the particulars of which have already been given, £16,889 for the new duchy of Cornwall-office £2,273 for the office for the registration of joint-stock companies of the Board of Trade and £50,000 expenses to be incurred in the management at the British department of the universal exhibition at Paris in 1855.—(Standard.)

Naval and Military News.—We collect under this head all the latest intelligence on the subject:—

The Vulture, 6, paddle-steamer, left Sheerness yesterday at noon, for the Baltic. In the evening a mail to be conveyed by that vessel reached the dockyard about six hours after she had left. The constant complaint of the Post-office authorities there is that they never get any official information from the proper department of the time of departure of any of her Majesty's ships ordered to take out mails. The mail referred to will forthwith be returned to London to take another route. A large number of letters lay at Sheerness ready to be made up for the Vulture, but, the registration of departure not being known, they were not sent on board, but must also be sent back to London.

On Sunday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock the steam transport Prince, 2,700 tons burden, having 1,142 French troops and 21 horses on board, left the Downs. She took the transport Herefordshire, with 829 French troops, and the transport Edwin Fox in tow, and proceeded for the Baltic.

The Jason screw steamship is at Blackwall, fitting for the conveyance of the Artillery force, horses included, under orders for the East.

The Medway steam vessel is loading with siege guns at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for service in the Baltic.

Thirty thousand blankets for the transport service are to be sent in to her Majesty's dockyard at Deptford.

The Admiralty have received orders to provide transports to convey 280 rank and file from Cork to Gibraltar, and 500 tons of oats, and 680 tons of hay, to Varna, calling at Constantinople for orders from the commissariat; also 235 tons of provisions from the Thames to Varna, 324 tons of naval stores to Malta, and 170 tons of ammunition, heavy shot, shell, &c., to Melbourne, New South Wales.

Lieut. J. P. Luce, first lieutenant of the Dragon paddlewheel steam frigate, serving in the Baltic, is appointed to command the Lynx screw-steam gun-boat, for service in the Baltic. This gun-boat, 160 feet in length, and of great breadth of beam proportionately, to enable her to carry guns of large calibre, was built by Messrs. Mare and Co. in a very short space of time, and launched at Blackwall on the forenoon of the 22d inst. In the afternoon she was taken to the works of John Penn and Son to be fitted with engines of 160-horse power, on their patent trunk principle. The engines will be ready on board for being worked this afternoon, the fitting occupying little more than two working days. At 2 p.m. yesterday the engines, boilers, shafting screw, and many of the pipes were in their proper places.

Major C. C. Young's Field-Battery of the Royal Artillery is placed under orders to proceed to the Baltic with the siege guns, and will be the first detachment of Royal Artillery for that destination.

Capt. J. N. A. Freese's company has been placed under orders for immediate embarkation for service in the East, and the greatest exertions are now being made to have the whole of the six field batteries now under orders embarked in the course of the present week. No. 3 company is to be attached to the siege guns, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 will have 9-pounder field-batteries, for service in Turkey.

The squadrons of Scots Grays that lately arrived at Manchester took their departure from the Hulme Cavalry barracks yesterday morning, *en route* for Liverpool, where they will immediately embark for Turkey. They were loudly cheered as they rode out of town, and appeared to be in high spirits.

On Saturday morning Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, two captains, and four subalterns of the 57th, in Limerick garrison, received an order to be in readiness at the shortest notice to proceed to Turkey, with four sergeants, two drummers, and 214 rank and file from the dépôt.

Lieut.-Col. Smyth, C.B., commanding the 16th Lancers, has received official intimation of his being placed on the list of officers in receipt of reward for distinguished services.—(Times.)

The Corn Trade.—Under the most favourable weather ever known for the growing crops of corn at this season of the year, the grain trade during last week was reduced to an almost nominal extent. Reports from all districts of the country confirm previous anticipations of the probability of a large yield of wheat; and should the present hot weather continue, wheat harvest will commence in about a fortnight. At all the country markets during the latter part of the last week, wheat was almost unsaleable; a very limited consumptive demand was felt for oats and other grain, and prices generally declined. Yesterday the attendance at market was limited, and the supply by land samples fresh up, small. The trade opened without any activity whatever, and English wheat has been almost unsaleable; a few lots have been taken at prices 6s. to 8s. under last week's decline. Foreign wheat finds only a retail inquiry at very irregular prices.—(Chronicle.)

The Attorney-General will attend Clonmel Assizes, to prosecute Mr. Carden for abduction.—(Globe.)

The *Galway Vindicator* announces the appointment of W. E. Hearne, Esq., Greek Professor in Queen's College, Galway, to a Greek Professorship in Melbourne College, Australia. The salary is said to be £1,000 per annum, with a handsome private residence.(Chronicle.)

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—*The War with Russia.*—In this Court on Saturday, J. Cartwright, late of the firm of Xenos and Cartwright, ship and custom-house agents, applied to be discharged from prison. A carman named Rielly opposed; Mr. Sargood supported.

In this case the insolvency was attributed to the war with Russia. There had been a loss of £1790 by the war. The vessels which the insolvent and his partner had chartered to Russia and back had been prevented prosecuting and completing their voyages; and further, there had been an entire stoppage of their business as ship and Custom-house agents, in consequence of the war. The debts on the schedule as private and partnership debts were about £4000, and there was £2331 owing to them. The complainant was a creditor for £80, and he declared that he had worked late and early for the insolvent, and that it was a case of great hardship on him. The insolvent had given him an acceptance when he meant to come to this court. The insolvent denied that he had done so. The creditor examined the insolvent, and denied that he had told the truth.

Mr. Sargood said the insolvent and his partner had shipped for Greek merchants, and had not been paid. More than £2000 was owing to them.

Rielly asked who was to go to Greece to know about it?

Mr. Commissioner Phillips told the creditor that the insolvent had stated the debts on the schedule, and he saw no reason to doubt him.

Mr. Sargood said the loss to Rielly was no doubt a severe one, but it had arisen from circumstances over which the insolvent had no control. It was the present war with Russia which had occasioned the insolvency.

Mr. Commissioner Phillips regretted the loss sustained, but saw nothing in the opposition in the case to prevent him from discharging the insolvent.—(Standard.)

Extraordinary Scene — *Scott v. the Great Western Railway.*—This case, which excited a good deal of interest, was tried at Gloucester Assizes on Saturday:—

The plaintiff, Mr. John Scott, is the proprietor of the Imperial Salt Works at Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, and sued the Great Western Railway Company, to recover £220 on overcharges made by that company for the carriage of salt on their railway. The case was one which at the outset the judge intimated was more for an accountant than a judge and jury, as it involved no less than 192 questions of account. It was charged that the plaintiff having been in the habit of sending salt along the Great Western Railway, *via* Gloucester, the railway company had charged more than the maximum rates set down in the table of tolls authorised to be taken under acts of parliament. His lordship tried hard to get the case referred, but the plaintiff resisted, and the Judge said he was very troublesome person, and at one time said if the case went on it must be taken last; he could not have the business of the country impeded by it. He hoped that before the next assizes the tyranny—his lordship repeated the word emphatically—the tyranny of clients would be put a stop to. At last it was decided to go on with the evidence as to two or three points which should be left to the jury, it was agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to a special case, to be drawn up by Messrs Griffiths and Phipson, and in case of their not agreeing, a third party to be called in to decide, with liberty to turn it into a special verdict.

At the close of the case the plaintiff, a rather burly looking man, who stood at the attorney's table, rose and addressed his lordship. He said his lordship had said in the course of the case that he was a very troublesome man. He wished to know what his lordship meant by it.

The Judge: That you give a great deal of trouble.

Plaintiff: To whom, my Lord? I ask your lordship for an explanation. I say your lordship has impugned my character most unjustifiably, and I ask your lordship for an explanation.

Baron Alderson: I say you have given trouble.

Plaintiff—(raising his voice to a high pitch)—To whom my lord?

Baron Alderson: To the courts.

Plaintiff: I have paid the court. I have paid thousands.

Baron Alderson: And you have had as much as your money's worth.

Plaintiff: I say you can't explain in what I'm troublesome. I appeal to your lordship to say in what I am troublesome?

Baron Alderson: I think you are in your conduct now. I appeal to the jury whether you are not so.

Some of the jury made remarks which were indistinct in the confusion which this extraordinary scene excited.

Baron Alderson: Pray do not insult the court any more. Pray go out of court.

Nº 12,318. FOUNDED 1814.

TERMS. PARIS. A single journal, 10 sous. a-week, 3 francs. a fortnight, 6 fr. one month, 10 fr. three months, 28 fr.
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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted by a draft on London or Paris, or by a Post-office order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in France; also through the *Messageries*, Bankers, Booksellers, and Foreign Post-offices.—Subscriptions for Germany or Lombardy should be taken at the Post-offices, in order to receive the journal more regularly.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—M. DE BERNARDY, 31, Charing-Cross.—COWIE and SONS, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office.—SMITH and SON, 136, Strand.—BARKER, 12, Birchin-lane.—DAWSON, 74, Cannon-street.—DEACON, 3, Walbrook.—MUNDEN HAMMOND, 27, Lombard-street.—MAY, 33, Gracechurch-street.—NEWTON and Co., 2, Warwick-square.—W. THOMAS and Co., 21, Catherine-street, Strand.—J. THOMAS, 2, Catherine-street.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 26—27, 1854.

England has at this moment waiting for the signal of action on the frontiers of Turkey more soldiers under arms than she sent to Waterloo. A heavier, a more costly fleet has left her shores for the Black Sea and the Baltic than that with which Nelson secured to her the position of the first maritime power in the world. The public opinion of this country, not in blind ignorance or shallow enthusiasm, but from sound good sense and well-founded conclusions, has seen with approval the proceeds of a heavy taxation assuming this expensive form, and that approval has been conceded because it was clear to the judgment and reflection of the country that there existed good reasons for the expenditure incurred, and that the aim and end which the nature and extent of these armaments seemed to make patent to all men's view, were sufficient to justify the sacrifices of a great war. It was and is generally felt that we must either now forcibly demonstrate the impossibility of a Russian domination in Europe, or be prepared to combat that domination at no distant time under far less advantageous circumstances, or submit to it and shrink into the dimensions of a third-rate Power. All the world concluded, and had a right to conclude, from the scale on which we have been going to war—from the spirit of official declarations, and the magniloquence of Ministerial generalities—that the Government of Great Britain was pledged and resolved to go through with the first of the courses which we have named. But so much has been said and unsaid by Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell as to our plans and our intentions, that it is impossible that the public feeling on this subject should not have become unsettled and anxious. For the prevalence of this feeling, we must say that Government have to thank their Parliamentary leaders in Peers and Commons. They have contrived, by an unhappy mixture of rash vaunting and feeble recantation, to convey the worst impression of their own policy and of the prospects of the campaign—an impression which will need, to remove it, not only such manly and English declarations as that made on Monday, by Lord Palmerston, but some speedy and intelligible movements, to show that the spirit which prompted his words will be permitted to guide our Councils. There will, we devoutly hope, be no more waiting on events—no more trusting to reluctant aid or tardy co-operation. Still—supposing the campaign to be prosecuted, as we hope and believe it will be, with all possible energy and decision—there remains the question on which so much misgiving has been raised by the oscillations of Lord Aberdeen, and the vagaries of the President of the Council, as to what we are going to fight for. Not certainly for the abortive object which was implied by Lord John's unhappy commentary on himself on Monday night. That would, indeed, be a wretched expedient by way of guarantee for the future peace of Europe. The worst evil that could possibly befall us would be that Russia should now be allowed to escape from the strife with no more damage than the loss of a few thousands of soldiers, and without any reduction in the sources of her power. It is idle to talk of her being forced to maintain a less garrison or a diminished fleet in the Crimea so long as Sebastopol remains in her hands. We do not make rattle-snakes harmless by filing their teeth, but by extracting the fang; and till we are the masters of the Czar's great instrument of mischief, we can have no material guarantee of the conditions of peace which England and France are bent on obtaining. That we shall in due time achieve this mastery—that the centre from which a Southern Russia was to issue will be seized and destroyed we do not doubt; and we are quite prepared to accept this as the true solution of the problem which has so puzzled Lord John—namely, his own interpretation of his own words. The explanation of the original speech, combined with the explanation of the explanation, made in a crude form it must be admitted, a rather distracting mixture, but duly correcting it by such elements as Lord Palmerston's speech of Monday, and by Lord John's concluding declaration of last night, we must suppose that even the most reluctant intellect of the Cabinet, and the feeblest fraction of its moral courage, is by this time convinced that the duty of the Government to England lies now in vigorous action, and that its motto in the policy of the war must be "Thorough"—(POST.)

THE DEBATE LAST NIGHT.—The result of the discussion last night will be news to some honourable gentlemen in the House of Commons, and perhaps to people elsewhere who have needed a little useful experience. We are not sure that Ministers themselves will not profit by the transactions of that evening. It is quite clear that if a distinct appeal be made to the House of Commons, the confidence which is the strength of a Government will not be refused to the present Ministry. Infinitely less formal than the proceedings of the previous evening, with less parade of debating or prepared speeches, there was much greater reality about the discussion. It was Ministers who gave it that air of reality. On the other side there was still a large proportion of the idle stuff which has been introduced into these debates,—silly complaints without foundation sent home from the East or the Baltic, by the malcontents who are found everywhere; or reports about the state of affairs on the Danube or the Neva, which are vamped up in this country from the gossip originating in clubs, or places even less respectable. A noble lord who appears to devote himself, at present, to the discovery of plots at the rate of one a week, moved a resolution that an address be presented to her Majesty promising the support of the faithful Commons, to ask her Majesty not to prorogue the Parliament "until she shall have been enabled to afford to this House more full information with respect to her Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, and to the views and prospects of the contest in which her Majesty is engaged." The very terms of this resolution exposed the incompetency of its authors to settle the grave affairs which they undertake to meddle with. Lord Dudley Stuart was asking the House to catechise her Majesty on "her views and prospects." The expression alone might have called for a far more summary rejection of the resolution than it met with. Luckily, it furnished a peg to hang a debate upon, and the result, we doubt not, differed considerably from Lord Dudley Stuart's calculation. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord J. Russell seized the occasion of Lord Dudley Stuart's motion to challenge a vote upon it as a vote of confidence or no confidence in the government. There were some gentlemen in the House whom this decision on the part of ministers appeared to have taken by surprise; but the result quite justifies our anticipation. Lord Dudley Stuart could not even muster a tolerable attendance to support him. Those who profess to want confidence in ministers are too few in number to make any kind of stand in the House. Lord Dudley Stuart did not even think it worth while to divide; the motion was negatived without a division, and the vote of credit was given without an attempt to stop it. Government had confidence in the House, and was justified in that confidence; the House *has* confidence in the government, and we have to thank Lord Dudley Stuart for bringing that question to an issue.—(GLOBE.)

The Tudor, which left Port Philip 16th April, has arrived with 30,000 ounces of gold, of the value of £120,000. She came home round Cape Horn. The Blackfriars, from Sydney, and the British Isles, from Hobart Town, have also arrived, but no gold is reported by them.—(Globe.)

MEMS OF THE ARMY IN ASIA.—A private letter from Kars, dated June 26 (communicated by our Paris correspondent), contains the following interesting particulars:—

Commanded by a certain number of little forts, hastily constructed of earth, the head-quarters of Kars are established at the foot of the city, in front of the river Karcha. In the centre are the tents of the staff, those of the Mushir, and of the superior officers. To the right are the tents of the infantry—green for the regiments of Anatolia, white for those of Arabistan, and altogether comprising space for 18,000 men. To the left are the camps of the artillery and cavalry, amounting to 8,000 men. The regiments of the Arabistan are composed of soldiers accustomed to fire, and who may be counted upon—fine looking men who enjoy excellent health. The same cannot be said of the regular cavalry. The camp is sadly deficient in the article of cleanliness. Dead animals in the middle of the streets, and holes of filth, which are never filled up, infect the air, and develope among our soldiers maladies which could be prevented with a little more care. At two leagues from the head-quarters, and close to the village of Vizin Keni, is stationed the reserve of the advanced posts of Subactan, composed of 3,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and some batteries. The reserve is under the command of Hussein Pacha. The advanced posts of Subactan, now near Hadji-vel-Keli, not far from the former position, are defended by 3,500 infantry, 1,000 horses, and two batteries. At some leagues from Subactan, on the banks of the Arpachai, the boundary of the Turkish and Russian territory, was formerly the town of Ani, which was often the residence of the Kings of Armenia. It is now a mass of ruins; nevertheless, its citadel, walls, and churches are not in a bad state of preservation, and, in spite of the danger incurred in approaching so close to the enemy's territory, it is impossible for the traveller to return from Subactan without visiting it. From Subactan to the extreme advanced posts one is obliged to traverse the battlefield of Yediklar, in which in December last the Turks, after having fought like lions, underwent a sort of panic, and left to the Russians a victory which up to that moment was uncertain. On both sides more than 2,000 men fell. They can still be counted—some covered with earth; these are the Russians; the others naked, blackened by the effect of time, and half devoured by the eagles and vultures; these are the Turks. Yet the wounds of many of them were not mortal, and they must have suffered a long and terrible agony.

As to the administration and service of the army of Anatolia, you can scarcely have an idea of the want of care, the improvidence, and the disorder which exist, without speaking of the peculation, which is systematic. Except some companies of soldiers for the apparel service of the officers, the army does not possess a change of clothing, and the garments they wear are generally filthy and ragged. Two fifths of the army have not a single shirt, two-fifths have about one a-piece, and one-fifth have two each man. The contractors, to whom large sums have long been due, give no credit to the administrators of the army, and only furnish provisions of bad quality, and often the magazines only contain food for five or six days. The soldiers often want meat for a long period, and the water, their only drink, is supplied by the Kostchad, which, flowing through the middle of the town, the filth of which it bears along, supplies water of the most unwholesome kind. The sanitary service is only nominal. At the head-quarters of Kars the doctors and the apothecaries are almost all devoid of even elementary knowledge. With two or three exceptions, all are from the school of Galata. The name of hospitals cannot be given to the habitations covered with earth in which the soldiers are heaped together. On the earthen floor are laid some mattresses of hay which is never removed, and which serve as beds for the sick. Yet at a very short distance from Kara an immense forest of pines may be traversed which would furnish at but little cost materials of construction. There is not a single bed for surgical operations, and, except some trifling operations, it is almost impossible to get a soldier to consent to the amputation of an arm or a leg, the Koran forbidding it. The medicine-chests are absolutely deprived of the most indispensable medicines. This deplorable state of things will explain how the army of Kars has lost since the beginning of winter 10,000 men, and how the scurvy still takes off from 12 to 15 per day. It is to be desired that the army of Anatolia may obtain some real success which would secure to it positions where it might pass its winter quarters free from the causes of the maladies which have decimated it. Three inches of snow fell at Erzeroum, on the mountains, the day before yesterday.—(Times.)

ORGANISATION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—The following able article on this subject we borrow from the *Times*:—

It would be very much what has happened a thousand times before, if this new and strange affair in the East should become its own teacher. Everything is to be learnt, and the best thing we can do is to take hints as fast as they are given us. We set about it grandly and heavily, as becomes a great civilized nation. We have sent the largest ships, and the grandest armies, and the greatest men, and everything respectable, scientific, ingenious, and expensive. But, like a man whose horse is too good to risk on the road, whose carriage is too new for rough work, and whose coat has not yet known a shower, we are afraid to use our very expensive ships lest they should be spoilt, and our costly soldiers lest their precious lives should be wasted in some foolish affair, and their *prestige* destroyed. Plain, however, it is that we cannot go on long saving our strength for the great things we are to do some day or other. If we must economize our assistance to Turkey, we must practise some of that husbandry and condescend to some of those makeshifts that experience suggests to us. In our humble opinion, experience has already brought us to one very timely and important lesson—by whom has the great work of the campaign so far been done? The greatest work is the defence of Silistria, and the garrison of that fortress would not have had the self confidence, the ability, or the perseverance to hold out, except for the accidental presence of two British officers, the lamented Butler and his friend Nasmyth. In Silistria there was seen, not what the Turks can do, nor yet what the English and French can do, but what the former can do under the assistance and the command of the latter. The Turks have the raw material of armies in abundance. Their men are hardy, temperate, and much-enduring. Without pay, without shelter, and almost without food or clothes, exposed to incredible hardships, rotting like sheep from the utter neglect of everything necessary to health, and, above all, having but little confidence in their officers, they nevertheless hold their ground and defend their shattered mounds with a spirit that recalls the names of Saguntum and Saragossa. The Turk evidently feels his dependence on the steadier and more intellectual character of a race not stronger or braver than his own. He seeks the aid of renegades, and gladly fights under infidel officers. Such is the raw material. On our part we have a great superabundance of another material—the highly educated officer class—brave, honourable, the very souls of discipline, and with manners that command the respect of semi-barbarous races. Our continental allies, with some differences, and certainly with more military skill, have also a great aptitude for command. Now, as knowledge grows by putting things together, why not bring together the two materials we have described, and do the chief part of the work in the East with Oriental soldiers, officered by English and French? That this very natural idea has already entered into the views of the government appears from the passage in Lord John Russell's speech in which he refers to the various unexplained purposes for which the vote of credit is required. "Among other points," he says, "which have come under our consideration, especial attention has been given to a suggestion, that a large body of Turkish troops should be joined with our army, and receive pay from the British government. This is one way in which it may be necessary to apply a part of the resources of the nation." Certainly, if we give the money—if, in one fashion or another, we must supply the deficiency of the Turkish Exchequer, it will be far more satisfactory to apply that money so as to tell with the best possible effect, and not squander it away on unprincipled officials and undisciplined marauders. The Portuguese served admirably under British officers, and our Sepoy army in India is hardly to be surpassed in the world. Such a force would be much cheaper, much better adapted to the climate, and, on the whole, much less irksome to the Turks, than the wholesale importation of British troops. If, as seems likely, the war is to be a long one, and if it is only to give way to an attitude of defence scarcely less martial and onerous than the actual presence of war, then the balance of advantage is immensely in favour of the plan for making the Turks do their work as much as possible, with English officers and pay. We can much more easily, or, at least, at much less cost, manufacture our soldier for the war on the spot than import him from this country; and the crowning advantage is, that when the soldier is manufactured on the spot, there he remains, and will continue to do his work. Russia partially reckons on the British people getting tired of sending regiment after regiment, as well as ship after ship, and million after million, to a remote crusade of a purely political character. She will think rather differently of the matter when she sees the discipline and skill of England and France are acclimatized and naturalized in the East. That will answer our purpose better than fortifications and other dead works of war. It is a defence that will improve as the war goes on, and, instead of merely rescuing a territory or a position from the grasp of Russia, we shall have added to the defences of Europe against the common foe, by organizing and training on his frontiers a brave population of a thoroughly antagonistic character. All this may seem simply for the convenience of the allies and the common safety of Europe,—great objects indeed, but confessedly not to be sought at the cost of an injury to the national character of the people we affect to befriend. A moment's consideration, however, will show that Turkey must be a gainer by such a plan. She wants discipline, subordination, official honesty, regular skill—all, in fact, that constitutes the difference between civilized and uncivilized nations. Nobody shall persuade us that the presence of a good army, under good English and French officers, in good order, and receiving regular pay, will not be a very great boon, the spring of improvement, and a school of order, honesty, and arts to the people at large. Every department must improve by the example of one properly conducted, while the mere residence of respectable and well-informed gentlemen from this part of Europe, under their military rulers, will do much to purify the morals and invigorate the character of our Eastern allies. It must be remembered that the Turks are a military people, that they have an intense admiration for military virtues, that their own position is that of a conquering and military race, and that it consequently is through this avenue to their feelings that any reform from without must be expected. They have not derived their ameliorating influence from the renegade officers under whom they have hitherto fought. These soldiers of fortune have too generally adopted the lax morality with the profession of their paymasters, and have felt no responsibility beyond the maintenance of a certain social rank. It would be far otherwise with the sort of men we should send from these countries, and whose very number, selection, and combination in one service would secure that something should be done for the improvement of Turkey.—(Express.)

ENCOUNTER WITH A RUSSIAN BRIG.—Under this head we find the following in the *Sussex Advertiser*; the circumstance therein narrated is mentioned in none of the letters from the fleet which have as yet appeared in print:—

In a letter from Mr. Anderson, engineer on board H.M.S. Cuckoo, serving in the Baltic, the writer says:—"On June 27, about 11 p.m., we saw a large brig coming right down upon us; we could not make out what she was, as she had no colours up; we watched her movements, and saw her men clear away her bulwarks ready for action, with her boats lowered in order to be able to board us. Our gunmen, however, kept on deck watching; we were quite ready for burning powder with her, and when they saw our long gun manned, and us watching them, she put about before the wind, and off with all sail, at the same time raising the Russian man-of-war flag. Our steam being down, and a stiff wind, she thought to get away from us, but we made her old timbers fly about as if she had been dancing a polka; she ran right through some shoals and rocks to get away, as we could not follow her there, but we kept the balls flying the nearest way, and caught her in about an hour at the other side, without a soul on board; they all took themselves to these small rocks; their guns they flung all overboard but one, and that we broke with a shot, and it is a very small one. If we had been a merchantman we should have been taken prisoners, for there were two other vessels coming to assist; the night being very foggy, and the water very shoaly and rocky, and our steam not being up, we lost the other two; they got under a large battery before we could get within shot; we took and set her on fire, after taking the measurement of her; she is worth about £54 to me as prize money.—(Daily News.)

The Lord Chancellor was seriously indisposed on Sunday, in consequence of which he was unable to open his court yesterday. The general public will hear with unmixed satisfaction that yesterday his lordship was considerably better, and that his indisposition is not considered so serious as was at first apprehended. His lordship in a few days will be able to resume his duties.—(Dublin Journal.)

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARKER.—A letter from Constantinople gives details of the mode in which this gallant officer, the youngest post-captain in the service, came by his death wound:—

I send you news of an unhappy encounter, which has resulted in the death of a young and promising commander. The circumstance may probably be known in England by some shorter route before it can be learned from here, but the following details will no doubt be acceptable. The town or village of Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, is almost surrounded by a jungle of reeds, where stockades had been formed for the defence of the place by the enemy. These reeds are so high that they conceal both men and horses from the view of any one ascending the stream by a boat, and furnish great facilities for a stubborn and wily enemy to harass troops whom he is unable to meet in the field. After the capture of Sulina last month, it was thought that the Russians had entirely left the vicinity, and a degree of confidence or negligence was inspired, which has terminated most unfortunately. It appears that so far from the enemy having abandoned the neighbourhood, they have never ceased to occupy the jungle which lines the banks of the river, and have waited for their opportunity to revenge the off-hand capture of this important point. On Friday, 7th July, Capt. Parker, of the Firebrand, was ascending the river in his gig, and at some distance behind was another boat of the same vessel, and Capt. Powell, of the Vesuvius, in a third. The excursion seems to have been entirely unconnected with any warlike object, and so completely was the presence of an enemy unanticipated that the chaplain and surgeon of the Firebrand were in the boat with their captain. As the first boat came abreast of a stockade, supposed to have been long deserted, a shower of musket balls were poured in from an unseen enemy. No one was struck; but a ball passed through the surgeon's coat, and two others narrowly escaped. The boat immediately put back to obtain the assistance of the others, and Capt. Parker and his companions were disposed to treat the matter very lightly, laughing at the Russians for not being better shots. Capt. Powell with the other boats came up almost immediately; the sailors rowed for the stockade, and Capt. Parker sprung on shore to lead the attack. He had made but a few steps when he was struck through the heart with a musket ball and fell dead. Capt. Powell then took the command, and in a few minutes had driven the enemy from their stronghold. The Russians, however, made a brave resistance. An eye-witness declares that the only two of the enemy to be seen at first were a couple of officers, who stood calmly at the embrasures of the stockade, and were picked off by the English sailors while directing their men where to fire. Indeed, the accounts of all our encounters with the Russians mention the same fact, of the devotion and bravery of the Muscovite officers, who literally drag on their men by the collar, or force them into fire at the point of their swords. The Russians seem in this respect to be exactly the opposite to their Turkish opponents; in the Ottoman army the common soldiers are distinguished by the fanaticism and desperation of their attack, while the officers are bewildered with fear and responsibility. The contrast teaches a kind of lesson, and shows that the Turkish resistance is that living national principle which inspired the Spaniards at Saragossa, and the Transteverini at Rome; while the Russians are actuated only by the prompting of military honour, a feeling seldom shared in by the private soldiers, who can rise to no high rank, and must have a deeper feeling to incite them to acts of courage. The unfortunate commander who fell in this affair had just completed his 29th year. He was the son of Admiral Hyde Parker, late one of Lords of the Admiralty. So small has been the actual amount of fighting which has taken place during the war that the death of a single officer creates a sensation, which old men, accustomed to the bloody bulletins of former days, perhaps scarcely understand.—(Times.)

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.—The following letters and extracts of despatches have been forwarded by the Horse Guards to Lieut.-Gen. Butler, as the most appropriate condolence upon the death of his lamented son. We publish them in the hope that they may thus reach many to whom the captain was known and respected, and his gallant exertions, thus honourably recognized by the chiefs of two great armies, may act as an incentive to his surviving comrades:—

Horse Guards, July 17.

Sir—I have heard with the deepest regret of the loss which you and the army have sustained by the death of your distinguished son, Capt. J. A. Butler, of wounds and fatigue at the siege of Silistria. During the whole of that memorable siege your son displayed very rare qualities, combining with the skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—at one moment gaining the confidence of the garrison (over which he had only the authority of a very young volunteer) by the example of his personal valour; at another, prolonging the defence of the place by the prudence and firmness of his counsel; and on all occasions infusing into those around him that spirit of heroic resistance which led to its triumphant defence. I deeply deplore your affliction in losing such a son, but your sorrow is felt by the country, the army, and the Sovereign. The Queen had recognised his merit by placing him in the Guards and conferring upon him army rank, trusting that he might pursue a career of which all were so proud, at that time not being aware of the dangerous state of his health. The blow is unexpected and most severe, but I trust you will bear up against it by the fact that your son's services have been most valuable to his country, in promoting the success of a just war; and I hope I shall not give you pain by alluding to another son—Capt. H. T. Butler, of the 55th Regiment—selected for employment on the Quartermaster-General's staff when the army first embarked for Turkey, solely on account of the ability he had shown in his studies at the Royal Military College. I trust that the well-earned fame of one son and the rising merit of the other will, under Providence, be a source of consolation to you at this moment of extreme affliction. Pray accept, my dear General, the condolence of your very faithful servant,

HARDINGE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler.

Another letter from Lord Hardinge encloses an extract from a despatch from Lord Raglan, in which, after announcing the death of the gallant young officer, and mentioning in terms of high commendation his services as well as those of Lieutenants Nasmyth and Ballard, of the East India Company's service, his lordship adds the following extract of a despatch from Omer Pacha:—

"Parmi les braves qui ont pris part à la défense glorieuse de Silistrie se trouvaient deux officiers Anglais, dont je ne dois pas oublier les noms. Le jeune Capitaine Butler, arrivé pendant l'hiver avec M. Nasmyth au quartier-général de Chumla, était à Silistrie au moment ou les Russes commençaient l'attaque contre la place. Tous les deux pouvaient se retirer, mais, la voix de l'honneur parlant haut chez eux, ils préférèrent de rester, dans l'idée d'être utile dans la lutte qui se préparait. Leur exemple, leur conseil, ont puissamment contribué à la conservation des forts attaqués;........ malheureusement, M. Butler, blessé d'une balle au front, a trouvé là une mort glorieuse; mais sa mémoire ne périra pas dans l'armée Ottomane."—(Times.)

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. MOORE.—Touching the gallant officer who lost his life in the burning of the Europa transport at sea, we find the following paragraph in the *Limerick Chronicle*:

A few months ago the late Lieut.-Col. Moore, Enniskillen Dragoons, intended to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, but discarded the view on his being ordered to the East. His untimely fate is known, and though his commission was filled up without purchase, his successor, Major White, has lodged £2,000 for the benefit of the family of Colonel Moore, whose widow has been presented with a residence at Hampton Court by the Queen.—(Globe.)

The money remaining to be raised on the 5th of July last, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1852–53, was £1,810,987. There was no money remaining in the Exchequer for this purpose on that day.—(Globe.)

EMBARKATION OF THE SCOTS GREYS.—Our correspondent writes from Liverpool yesterday:—

It being generally known that the 2d Dragoon Guards would leave Prescot this morning to embark in the Himalaya, thousands taking advantage of the fine weather, left at an early hour to meet the gallant fellows on the route, and as early as four a.m., the road to Prescot was lined with spectators. At 6 a.m., the head-quarters of the regiment, arrived in Liverpool and marched to George's dock, where they awaited the second division, which arrived about 7. Every arrangement was made for the comfortable embarkation—a temporary inclined platform erected, by which the horses were to walk on board. At about nine o'clock the work of embarkation commenced. The saddles and all the trappings being removed, the horses were led down the north bridge of the stage and up the temporary platform to the ship. The work was speedily completed, owing to the convenience afforded by the stage, and three-quarters of an hour sufficed to get on board the entire horses, which were chiefly stowed on the deck. Not an accident occurred during the entire proceedings. The men appeared in the highest possible spirits, and, having commenced to cultivate beards since receiving orders for the East, have a much more martial and commanding appearance. About ten o'clock, all the men and horses having been shipped, Capt. Kellock gave orders to cast off the ropes which bound her to the stage, when she glided gently out into the stream, amidst the most terrific cheers, echoed along the shores, and re-echoed back from the ship, the band of which at the time played the National Anthem, which was the signal for a renewal of the cheering, clapping of hands, and every demonstration of enthusiasm. She is expected to leave the river for Turkey early to-morrow.—(Daily News.)

This morning a large number of able and ordinary stokers were forwarded from H.M.S. Crocodile to the flag ship at Sheerness for service in the Baltic fleet.—(Globe.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EAST.—Notice has been given to the Metropolitan Police, that fifty men are required for special service at the seat of war. These men must have been in the cavalry, as they will be mounted, the duties being to look after stragglers from the various regiments. The pay is fixed at two guineas per week. Should the system succeed, it is understood to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to increase the force materially. Twelve men, who have volunteered to join the commissariat staff, at a rate of pay of 5s. 6d. per day with rations, will embark immediately to join that service.—(Globe.)

THE MILITIA.—On Saturday seven French officers of the 3d regiment of the line, *en route* to the Baltic, paid a visit *en grande tenue* to the officers of the 1st (King's Own) Stafford Militia, stationed at Dover, and minutely inspected Capt. Bycroft's company's clothing, appointments, &c. They expressed themselves highly satisfied with what they saw. The new pattern tunic and helmet were shown to them, each officer fitting the helmet on his own head. The superior description of bread and meat also attracted their attention. They then visited the cooking kitchens, barrack rooms, &c., afterwards adjourning to the officers' mess, where luncheon had been prepared for them.—(Times.)

A VETERAN.—Died, on 12th inst., at Kingsbridge, James Sweet, aged 80, who served as armourer's mate and armourer in the following ships and actions:—

In the Culloden, 1st June, 1794, Lord Howe; Culloden, 14th Feb., 1797; St. Vincent, Capt. Trowbridge; Culloden, at Teneriffe, Capt. Trowbridge, when he was wounded in the foot; Culloden, battle of the Nile, 1798; Temeraire, Trafalgar, Capt. Harvey, 1805; London, 98, Capt. Sir H. B. Neale, at the capture of the Marengo, 80, and Belle Poule, 1806; and several smaller actions. He wore a medal with five bars, and received 1s. per day pension—the last payment the day before his death. He died of gangrene of the leg.—(Chronicle.)

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The following Post-office notice has been issued:—

Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of mails to Australia once every month, by the establishment of a packet to run once in two months direct from Southampton to Australia. The mails for Australia will accordingly be made up in London, during the remainder of the present year, on the following days:—Aug. 4, morning, by direct packet; Sept. 4, morning, *viâ* Southampton and Singapore; Sept. 9, evening, *viâ* Marseilles and Singapore; Oct. 4, morning, by direct packet; Nov. 4, morning, *viâ* Southampton and Singapore; Nov. 9, evening, *viâ* Marseilles and Singapore; Dec. 4, morning, by direct packet. The postage upon letters by direct packet or *viâ* Southampton and Singapore, will be 1s. the half-ounce; and when addressed to be sent *viâ* Marseilles, 1s. 10d. if under a quarter of an ounce, 2s. 3d if weighing a quarter and under half an ounce, and so on, according to the scale. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance—(Herald.)

The sum of £4,700 has been subscribed in Manchester, towards the expenses of the approaching exhibition in Paris.—(Sun.)

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The following is from the Registrar-General's weekly return:—

In the week that ended last Saturday the total number of deaths registered in London was 1,008, nearly the same as in the previous week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 1,016, which, with a correction for increase of population, gives 1,118. Last week's return, in which the deaths are more than 100 less than the estimated amount, shows a favourable state of the public health at a time when it is threatened with a renewal of the cholera epidemic. The deaths returned last week as caused by zymotic diseases were 293, while the corrected average is 342; they show an advance on the previous week. Smallpox carried off 12 children and four persons of 20 years and upwards, while scarlatina has increased its weekly proportion of fatal cases to 80. The latter disease has visited some families with severity, and in the present returns an instance is recorded in which three children died of it in the same family within six days. Diarrhœa has increased, and cholera has suddenly sprung into activity; the deaths from the former rose in the last two weeks from 46 to 58; those by cholera from 5 to 26. The eastern districts, especially Limehouse, are the chief field of its earliest operations. Most of the cases were decidedly "Asiatic." On a doorstep in Sherrard-street, St. James's, on the 12th of June, a captain of the Russian army, aged 45 years, "serous apoplexy brought on by want; found dead." In St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 42, Castle-lane, on the 3d of July, a shoemaker, aged 59 years, "disease of lungs, accelerated by want of common necessaries of life." On the 20th of July, a gentleman, aged 55 years, died of "bronchitis (three months), general dropsy (thirteen weeks);" on the following day his wife, aged 53 years, died of "prostration from fright on seeing her dying husband suddenly appear in the passage in a state of temporary delirium (26 hours)." In Leather-market, Bermondsey, on the 27th June, the widow of a carpenter, aged 60 years, died of "hydrophobia from the bite of a cat which occurred four months previously." Inquest. In St. Margaret, Westminster, on 5th July, the daughter of a labourer, aged 8 years, "hydrophobia from the bite of a dog; she was bitten on 15th May, symptoms (about a week); convulsions (one day)." Inquest. This malady is more frequent this summer than usual; four deaths have recently occurred from it.

Last week the births of 821 boys and 776 girls, in all 1,597 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,297.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·954 inches. The mean temperature was 63·2°, which is 1·3° above the average of the same week in 38 years. The temperature increased towards the end of the week; and the mean daily temperature was above the average on the first and last three days; on Saturday it was 6·7° above it. The highest temperature was 81°, and occurred on Saturday; the lowest was 50·7° on Wednesday. The mean dew-point temperature was 53·4°, and between this and the mean air temperature the difference was 9·8°. No rain fell, and the wind was mostly in the south-west.—(Chronicle.)

THE PORTUGUESE CROPS.—Our City correspondent, on this important subject, communicates the following intelligence:—

"Advices from Oporto, with regard to the vine disease, state that, owing to a long prevalence of cold foggy weather, it has continued to increase, although hopes of an improvement were beginning to be entertained from the effects of a change to warmth, which had just set in. From the Upper Douro the recent accounts were more favourable in relation to certain districts, and some persons even thought it likely as much wine may be produced as last year. Around the city of Oporto, however, the young grapes seemed entirely gone. Throughout the Minho province they looked better, but in the Beira the blight was general. Apples and fruit of all descriptions, particularly almonds, and likewise the potato crop, were less infected than in former years, and promised to be abundant. A disturbance which had taken place in the city, owing to a great advance in Indian corn, caused by the stocks having been bought up by speculators, had been promptly suppressed, although some of the master manufacturers of the place appeared disposed to turn it to account by urging the poor, with whom it forms an important article of food, to the belief that their privations would increase with every step the government may take in departing from a prohibitory tariff."—(Times.)

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The *Old Countryman*, a Toronto publication, says:—"A new feature in Canadian politics is likely to be introduced. Viscount Bury, eldest son of the Earl of Albermarle, is anxious to represent a Canadian constituency. We are glad of it. There is the grossest ignorance of the wants and advantages of Canada in the British Houses of Parliament.—(Times.)

OUTRAGE ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The *New Orleans Delta* of the 4th has the following:—

We last evening heard rumours of gross outrages and consequent excitement in connexion with an immigrant ship from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday. The entire ship's company, with the exception of the captain, mate, and carpenter, are charged with the most fiendish outrages upon the female passengers during the passage. We refrain mentioning the name of the vessel until we obtain further particulars.—(Daily News.)

Mr. Barnum has resigned the presidency of the New York Crystal Palace. The result fell short of his wishes.—(New York Journal.)

Pneumonia, or disease of the lungs, is carrying off a great many cattle in Houston and Erskine parishes at present. It is caused, it is supposed, by the damp cold weather. At this season last year a large number of cattle died from the same cause.—(Greenock Advertiser.)

THE MOORS, &c.—Disease is still continuing among the grouse in this neighbourhood, having spread to the young birds, and it is feared that the sport this year will be inferior. Hares are, however, very plenty in this quarter. In Perthshire the young broods of grouse are suffering so much from a disease which is supposed to be tapeworm, that in some districts there will be a total failure of young birds.—(Scotsman.)

THE COURT MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.—On the Court re-assembling on Monday, the prisoner proceeded with the examination of the witnesses in his defence:—

Major Maxwell deposed that, during the five years prisoner had been in the regiment he had lived in general harmony with the officers; that he had never known prisoner to be drunk or unfit for duty through drink. That he (witness) had reprimanded "in Lieut. Perry's presence"—(it will be remembered that Lieut. Perry only deposed that Major Maxwell might have done so, but he was not aware of it)—officers against whom he (Lieut. Perry) had complained. That Colonel Garrett had reprimanded, and most severely, one officer against whom Lieut. Perry had complained, forbidding such officer ever again to enter Lieut. Perry's room, by day or by night, since which time he had reason to believe all annoyances had ceased. To his knowledge, Capt. Nicholas was not in the habit of ill-treating young officers on joining the regiment; indeed, he was exceedingly kind towards them. Would say that Capt. Nicholas never played practical jokes on the young officers (a pause), that is, to the best of witness's knowledge. He meant to say so far as he knew.

The following letter was handed in to the President, but it was not entered upon the minutes:—

"Sir—It has been communicated to me that since I gave my evidence Major Maxwell has been called by Lieutenant Greer rather to impeach the truth of my evidence than to speak to any substantive part of the present charge; and I beg most respectfully, as I can expect no support from the prosecutor, to submit to your hon. Court that if I had been permitted, in my own defence, and in vindication of my word and truthfulness, to have cross-examined Major Maxwell, I should have been in a situation to bring to his recollection circumstances upon which he appears to be unfortunately oblivious. I may further submit that the addition that I, on Saturday, was anxious to have made to my evidence would have brought to light the following facts?—First, That after repeated acts of violence by other officers of the 46th, while the regiment was quartered in Dublin, I reported the circumstances to Colonel Garrett, who reproached me and called me a fool for my pains. Secondly, I then patiently submitted to a series of similar indignities, when I complained to Major Maxwell, who represented the facts to Col. Garrett, upon which he gave the offenders a reprimand. So weak was the effect of the reprimand or caution given by Col. Garrett that, though the acts of aggression were discontinued, yet I was persecuted in other ways until I threatened to appeal to the general of the district, and sent a letter to that effect to Colonel Garrett. I was earnestly entreated by several of my brother officers to forbear making any complaint. I did forbear, and from that time I was relieved from any repetition of the annoyances and indignities under which I had formerly laboured. I may also add, that I am prepared to substantiate by evidence all that I have stated with regard to Capt. Nicholas. And I place myself in the hands of the Court to do justice to me, because I find that the questions, or similar ones, which I sought to put, when on my trial, and which were rejected, have been put, without objection, before the present Court-martial. Of this course I do not complain; but, as far as the court marshal by which I was tried is concerned, I do most seriously complain, inasmuch as I was necessarily prevented from procuring, from adverse witnesses, the evidence essential to my defence. Trusting that my painful position will be received for thus troubling you, I have, &c., "J. E. PERRY."

The prisoner's defence was then read by Mr. Bullock. It stated that though he (prisoner) might have been blameable for folly and impropriety, it did not therefore follow that he should be subject to the heavy penalties consequent on the charge now before the Court: many officers of mature age, and honourable and esteemed both in military and social life, might have been ruined outcasts if some foolish prank or culpable excess, committed at the age of twenty-four, had been dealt with as a grave breach of duty as an officer and a gentleman. He would ask the Court to bear in mind the very peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Perry gave evidence against him. There were the strongest inducements for any one in his situation to colour the case as strongly as possible against a prisoner, to repeat everything favourable to himself, to forget everything adverse. A man's memory, where there were drink, high play, boisterous jocularity, loss of temper, serious violence, was not to be trusted, even by himself, much less against a prisoner, who could not be heard to give evidence. It was not on such testimony, particularly if, in many essential points, contradicted by the other evidence, that such charges were to be sustained before a court-martial. (Here the prisoner entered into a dissertation of the further portions of Lieut. Perry's evidence, to show that it proved there having been perfect good feeling between both Lieut. Perry and himself until the immediate moment of the *fracas* which had occasioned that inquiry.) He also alluded, though but slightly, to the evidence of the dressmaker, Hester Major, to show that she proved that there had been a good feeling between them during almost the whole of the night, and that as regarded the foulest word used, she might have mistaken the word "beggar" for a word which no gentleman or officer ought to have used. He then dwelt upon the injuries he had received at the hands of Lieut. Perry, and upon the character which he (prisoner) had received from Major Maxwell; and after stating that no one could more regret than himself that such an occurrence had taken place, and that such disgraceful language should have been used, he left his case with confidence in the hands of the Court.

At the close of the inquiry Colonel Garratt said the conduct of the officers of the regiment was now under the consideration of the highest authorities, and that he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the harmony in which the officers of the regiment had lived together. The sentence will not be made known until it has been approved of by the Horse Guards.—(Daily News.)

DRAGONETTI'S WILL—*Heath v. Chapman.*—This case was disposed of yesterday by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in whose court the case was brought under the following circumstances:

Upon a reference, the chief clerk found that Signor Dragonetti, the celebrated double basso player, transferred to certain trustees the sum of about £2,000 stock, upon trust out of the dividends to pay an annuity of £10 a-year to Mary Chapman, and another annuity of £25 a-year to Giovanni Zemolo, and upon further trust as to the residue of the dividends, to pay a certain portion to the priests of the church at Mestre, near Venice, for saying masses for his sister's soul, to pay another portion to the church of St. Mark's, Venice, for a requiem, and to pay the residue to the priests of the Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, for singing masses for poor souls. The question for the consideration of the court was, as to the effect of this trust. The matter came on a few days since, when it was ordered to stand over in order that the representative of the Attorney-General might be present to defend the rights of the crown.

The Vice-Chancellor said that it appeared that the deceased Signor Dragonetti made this transfer to trustees in order to get over the difficulty attending gifts by will to charitable uses, and hence the first question which had been raised was, as to the effect of the Wills Act upon this matter. It had been objected that this was a mere parole trust to take effect after the testator's death, and that it so far partook of the nature of a will that it was invalid, unless signed according to the provisions of the 1 Vict., c. 26. It did not, however, appear to the court to fall within the provisions of that act. It was perfectly competent for the deceased to make such a declaration of trust without any reference whatever to the Wills Act. This being so, the material point arose as to the validity of the directions of the deceased Signor Dragonetti with regard to those portions of the fund which were to be applied for the purpose of saying masses, &c. Up to the time of the statute of the 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 115, there was no doubt but that under the Act of Edward VI. gifts to persons in order to procure masses to be said for the soul of a deceased person had been

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Galignani's Messenger.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION,

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

The Edition for distribution in Paris and its Environs is issued at six o'clock in the morning.

OFFICE, Nº. 18. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

SUNDAY,
JULY 30, 1854.

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LONDON, JULY 27—28, 1854.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—We find in *Galignani's Messenger* an article translated from a French journal, on the financial situation of Russia, the leading points of which are worth attention, especially at the moment when that subject is incidentally under discussion in Parliament, in the debate now proceeding on Lord Dudley Stuart's Bill against all dealing in Russian securities, issued since the declaration of war. Our readers are aware that the government in Russia monopolises all the functions of banking and credit establishments, which, in countries like our own, rest on the broad basis of free commerce and industry. The last report made to the Czar by the Minister of Finance states that on the 1st January, 1853, the sums confided by private individuals to the credit establishments of the Empire, exceeded the sum of three milliards (3,000,000,000 of francs. Thus the Imperial establishments of credit are—in what may be termed the normal and ordinary state of things—liable for reimbursement of some 3,000,000,000 of francs, *payable on demand*. But the government is now depriving its faithful Russians of all other sources of wealth, while it is effectually depriving itself of all power of paying back their deposits in its hands. It is throwing them, on the one hand, into a position in which they must urgently require payment, and, on the other hand, it has placed itself in a position in which payment must be totally out of its power to make. How is the Russian government then to meet its domestic liabilities—substituting itself, as it does, in the place of all other machinery of credit? The 3,000,000,000 of deposits with it no longer exist, since the State has applied them either to its most urgent wants, or unproductive branches of expenditure. How avoid bankruptcy! Oh, of course, there is no means but *to issue paper*. Well may our Paris contemporary contrast the position of Russia with that of England and France? "In Russia, all the productive resources have been paralysed, whereas they have remained intact with the Czar's adversaries. The capital absorbed in the struggle will be reproduced and more than reproduced by the incessant activity of business in France and England; whereas in Russia, neither the government, absolute as it is, nor public confidence, nor the fanaticism of the populations, can diminish the absolute ruin of all men's fortunes, or ward off the crisis." When we are told Russia is internally inaccessible to attack, we ask are Russians imperturbably indifferent to ruin? Are they content to pay that price for the Czar's whistle? The peasantry are, indeed, inured passively to yield up their lives, but how long are the nobles, manufacturers, and merchants, or the class which combines those characters in one (as the Czar those of money coiner, money-dealer, and now money-spender for his whole empire), likely to display equally the patience of ignorance?—(GLOBE.)

Among all the attempts which have been made, by panoramas and otherwise, to convey to the curious some idea of the scenes and operations of the war, the most successful experiment is, perhaps, that which has been devised by Mr. Disraeli. He has founded a sort of Sebastopol on the Opposition benches of the House of Commons; and, securely abiding in his stronghold, he declines all challenges to fair combat, while keenly watching for opportunities to come forth and strike whenever he may see a chance of gaining a momentary advantage. This may be skilful and judicious party strategy, but Mr. Disraeli need not hope that the country will ever mistake such a line of conduct for patriotism. As regards the censures so abundantly cast on Lord Aberdeen, throughout the late debate, for his brief and business-like remarks on Monday night, members of the House of Commons who go to listen at the bar of the Upper House would do well to remember that the speeches which they hear in that assembly are not addressed to them, and have no special reference to their tastes and habits of thought. When, therefore, Sir John Shelley finds fault with Lord Aberdeen for letting slip the occasion of making what he is pleased to call "a plucky and gallant speech," he should remember that the Prime Minister has been used all his life to address an assembly where that style of oratory would be very ill appreciated; and even if his lordship had been aware of the presence of the patriotic baronet, he might have found it difficult, in opposition to his usual habits, to get up an enthusiasm at all adequate to the occasion. Before Parliament meets again, the course of events may have supplied materials for newer and more interesting controversies than those which have recently amused the Legislature; but, for the present, we have little more to hope from the individual or collective wisdom of our representatives. After the debates of this week, even Mr. Disraeli must be satisfied that his vocation is temporarily at an end Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord John Russell, by the clear, manly, and powerful speeches with which they closed the discussion of last Tuesday, have settled the only point which possesses the smallest interest for the leader of the Opposition. Ministers have openly challenged the opinion of the House on their claims to its support, and that support has been unhesitatingly granted, without a division.—(CHRONICLE.)

THE NON-COALESCING COALITION.—The quarrel between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Wilson, which on Friday night was but a piece of impertinence and insubordination on the part of the latter, assumed yesterday a graver aspect, It is very difficult to see how Mr. Wilson can be permitted to occupy his present office, without a plain declaration to the world that there is a party in the Cabinet ready and able to thwart every effort of their colleagues to excite the spirit of the country against Russia. The bill upon which we have had this second exhibition is, it is true, a bill brought in by two private members of Parliament. Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Butt have submitted to the House of Commons a measure the effect of which is to prevent the negotiation in England of securities issued by Russia, for the purpose of obtaining money to carry on the war against England. The provisions of this bill rest upon principles so plain and indisputable as hardly to admit of argument. On Friday night Lord Palmerston declared himself strongly in favour of the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury as strongly opposed it. It was, however, reserved for the adjourned debate of yesterday to exhibit a scene such as we hope, for the sake of the character of Parliamentary Government, we may never see again Lord Palmerston was the chief and the great advocate of the bill. His advocacy was marked by an eloquence and a vehemence that recalled all the fire of his very best days. He declared that the bill established a great principle—that its rejection would be a disgrace to this country in the eyes of Europe, with an earnestness sufficient to elicit enthusiastic cheers through the house. But even this is not all. Lord Dudley Stuart assured the house that he had the assent of Lord John Russell and the sanction of the Solicitor-General. For Mr. Wilson this time there was no excuse. He knew beforehand of the difference between him and Lord Palmerston. Nothing would have been easier for him than to have absented himself from the house. But, in spite of the appeal of the noble lord, the Secretary to the Treasury contumaciously and ostentatiously took the very course which the Secretary of State declared would disgrace this country in Europe. What respect, let us ask, can foreign nations have for the councils of the Queen? What confidence can our allies have in the sincerity of a ministry that tolerates these scandalous exhibitions? We believe Lord Palmerston right in every word that he uttered; but this is not the question. That which a statesman like Lord Palmerston, in his place in Parliament, deliberately pronounces essential to the honour of the country, no other minister—certainly no subordinate like Mr. Wilson—should presume to resist. Mr. Wilson would never have ventured on this audacious outrage if he had not been put forward by superiors, who kept in the back ground. Where was Mr. Gladstone when Lord Palmerston was so energetically defending what he asserted to be the cause of his country's honour? The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the house when that discussion was over. We ask seriously what effect is all this calculated to produce? Is it not this, to create the impression that Lord Palmerston is thwarted by officials who do not sympathise with the notions of the noble lord as to what is necessary for the honour of this country or the damaging of Russia in the war. It is, no doubt, for Lord Palmerston himself to say whether he will insist on the dismission of Mr. Wilson. He may do this, or he may permit that gentleman to retain his place after he has taken a course which Lord Palmerston, in no measured language, declared would be detrimental to the best interests and the honour of the nation. But we may venture to suggest that if Lord Palmerston tolerates this, he becomes lower than a subordinate himself—he proclaims to the country and to Europe that he holds office in a Cabinet in which he has neither influence nor control. For the honour of the Sovereign we regret to see that on a question affecting loyalty to the Crown, the statesman who holds from her the seals of a Secretary of State is defied and insulted by a subordinate official, who chooses to vote and to avow that Englishmen may be at liberty to help the Emperor of Russia in making war upon their Queen. The Emperor of Russia professes to be religious. He probably has read the parables of the kingdom and and the house divided against itself.—(HERALD.)

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARKER.—*Rashness of our Officers.*—A most melancholy history is that of the death of Capt Parker, of the Firebrand, amid the swamps of the Danube It is another valuable life thrown away. This was no casualty upon service. When a brave officer loses his life in action, or when employed upon the actual business of a campaign by land or by sea, we may mourn his loss, but we feel that he has died as a brave man would wish to die, at the end of some well-fought day with the cry of victory ringing in his ears. Capt. Parker, however, literally threw his life away, without glory to himself or result to the public service. He was not in any way engaged on the business of the expedition when he came to his untimely end. When the Sulina mouths of the Danube were cleared an opinion seems to have got about, rather prematurely, among our people, that the Russians had completely decamped. This result soon appeared to have been somewhat anticipated, as, indeed, common prudence might have suggested to an officer in Capt. Parker's position. Capt. Parker, however, appears to have considered that as soon as the rough of the work was done the Sulina waters were as completely open to him as Plymouth Harbour might have been. Nothing would serve but the organisation of a little excursion for the sake of pleasure or curiosity. Capt. Parker set out in his gig, accompanied by his chaplain and his surgeon; another boat or two followed. Suddenly they were fired upon from a stockade in the jungle. In place of retiring until they were in a condition to attack with a suitable force, Capt. Parker simply waited for the other boats, desired his men to pull in for the stockade, and led them to the attack. He fell dead after he had advanced a few steps, shot through the heart. Capt. Powell, the officer who was in one of the other boats, continued the attack, and carried the stockade. When the English had got possession of it, what was the use of it? It might be very desirable to clear the jungle of the enemy by an organised attack, but, as a question of common prudence, and common sense, were so many valuable lives to be risked for an object of no kind of importance? The men were unprepared, the officers consulted nothing but their own impetuous courage, and the result has been the loss of a most valuable and gallant officer, who would, no doubt, have proved himself an ornament to his profession and a useful public servant. Is it not in the power of the Admiral or General, as the case may be, who commands in chief, to check these brilliant follies by a general order? Our memory fails us, or we remember to have seen orders of this kind in the Wellington despatches and in the correspondence of the great Lord St. Vincent. Officers in those days, as in ours, would "gallop their horses at stone walls" and "pull in under batteries" when nothing was to be gained by it, and both the Duke and the Earl severely reprehended such proceedings. This is the third death among our naval officers, owing purely to their own recklessness of danger, which has occurred since the war began Capt. Foote was drowned because he would pull out against a heavy sea in an insufficient boat; Capt. Giffard ran ashore and lost ship and life in chase of a paltry prize; and now Capt. Parker has thrown his life away in a swamp of the Danube by an act of sheer folly. Surely all this is very lamentable. Three noble-hearted gallant men and capable officers dead, and in such a way!—(TIMES.)

THE LATE COURT MARTIALS.—*Disgraceful Conduct in the 46th.*—Had the court-martial upon Lieut. Greer been an isolated proceeding, it would have been unnecessary for us to say one word upon the subject, The military prisoner might have been left to his military judges, who are perfectly competent to decide the question of whether or not the offences with which he stands charged are in harmony with the character of "an officer and a gentleman." Even now, as far as he is concerned, we should be perfectly willing to let the matter pass *sub silentio*, were it not that the evidence taken in the last case supplies many of the deficiencies too obvious in the minutes of the former investigation. We care very little indeed what his judges and the Horse Guards may think it right to do with Lieut. Greer—we have no wish to bring out the strong points of the case against him, save in so far as they are inseparable from the conclusions in favour of his antagonist. In a word, we are not striving for the condemnation of Lieut. Greer, but for the acquittal of Lieut. Perry. Whether it is right that the former of these two officers should continue to hold the Queen's commission after the evidence that has appeared against him is no concern of ours; but the case of Lieut. Perry stands on very different grounds. Here is a young man arraigned before a military tribunal for doing that which any man with one spark of manly feeling left in his composition would have done upon more slender provocation. He was subjected to a long course of bullying; he was abused; he was bespattered with the most foul and obscene epithets; he was made the object of personal violence by a man far his superior in physical strength; and at length indignation got the better of his indecision or his forbearance, he seized a candlestick from the table which stood near, and knocked down his assailant. Who among us would have done less? Who would not have done much more? Lord Hardinge is at the head of the army—a man of untarnished honour, a soldier of courage, bright and polished as his sword; what would he have done, even now that age has in some measure checked the impetuous soldier of Albuhera, had he been selected by a vulgar bully as the object of insult so intolerable? The thing might have happened to him in a railway carriage—in the public street; what could he or would he have done in the last resort but simply what Lieut. Perry did the other day? It is clear enough that this unlucky lad had better have kept out of bad company; that is, had nothing to do with his brother officer; but then he is but a lad, just out of his teens, and that must be his excuse for associating in his private hours with those whom he met with on parade and in the mess-room. There is no evidence that the lad was an habitual gambler. Before this transaction he had played once or twice for the most trifling sums of money, and can never be said in the course of his short military career to have "gambled" at all until the night when he was fairly railed and bullied into so doing by the very man who is now seeking his destruction. It cannot fail to strike the most careless observer that Lieut. Greer's defence does not shake one single fact advanced by Lieut. Perry in explanation. We should blush to write in excuse of his conduct. The greater part of the defence consists of a wordy attempt to convince the Court that Lieut. Perry was a witness in his own cause, and therefore that his evidence was not to be trusted. We should be curious to know in what predicament Lieut. Greer considers himself to stand? What is there that should induce us to give to his words the credit which he wishes us to deny to those of his opponent? But we do give credit to the statements of Lieut. Perry; not only because they have been confirmed, where necessary, by the statements of most unwilling witnesses, but because Lieut. Greer has been unable to set them aside in any single important particular relative to the matter in hand. We should be well content to rest the justice of Lieut. Perry's acquittal upon Lieut. Perry's statement of his case. But, when we look a little further into the second of the two defences, we confess we are not a little surprised to find the bully bringing the charge of "vindictiveness" against his victim. Is the first investigation a matter so remote from memory, that we have forgotten how Greer left it to the Court to suppose that Perry had attacked him more than once, at intervals, and when he was in a state of half-insensibility? We trust, for the honour of human nature, that the suggestion came from some older head than his own, and that he was too great a dolt to calculate the effect it might produce. It is also not forgotten that in a trial such as this, in which officers and gentlemen sit to decide upon the conduct of officers and gentlemen, Greer over and over again refused to answer the questions which Perry thought it necessary to put to him. Who with a feeling of honour and a consciousness of rectitude would take advantage of a parcel of quibbles and technical rules in a case of that kind? Lieut. Greer was not arguing a case in court, with a Jew attorney on one side of him and a special pleader on the other, but he was accusing his brother officer before a roomfull of gentlemen of ruffianism and disgraceful conduct. In such a case how is it that the words "I refuse to answer that question" were so frequently heard from Lieut. Greer's lips? There was no conceivable question he should have refused to answer. Above all, it must be remembered that here was this poor lad Perry fighting his battle with every man's hand against him; the Colonel of his regiment the accuser, and interposing at every moment with any suggestion which might damnify his case; the Deputy-Judge-Advocate pulling him up whenever there was an opportunity, and professing to be the friend of both sides, while he was in reality pressing against one; every man against him, and yet he had the wit and courage to defend himself—we should say to justify himself, in a manner which will not speedily be forgotten The matter cannot, we presume, rest with the termination of the inquiry into the conduct of these two young officers. The public will not readily be brought to believe that Colonel Garrett, the commanding officer, is not most deeply to blame for the condition in which his regiment is found to be.—(TIMES.)

AUSTRALIA.—By the Overland India mail we have Sydney advices to May 24. From the journals and correspondence of that date we epitomise all the intelligence of interest:—

The Governor-General returnrd from his tour to Moreton Bay and Port Curtis on 10th May. On the 16th, when the Council re-assembled, his Excellency sent down a Message, touching the anxiety stated to prevail on the subject of the defences of the Port and City of Sydney, and expressing his opinion that no immediate occasion for alarm existed.

The Sydney banks have raised the rate of discount to 6, 7, and 8 per cent., according to the dates of bills.

In consequence of the prospects of the vintage in Europe, the colony expect a short supply of wine. One of the largest houses in the trade had received advices to re ship for England all the first quality Port held on consignment; it was stated the firm was purchasing privately for the same purpose.

The commercial report of the *Empire*, of 23d, says:—"The gold fields are still being worked by a very slow and unsatisfactory process. For many months past only a few scattered diggers have been engaged raising gold, and these few have carried on their operations with the least possible noise or display. Though their success has, undoubtedly, been sufficient to induce them to continue their own labours, no results have been made public to attract strangers to swell their numbers. Occasionally the finding of a large nugget is reported, and the escort arrives once a week with a stated quantity of gold. Beyond this, however, little now is heard of a branch of industry which at first created so extensive an excitement."

This applies to the gold fields of New South Wales, which have never recovered the drain of population from them when the fields of Victoria were discovered. The quantity of gold brought down, however, keeps up pretty steadily to the average of 3,000 ounces weekly. So completely has the excitement mentioned died away that a stranger might be some time in the city without knowing the "Diggings" existed, except from the specimens of the metal in the windows of the dealers, and of these probably there are more and better to be seen in Cornhill.—(Globe.)

LOSS OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.—Our Berlin correspondent writes:—

It has seldom occurred to an army which has not hitherto fought any great or general action to have so many officers of high rank put *hors de combat* as has that of Russia from the time when it opened the trenches before Silistria to its discomfiture at Giurgevo. In proof of this it suffices to look at the following list, which is in part official, and the remainder authentic: Field Marshal Prince Paskiewitsch, wounded at Silistria, and invalided; Lieut.-Gen. Schilder, mortally wounded at Silistria (dead); Lieut.-Gen. Selwan, killed at Silistria; Lieut.-Gen. Dreschern, died of disease at Roman; Lieut.-Gen. Chruleff, severely wounded at Giurgevo (dead); Lieut.-Gen. Aurep-Elmpt, shot himself at Bucharest; Lieut.-Gen. Bebutoff, wounded at Giurgevo; Major-Gen. Popoff, wounded at Silistria; Major-Gen. Stolpakoff, killed at Silistria; Major Gen. Meyer, killed at Silistria; Major-Gen. Buterlin, wounded near Frateschti. The names of colonels, with the exception of three or four, and of other field-officers, are not known; but if the number be any way in proportion to that of generals, it can scarcely be set down at less than triple, which would give at least thirty-six. The name of Lieut.-Gen. Luders is not included in the above, although reports of his having been severely wounded and since dead have been repeatedly circulated, and are again renewed.—Chronicle.)

GOSSIP FROM THE BALTIC.—The following is an extract of a letter dated on board the Flagship, Baro Sound, July 18:—

My dear ——, Every little incident now occurring is caught up with avidity. You, doubtless, in old England, wonder something is not done; we have been a long time in "stays." I hope we shall not miss altogether; but we are getting out of all patience, so many times we have been going to do something, which enlivened our spirits only again to be knocked on the head, bringing on general despondency. My firm belief is that our hands are tied from head-quarters, for old Charley paces up and down the poop with his hands behind him and head down, chafing and fretting like an animal that could only be permitted to growl, but not to bite! I can only assure you that there is not an officer or man but what is honestly with him, and who really feels for his disagreeable position. We are heartily sick of reconnoitring, and are longing for the arrival of the French troops, which we understand are shortly expected. Our only hope is that when they arrive something must be done. We shall receive them with more than common civility I can assure you, for this creeping about does not suit English taste, and discontent showing itself from the highest to the lowest in every ship belonging to our unparalleled fleet. Visits are very fine, a good understanding prevails, but all that could have been done in port. Papers are wonderfully scarce, and information more so. You will scarcely believe what a sensation was created to day by the arrival of a cutter yacht the Sparrowhawk. We had been apprized of her having been sent from England, still we did not put much faith in it; however, here she is sure enough, and right welcome too. My last informed you that cholera was on board. The owner, Mr. Galt, has shown himself to be a plucky fellow in coming out in her, and he was the more welcome for bringing out a good supply of what we were all in want of, namely, "brandy." By Jove! you should have seen the rush that took place to board him. I counted no less than twenty pinnaces and cutters, which literally swallowed the vessel, all anxious to be served first; anything new was an object of interest, but this of all others was a great one. Even old Charley looked pleased when he heard of her arrival. The little yacht brought up astern of us just about the time we were firing a royal salute for the Emperor and Empress of the French, whose healths the commander-in-chief had proposed on board the French admiral's ship, where a banquet was given by Admiral Parseval Deschenes. Mr. Galt came on board of us, and was most kindly welcomed by Admiral Seymour, captain of the fleet. Of course, all of us were delighted to hear anything of our native country, and what was doing, of which we are as ignorant as sucking pigs. Several of the ship's company also received letters and parcels by this conveyance, and the Sparrowhawk is a great card. The commander-in chief has ordered the barge to take him on board the cutter, and the old fellow has dived below. I dare say the owner has got something pretty good on board. We understand that the Driver first fell in with the cutter off Hango Head, and was warned as standing in too close among the rocks; after which the Basilisk fell in with her, and piloted her up to the fleet. I must tell you that during our visit to Cronstadt the Russians had for the second time removed all the buoys we had laid down, which has annoyed us much. They must be as close on our trail as a slippery Indian, for we can neither see nor catch hold of them. We are often up at the top of the celebrated lighthouse, the Ronskar, where we have the mortification of looking down upon the immovable Russian fleet. Sir Charles has much fallen away with sheer vexation, to think they will not come out and fight. We long for the arrival of the French soldiers, and when we actually see them we shall believe something is meant; it is the only comfort we have, "living in hope." The Russian semaphores are in hourly communication with Helsingfors. We only desire to help to work them. The weather is so extraordinarily fine that our masts and spars are reflected as from a beautiful mirror, and we are as still as a swan in the ornamental waters of Regent's park. The scenery about Paro Sound is most lovely and enchanting. This, combined with the perspective view of 50 men of-war, makes a picture that I conceive would look well on canvas, although our mess taste would be that we should be covered with smoke. "Hurrah!" just received orders to "Prepare for sea." What are we up to—it is flying about that we are to bombard and take Aland. "Hurrah" from all hands. Mr. Galt has just come on board to know what he is to do. The admiral told him to consider himself under the protection of the whole fleet, and if he liked the Duke would give him a tow.—(Herald.)

ADMIRAL BERKELEY'S DISCLOSURES.—The following is a corrected report of the speech delivered by Admiral Berkeley, on Tuesday night, in the House of Commons, relative to the fleets in the Baltic:—

Admiral Berkeley said, he should not have troubled the house with many words had it not been that the hon. member for Aylesbury had thought proper, in endeavouring to show his antipathy towards the head of the Government, to lay about him right and left upon every party belonging to it. But the noble lord (Stuart) and the hon. gentleman (Layard) had attacked the navy, not sparing that department to which he (Admiral Berkeley) had the honour to belong. He would not indulge in insinuations, nor would he state facts which he could not vouch for. The hon. member for Aylesbury had stated that various sums of money had been paid for demurrage, owing to the delays of the Admiralty; he stated that between £20,000 and £30,000 had been paid in consequence of those delays. He begged to tell the hon gentleman that no demurrage whatsoever had been paid. It was true that transports which had taken the troops to Constantinople had been detained there in order to convey those troops to Varna; and he would ask the hon. gentleman, whether he would have sent those transports about their business, or would have retained them till the army no longer required their services? The noble lord the member for Marylebone said, last night, that although the army as a demonstration was very good, it was not fit for action, and that the same observation applied to the navy. Now, he ventured to tell the noble lord, in the face of the house and the country, that we never had finer fleets, or admirals more firmly resolved to carry on the war in the manner in which the country expected it to be conducted.

Lord D. Stuart assured the gallant officer he had mistaken his observations; he had never said that the British fleet was not fit for action. What he said was, that it had not the vessels necessary to conduct operations in shallow water.

Admiral Berkeley.—Since the noble lord disclaimed the language, he would not further advert to it. The noble lord, however, said that he was assured that Cronstadt was accessible on the south side to vessels of very considerable size, and, that if 20 vessels with mortars were sent there, the place might be successfully bombarded, and the Russian fleets and arsenals might have been laid in ruins before this, had the gallant officer (Napier) in command of the fleet been supplied with requisite means by the Government, and not received orders to hold his hand. As to the statement that Cronstadt might be successfully bombarded by twenty vessels, he begged to read an extract from a letter written by the gallant admiral in command of the fleet. Before the noble lord again talked of knocking down Cronstadt, let him ponder on the passage he (Admiral Berkeley) was about to read. Admiral Napier said:—

"It has not been in my power to do anything with this powerful fleet; for attacking either Cronstadt or Sweaborg would have been certain destruction."

This was not all; Admiral Chads—than whom no man possessed a greater amount of scientific knowledge—wrote also in these terms:—

"After two days' inspection from the lighthouse, and full views of the forts and ships, the former are too substantial for the fire of ships to make any impression. They are large masses of granite. With respect to an attack on the ships where they are, it is not be entertained."

Only one observation further he felt it necessary to make respecting the noble lord's insinuation, that Sir C. Napier had received instructions from the Government "to hold his hands." In the strongest language which man use (continued the gallant Admiral) I declare—and as it is part of my duty to draw up orders for the admirals, I can speak with authority on this point—that there never was a British officer who had more completely a *carte blanche* to undertake what he pleased.—(Sun.)

The Hon. Arthur Gordon, a younger son of Lord Aberdeen, has offered himself for the representation of Beverley. No opposition is contemplated.—(Globe.)

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.—Yesterday morning a large number of fine athletic young men, arrived by the North-Western and Great Northern Railway, and were paraded, and inspected, at the principal recruiting office, Westminster. Many of them were volunteers from regiments of the line on the home establishment and the militia for service in the several corps at the seat of war; and, with only three or four exceptions, were finally approved, and marched to the depots preparatory to embarking for the East.—(Standard.)

From the *Northern Ensign* we learn that Capt. Craigie has completed his full number of volunteers (1,500) to be raised in Scotland.—(Herald.)

THE NEW ROYAL YACHT.—Extract of a letter from Pembroke dockyard:—

This magnificent vessel—the works of which had been suspended for some time past, in order to complete a number of small steamers for immediate service—has again been put in progress. There are now upwards of two hundred shipwrights placed upon her, and, as at present arranged, she will be launched the early part of next March, so as to be ready for her Majesty's summer's cruise in 1855. She is to be built in a great measure of mahogany, and is constructed on the wedge principle, and, to all appearance, will indeed be a perfect clipper. It has now been fully determined that she shall be propelled by paddle wheels—not the screw; that result having been come to by the parties who went out specifically in the Himalaya to make the decision. There were six apprentices entered on the establishment to-day, mostly sons of deserving workmen. The whole arsenal is in a state of the greatest activity. The Falcon, screw steamer, is to be launched on the 10th of next month. She is the fifth and last vessel that will be sent afloat from this arsenal during the present year. The great capabilities of this yard have never before been brought into operation. It is in fact the greatest building establishment in the kingdom.—(Daily News.)

THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY'S WILL.—This document has just been proved by the present Marquis, the Duke of Richmond, and Viscount Sydney, the executors, with powers reserved to Lord Paget, a son, and one of the executors:—

The personalty is sworn under £40,000. According to the will, which is dated 20th Feb. 1854, a liberal provision is made for all the younger sons of the late Marquis; an annuity of £500 is bequeathed his secretary, an annuity of £100 is continued to Lieut. E. Martin, R.N., and £1,000 is left to Hugh Cameron, Esq., as an acknowledgment of his professional services. The remainder of the property goes to the present Marquis, to whom also are devised all the real estates, &c. The truncated pillar, ornamented with devices, which was presented to the gallant Marquis by George IV when Prince Regent and the officers of the Marquis's Hussar regiment, are also bequeathed to his eldest son, to descend as an heirloom with the earldom of Uxbridge.—(Globe.)

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Electric Telegraph Company was held yesterday at the Company's offices in Lothbury. Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., occupied the chair:—

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the undertaking was in a very prosperous condition, and that the satisfactory state of their affairs justified a division of the reserve fund, which they had omitted to do so long as they had cause to apprehend any danger or risk from the competition of other companies. He then instanced one case in which an ephemeral company promised to take a message of twenty words for 6d. to any town or village in the world. It was as well, however, to add, that such competition could only result in both companies working at non-remunerative rates. They had undertaken extensive works, amongst which were a line of wires from Manchester to Leeds, cables from Holyhead to Howth (in Ireland), and from Bristol to Cardiff. They had four new stations in London, namely, at the Corn and Stock Exchanges, the Crystal Palace, and Highbury. They might expect, therefore, a large increase of business at the next half-yearly meeting. The chairman then enumerated the various lines on which they had recently placed their wires. Among these were the Newmarket and Bury, the Edinburgh and Dundee, the London and Tilbury line, the Shropshire Union, the Eastern Union, the Whitby, Scottish Midland, and Caledonian, the last of which had an inefficient telegraph. The chairman then read the resolutions; the important one being that a dividend of 7 per cent. on the net profits of the company for the half-year ending the 30th of June be payable on and after the 12th August.—Carried unanimously.

It was then proposed and carried that in future the annual and aggregate remuneration of the directors of the company be fixed at £2,300.

The meeting was then adjourned, on the understanding that a special meeting would be called, in order to obtain its assent to the issue of new shares, such a sanction being required by the act of Parliament.

The balance-sheet for the half-year ending on the 30th June, 1854, showed a reserved fund of £61,033; the expenses being £674,014; and the receipts from various sources, £735,447 2s. 2d.(Sun

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—The following is a list of all pensions granted during the past year:—

Margaret Glen—(Widow of the late Dr. Glen, missionary to the East for nearly 30 years). In consideration of Dr. Glen's services to Biblical literature, £50.

Sir Francis Head—In consideration of the contributions he has made in the literature of this country, £100.

C. E. Moir—(Widow of the late Mr. D. Moir, surgeon). In consideration of her late husband's literary and scientific works in connexion with his profession, his poetical talents, and the destitute condition of his widow and eight children, £100.

Rev. William Hickey—In consideration of the services which his writings published under the signature of "Martin Doyle," have rendered to the cause of agriculture and social improvement among the people of Ireland, £80.

Charlotte Lang—In conideration of the eminent services rendered for a period of upwards of 50 years by the late Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright at the Woolwich Dockyard, £100.

Mary Wilson, or Train, and Rosina Train—Widow and daughter of the late Mr. J. Train, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's direction, £50.

Sarah Nicolas—Widow of the late Sir H. Nicolas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by her late husband to the historical and antiquarian literature of this country, £100.

Isabella Macgillivray, Williamina Craigie Macgillivray, Caroline Mary Macgillivray, and Margaret Christina Macgillivray—Daughters of the late Dr. Macgillivray. In consideration of their late father's contributions to the service of Natural History, £80.

Margaret Hogg—Widow of the late Mr. J. Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd). In consideration of her late husband's poetical talent, £50.

Euphemia Simpson, Caroline Rucker Simpson, William Euphemia Simpson—Sister and two daughters of the late Mr. J. Simpson. In consideration of his eminent services in the cause of education, £100.

Virginia Kenney, Maria Teresa Kenney—Daughters of the late J. Kenney, Esq. In consideration of his literary talent, £40.

Alaric Alexander Watts—In consideration of his services to literature and art, £100.

Mary Stephens Tucker, Lauretta Tucker, Rachel Tucker, Sarah Tucker, Amy Tucker—Daughters of the late J. Tucker, Esq. In consideration of their late father's services as Surveyor of the Navy for 18 years, £100.

Edward Hincks, D.D.—In consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to history and literature by his antiquarian researches, and especially in connexion with the Assyrian and other Eastern languages, £100.

Sarah Lee.—Widow of Mr. Bowditch, the celebrated African traveller. In consideration of her contriburions to literature, £50.—(Globe.)

A FASHIONABLE ARRIVAL.—The female hippopotamus was landed in the Southampton docks early on Saturday, and sent to London by the 9 a.m. train:—

It was landed in its bath with its Arab keeper by the side of it, and thus it proceeded to London on a railway truck, to which the hippopotamus den was well fastened. The difficult task of landing and despatching it was effected without accident. The huge monster weighs above a ton, and is only a sucking calf. It has but four teeth. At feeding time its mouth is opened by the keeper's hand, which is thrust in covered with milk and corn meal, and licked or lapped by the animal's monstrous lips and tongue. The male hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has a large number of teeth, and can now eat corn. Like other amphibious animals, such as the seal, for instance, the hippopotamus is not insensible to musical sounds, for on any one of the Ripon's band playing his instrument over the den, the hippopotamus would raise its head in the attitude of listening. The Arab keeper of the hippopotamus who came to England in the Ripon is a snake charmer, and he used to frighten the monkeys on board the Ripon into convulsions when he exhibited his snakes by the side of them. The Arab nearly lost his life in the ship owing to the hippopotamus jamming him against the side of the den, and men were obliged to goad the youthful leviathan in order to release the keeper.—(Globe.)

This morning, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, late mayor of Rye, who has passed some months in prison, having been convicted of perjury before the Rye Election Committee of the House of Commons, was liberated by order of the Home Secretary. A certificate of belief in his innocence of any corrupt motive was signed by every juryman who tried him, arising from circumstances that had become known since the trial.—(Globe)

CHOLERA IN SOUTH DURHAM.—The following are details of the breaking out of the cholera at Trimdon, a colliery village near Hartlepool:—

It broke out very suddenly on Saturday fortnight, and since then 14 deaths have taken place. Between 40 and 50 persons have been attacked with the disease in a bad form since its outbreak. Some of the deaths have been awfully sudden, and without those premonitory symptoms that have previously marked the early stages of this terrible disease. The principal portion of the village is on a hill, and is rather favourably situated for sanitary arrangements, though there is a burning and sulphurous pit heap not far from that row. Great complaints are made with regard to the negligence of the General Board of Health in London. Immediately upon the appearance of the epidemic in the village Mr. Wood, the viewer and manager at the colliery, wrote to the proper authorities in London, informing them of the circumstance. Down to Saturday night no answer had been received. The colliery surgeons instituted a house to house visitation immediately upon the appearance of the disease, and have continued it without intermission.—(Times.)

A labourer named Mitchell, working in a hedge-bottom near Gainsborough, has been left personal and other property to the value of something like £20,000—(Sun.)

IRELAND.—The following are extracts from the Dublin journals and correspondence of yesterday:—

The Irish Tenant League.—A general meeting of the Council of the Irish Tenant League was held yesterday, Mr. J. M. Cantwell in the chair. According to the report of the proceedings in the *Freeman's Journal*, which does not state the numbers present, an arrangement was agreed upon by which the expenses of the league will be very much lessened, and at the same time "its future action efficiently provided for." Considerable discussion took place with reference to the position of the tenant-right question; ultimately, a resolution was adopted for the holding of a public conference of the friends of tenant right in the autumn, to consult as to the course of action.

The Lord Chancellor.—His lordship has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will be shortly able to resume the discharge of his official duties.

Cholera in Belfast.—The *Belfast Banner* of yesterday states that twenty-four cases of cholera have occurred since that day week, and that the disease has assumed a very aggravated character, and has proved unusually fatal. The home of the disease is, as hitherto, in the ill-ventilated and filthy alleys of the town.

A Windfall.—Some time ago a man named Byrne, originally from Dundalk, died in New York, and left property to the amount of £20,000 in cash, and about £1,000 dols. per year. As he had no relatives in America, that Government wrote to their consul in Ireland to institute inquiries as to his heir-at-law, whereupon a number of claimants sprung up, amongst whom are one of the Dundalk watchmen, named Byrne, another named Patrick Byrne, a publican residing in Anne-street, a family named Hamill, and another family named M'Court, all of whom reside in Dundalk. Besides these, we understand there are a number of claimants from Barmeath and the neighbourhood of Dunleer, who claim as relatives of the deceased. Under these circumstances the American President has issued a commission to inquire into the respective claims of these parties; and the American agent in Dublin, Mr. A. Foy, has summoned all parties interested in the disposal of the property to attend the commission. A number of witnesses are coming over from America to give evidence at the commission. Mr. M'Neale conducts the case on the part of the American agent; Mr. M'Mahon for the administrators of the deceased; and Mr. Dickie for the Irish claimants, all of whom are in humble circumstances, and would, of course, be elevated to affluence should they succeed in establishing their claims.

Wesleyan Reform.—A public meeting was held last evening in the Rotunda, to hear statements from the Rev. W. Griffiths, jun., of Derby, and the Rev. J. Everett, of York, relative to their expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference. The assemblage was numerous, and the chair was occupied by Mr. William Martin, of Manchester. A resolution expressing sympathy with the expelled members, disapprobation of the proceedings and laws of the Conference, and condemnation of the conduct of Irish preachers in sending over £1,000, to England in aid of such proceedings, was submitted to the meeting, and adopted with a few dissentients.

Elopement.—A Kilkenny paper has the following:—"The most picturesque village of our county, seated upon the Nore, is just now thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, caused by an elopement which has taken place under somewhat singular circumstances. The Lothario was a shopkeeper in comfortable circumstances, and a married man, who has left a wife and child to deplore his faithlessness. The frail fair one proves to be a young school-girl, not far advanced in her teens. The great cause of surprise in the neighbourhood is that the Lothario abandoned a fine comely and portly wife, for the charms of an exceedingly ill-formed and dumpy miss of anything but prepossessing manners; however, it is universally admitted that there is no accounting for taste. The man had some £200 in bank, which he drew and took with him, the only parting token left for his disconsolate spouse being a slip of paper, placed in a drawer, on which was written the laconic but highly consolatory message—'I am gone to America; don't fret; I will return in glory, or be dead.'"—(Chronicle.)

SELF-MUTILATION.—On Thursday a man named Kennett, who had been in Buckland Workhouse, was discharged, and took the road to Folkestone. After proceeding some way he inflicted on himself several wounds in the face, breast, and neck, from which the blood flowed till he fell down exhausted. He was then taken to the Elham Union, where he soon became insensible, and gradually sank till he expired. When the surgeon examined the unfortu-

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OFFICE, N°. 18, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
JULY 31—AUGUST 1. 1854.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON JULY 29, 1854.

THE WAR—*The German and Western Powers.*—The dispositions of the great European Governments at this conjuncture of the world's affairs are naturally regarded with extreme solicitude by all the countless thousands whose interests are involved in the progress or issue of the war. In this country especially, where discussion is free and opinion finds unrestricted expression, the obscure or changeable policy of the German Courts is canvassed with unremitting attention, and the movements of Austria or Prussia are observed with as much vigilance as those of Russia itself. It cannot be denied that there is good ground for the expectations on which this anxiety is based. For years past it has been advanced as an unimpeachable theory, that the peace of the world was maintained by a concerted understanding of the Five Great Powers, and in more recent times it was even asserted that nothing but the refinement of this concert into a recognized court of arbitration was required to extinguish war and its horrors for all time to come. No sooner did the differences between Turkey and Russia assume an important character than the theory in question was instantly acknowledged and applied. First at Constantinople, and afterwards at Vienna, the representatives of France, England, Austria, and Prussia, combined their action in evident pursuance of a common understanding, and at length, notwithstanding some unavoidable differences of opinion, the views of all the four Governments were brought to an identity of expression, and committed to the formal terms of a diplomatic record. Then came the hour of trial. The sentence of the Court had been unanimously pronounced, but who was to execute the decree? England and France, though reluctant in the extreme to forego the blessings of peace, nevertheless adhered to their words, and accepted the last resort of arms rather than permit their decisions to become a nullity; but Austria and Prussia, though committed to the self-same resolutions, have hitherto abstained from giving them force, and have allowed the common adversary to persist in his contumacy and violence. Such a policy as this has naturally created some strong feeling among a people whose words are equivalent to their bonds, and who are habituated by the usages of their daily life to attach the highest sanctity to all their engagements. It is felt in England that Prussia might, had she thought fit, have upheld the cause of the Czar against the Sultan, have defended the occupation of the principalities, and justified every tittle of the Menschikoff demands. This course was perfectly open to her as a sovereign and independent power, accountable to herself alone for her views of European transactions. But this course she did not venture to take. On the contrary, she concurred with the Western governments in denouncing the aggressions of Russia, and put upon formal record those identical conclusions in virtue of which these governments are now engaged in war. It was after this voluntary testimony to the justice of the European cause, after this plain condemnation of the Czar's proceedings, after this public assent to the requisitions made by England and France, that she not only belied her own words by manifest indifference, but exercised her influence to embarrass and impede the more honourable exertions of Austria in the common cause. Austria had many impediments of her own to surmount before she could bring her forces into action. Those who are loudest in complaining of her delays should recollect that they were also the loudest, not 12 months ago, in proclaiming her utter inability to go to war in any cause whatever. The aggregation of territories termed the "Austrian empire" had recently been shaken almost to disruption by the convulsions of a revolutionary year. Hungary was moodily disaffected, Lombardy scarcely controllable, the Imperial finances in a hopeless condition, and the whole framework of the political machine seriously disorganised. These difficulties, however, would all apparently have been overcome but for obstacles secretly interposed by Prussia. Prussia herself laboured under no such embarrassments. She had, it is true, in common with Austria, a long line of frontier exposed to Russian assault in case of an actual rupture with the Czar, but exactly in proportion to the extent of this line was its probable security if Austria and Prussia remained sincerely at one. Together, and with the ressources of the Germanic Confederacy at their backs, these Governments could have brought a million of bayonets into the field against an aggressor, whose forces would at the same time have been distracted by the operations of France and England before Cronstadt and Sebastopol. Danger, therefore, was out of the question, while other dissuasives there were none. Prussia had a full treasury, credit in abundance, an enormous army, and an enlightened population. As far as political sympathies are concerned, her professed affinities were rather with Great Britain than with Russia. She had been boasting of her advances in constitutional science, had laid the foundations of a representative government, and had everywhere assumed the position of a Power with liberal tendencies, becoming the education and intelligence of her people. The one sole consideration on the other side originated in the personal sentiments of the Sovereign. The King of Prussia, though not placed, like the Emperor of Austria, under a moral obligation to the Czar, was intimately connected with that monarch by family ties, and to such account was this connection turned that the public duties of the nation and the governement have been substantially sacrificed. There exists in Prussia a party analogous to those discoverable in most other nations—a party not so much conservative as reactionary, opposed to progress, adverse to liberal institutions, and desirous rather of reviving the past than improving the future. This party, though small in numbers, and perfectly insignificant in comparison with the great Prussian nation, has many adherents among the high nobility, and, under such a constitution as that of Prussia, many opportunities of influencing the Government. It has recently succeeded in getting the Government almost entirely into its hands, and avails itself of the weakness, indecision, and affections of the King to play the game of its natural patron—the Czar. This policy is accomplished by various means, but principally through the facilities afforded by the peculiar constitution of the Germanic body. Austria and Prussia, besides being independent and sovereign States, are members of that political association which still bears the collective name of Germany. The command or presidency of this association would be equivalent to the command of a mighty kingdom. It was once lodged, with the Imperial title, in the house of Austria, but this arrangement was terminated in the wars of the French Revolution, and the prize, under some designation or other, has been contested by Austria and Prussia ever since. Any false step on the part of either of these Powers with reference to Germany might throw the desired ascendancy into the hands of the other. The risk Austria is naturally unwilling to run, not to speak of the material support which might be lost if the Germanic body, under the influence of Prussia, were to dissent from her proceedings in the matter of the war. It happens, too, that the second-rate German Courts—such as those of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, &c.—are peculiarly amenable to the designing overtures of Russia, and are thus made ready instruments of intrigue. An illustration of these facts was given in what were termed the Conferences of Bamberg, where the Courts in question volunteered an opinion upon the war and its objects framed thoroughly in Russian interests. Prussia, therefore, by putting this machinery in action, as well as by intimations of her own policy in the same quarter, can menace Austria with isolation from the Germanic body, with loss of influence, and with deprivation of support. Such a game, however, is double as well as dangerous, for Prussia, like Austria, has German interests at stake, and her risks would be infinitely the greater of the two if the German people should awake to a sense of its own dignity and rights. In the meantime, an active alliance with the constitutional governments of the West against the despot of the North would prove the security of Austria in her disaffected provinces, would terminate a suspense as costly and perilous to her as actual war, and would exhibit her as the true champion of German interests against the insidious blockader of the Danube. This co-operation, notwithstanding the clandestine opposition of Prussia, there is now every reason to anticipate, and the Emperor of Russia, after seeing all the great Powers of Europe, united against him in the Cabinet, will encounter three out of the four combined against him in the field.—(TIMES.)

OUR ARMY "ABROAD"—*The Genius of Misrule.*—The learned Linkium Fidelius informs us that the world is like a plain surface, pierced with round and triangular holes, and that the happiness and efficiency of unfeathered bipeds depends on each slipping into a hole that suits his particular form. "Figure to yourself," speculates that philosopher, "the agony of a round man thrust into a triangular hole." In our military arrangements it appears that there is an immense amount of this three-cornered torture. When the Great Duke "shuffled off his mortal coil," we of this working-day world, with many others who, like ourselves, take the rule of common sense for guidance, believed that if the office of commander-in-chief was not to be filled by such men as the late Lord Anglesey—leaving thereby the detail of it in the practised hands that had for so many years conducted the business—those of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, that that able *office* officer (and no disrespect is intended in so designating him) would have been placed in the chief direction of the department he had so long and so satisfactorily carried on. But the Genius of Misrule willed it otherwise, and Lord Hardinge, who deserved a better fate, was forced into the overweighing position of commander-in-chief, and thus became the first of this series of round men triangularly tortured. Horse Guards, commanded by the Great Duke, steered by Lord Fitzroy, and ballasted by Sir George Brown (who, to say the least, was a good adjutant-general), made fair weather of it in the worst of times; but with the former gone, and the two latter thrown overboard, as very soon they were, it floats hither and thither, like the Ark, hoping to touch ground on some Mount Ararat, or vainly waiting for a political dove, bearing the olive-branch of Peace, that being the condition of things in which our war departments can best assert their efficiency. Lord Fitzroy, having been tilted out of the saddle—men say with something less than knightly courtesy—had to be appeased; so he was made into Lord Raglan. But true to his vocation, the Genius of Misrule forced him into the three-cornered hole of the Ordnance—a department of which he knew nothing, and for which he cared less. And as though that were not sufficient torture for a round man, he was as suddenly wrenched out of that office, and thrust into the more agonising position of general commanding the British forces in the East.

> He never set a squadron in the field
> Nor the division of a battle knows
> More than a spinster.

The Genius of Misrule thought Sir George Brown deserved no better fate; so he too was sent "to add his unit to the general sum" in the East. All may pause to admire the beautiful working of this system of misrule. Sir George Brown, who was excellent in that department which is confined to the detail and discipline, to wigging colonels, to courts-martial, and to counting bayonets and buttons, becomes alarming when his rotundity is squeezed into the triangleship of a general of division. There his forte become his foible: that which he considered life on the parade is death in the field: and "the general camp, the pioneers and all," curse the day when the Genius of Misrule thus handed them over to be sacrificed on the altar of martinetism by the high priest of the excoriating razor, the throttling stock, and the ponderous pack. Supposing the Genius of Misrule had been restrained, how might we have stood? Lord Raglan would have been at the Horse Guards, so would General Brown, and promptitude and decision would have characterised our military movements. Lord Hardinge would have been available to command our forces in the East. Thus every man would have been in his accustomed place, and the public service, paramount as it should be, would have held its own. A name favourably known to war in the execution, would have given confidence to our alliess and to ourselves. Names known and respected in the official departments of war would have given all their weight to the administration. Each person habituated to his own branch would have shown that the lieutenants of Alexander were of the conquering Macedonian's school, though their great master was no more. But this was not to be.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Ministerial whitebait dinner is announced to take place on 12th August. As this is the ceremony preparatory to the close of the Session, we may, in a very few days afterwards, expect to find Parliament prorogued. It follows that the whole remaining work of the Session must now be finished off in little more than a fortnight. If every member of Parliament could come into the house with a forty-member power and work from sunrise to sunset, there would not be time to complete, in a satisfactory manner, the legislative work that ought to be done. Instead of having extra power at this period of the year, we are sure to have less than usual. Members begin to fly off in all directions. Their talk is of guns and horses, and travelling gear—of the Moors, and Baden-Baden, and Constantinople, and the Nile. Members who have been defiant during the whole session on every possible measure, come all at once to a delightful understanding on the subject of abandoning St. Stephen's. Couples pair off for the remainder of the session. A single newspaper column will suffice to contain the death and burial or the triumphant success of half-a-dozen measures, each of which would have claimed two or three evenings to itself at the commencement of the session. This is an unfortunate state of things as far as the interests of the country are concerned. Bad measures are passed without proper examination. Good measures are suffered to drop. Government jobs are perpetrated. Many M.P.'s doubtless act from a feeling that it is useless to make any very great efforts at so late a period; and thus, although they do not abandon their posts, they do not perform their full duty. There is no good reason why this should be so. Those members of the House who are so ready to turn their backs on it, are generally the non-working members—those who oftener impede than accelerate the business of the House. Those who are left behind are generally the business men. Although a fortnight is not long enough to enable these to make up for arrears of lost time, it is still long enough to prevent much evil, to effect much good. An immense deal might be accomplished by a few sturdy workers at this period of the year. There is no reason why the work of legislation should go on in a more slovenly manner because those are absent who only look upon legislation as an unpleasant duty which they are bound to perform in return for being invested with the dignities and privileges of M.P.-ship. As to the whitebait dinner, there is no harm in wishing that the Ministers may find consolation in it, for some rough treatment which they have thoroughly merited. The fish, however, must be remarkably good, the wines peculiarly racy, the weather marvellously fine, and the witty portion of the guests wonderfully felicitous, if the recollection of the defunct progeny of the Cabinet does not throw a gloom over the table. The great subject of conversation cannot be what has been done by themselves, but what has been undone by the enemy. The subject of congratulation will be, not what has been won, but what has not been lost. The memory of the dead bills should assuredly be drunk in solemn silence, which will endure a tolerably long time if it is proportioned to the number of the dear departed. Instead of drinking to the success of the measures that have passed, good taste will suggest some such toast as "Better luck next time." Whatever may be the proceedings of the official dinner, it is to be hoped that whoever is the Mentor of the party, will seriously exhort his hearers to remember that if they are to act together with any effect next session they must take care to give us better measures in the next year than in the past one. To be successful they must all pull together better than herefore. They are taunted with being a Coalition Ministry, whereas, the fact is there never was a Ministry which seemed so little able to coalesce to any good national purpose.—(DAILY NEWS.)

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARKER—*The Times.*—A question was put last night to Sir James Graham by Colonel Blair, with a view of eliciting from him such an account of the lamented death of the late Captain Parker as might tend to show that his own over-temerity was not mainly the cause of a casualty which we must all deplore. It will be recollected that in the columns of this journal an account has appeared of the calamity, to which we still venture to adhere. Nothing could be further from our thoughts, in the few remarks we offered upon that account, than to publish one syllable which could be twisted by the most perverse intellect into disrespect to the memory of Captain Parker. A more gallant or fearless officer never trod the deck of an English man-of-war. Our regret was, that so valuable a life should be thrown away, and for so insufficient a reason. We could not but be very forcibly struck with so unusual a series of calamities as the successive deaths of Captains Foote, Giffard, and Parker, all whose lives, we repeat it, have been thrown away—utterly thrown away! The first put out to sea in his gig with the certainty of being swamped, and he was swamped; the second lost his life and his ship in chasing a worthless prize in thick weather on a fortified coast; the third, with a few men at his heels, charged a stockade in the swamps of the Danube, and most unfortunately was shot through the heart—and a nobler heart never beat—as the consequence of his temerity. The first Lord of the Admiralty, in the explanation he gave to the House last night, did not, in reality, contradict any one of the statements of our correspondent's letter, but simply endeavoured to give the character of serious service to a proceeding which appears essentially destitute of the circumstances which accompany the performance of a naval duty in face of the enemy. In one of our contemporaries, the *Post*, appeared an account of the transaction, one day later in date from Constantinople, which entirely confirms the statement of our correspondent, especially noticing the fact that the chaplain was taken by Captain Parker od this unlucky excursion. The correspondent of the *Herald*, who sent home a very detailed account of the whole transaction at a later date, and consequently when the circumstances of the transaction must have been well known, says that Capt. Parker had determined to examine the capacities of the gabion battery, and then to investigate the capabilities of the river further up. "No attack," writes this gentleman, "from the enemy was expected, but still the boats, as usual, pulled in armed and manned." He goes on to say that when poor Parker's gig was fired on from the embrasures of the battery, he had at first determined to wait for proper support—a wise resolution; but, seeing the pinnace, under the command of Lieut. Lyons, take the ground, he consulted nothing but the first impulse of his great courage, tried to storm the battery and was shot through the heart. Com. Powell, who succeeded to the command, with more sound discretion, withdrew the men, waited for the reserve, threw in a heavy fire of shell and rocket, and carried the position with but little trouble. Such are the three accounts of the transaction, forwarded by three independent witnesses from the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where the tragedy occurred. In two cases it is stated that Capt. Parker took his chaplain with him in the gig, which sufficiently shows the character of the whole proceeding; in the third it is emphatically stated that "no attack was anticipated." Colonel Blair seems to have taken it ill that we have accused poor Capt. Parker—of what?—of over-courage. Of course, the gallant officer has his own peculiar notions of calumny; and, if this be an offence in his eyes, we must be content to struggle on against the burden of his displeasure as we best can. But, after all, Colonel Blair is merely the mid-wife called in to assist Sir James Graham in his travail, and there is little reason why his name should be mixed up in a discussion, with which he has no kind of concern. The explanation of the First Lord of the Admiralty is, however, a more serious matter; it involves charges which merit graver remark. He says that English officers employed upon foreign service labour under a double difficulty. If they do nothing they are accused of indolence, of incapacity, of want of spirit. If, on the contrary, they do attempt a service and get worsted, the British public turns upon them and twits them with indiscretion. With the same breath we grumble against our admirals and generals for their inactivity, and abuse the more forward officers who at least attempt something. Now, this explanation implies a justification of Sir J. Graham and a sneer at the public. It just amounts to this—that, although Cronstadt still remains intact, and Sebastopol is, to all appearance, as secure as Dover Castle, because Sir J. Graham had provided no proper means of attacking either, the British public ought to be satisfied because naval captains of deservedly high character and distinction have thrown away their lives. Sir James Graham was very ready with his statement of the difficulties under which English officers on service labour; it would be but fair that he should take in some degree into account the difficulties under which the correspondents of the great London journals are placed. Let any of these gentlemen make but the most trifling error, and immediately half-a-dozen officious busybodies in the House of Commons are in arms to tear him to pieces, and deliver themselves of the usual platitudes about "newspaper correspondents." No mercy is shown to them; it is never considered how, day after day, in the midst of great difficulties, at the cost of their own blood—from the scorched ruins of Silistria, or, this very day, from the bloody field of Giurgevo, they place before the public at home a vast amount of what is found by the result to be correct. As a matter of course, when anything is stated by a newspaper correspondent which at all reflects upon the action of Government—a Minister jumps up in the House and meets the statement with a stereotyped denial. During the present session this game has been repeatedly played, and with but indifferent success. Sir James, who is a cautious man, should have learnt more discretion from the many humiliations which his colleagues have been doomed to endure from rash denials of this description. To return, however, to the case of poor Captain Parker. The *London Gazette* publishes the official account of the transaction in which his life was lost. The second paragraph, from the pen of his own comrade, embodies in two lines the substance of the remarks which have called forth Colonel Blair's indignation and Sir James Graham's sneer at public opinion:—"The loss of this gallant officer is but ill-compensated by the complete success with which his attack was attended." The account of Commander Powell, who, when the command devolved upon him, appears to have conducted the service with great ability and courage, differs in no material point from the statements of the three correspondents of the London journals. The only difference is, that Commander Powell treats as a well-planned operation that which the correspondents describe as a reconnaissance. The public must form their own judgment upon the facts. How came the chaplain in the boat if mischief was really apprehended? Far be it, however, from us to write anything that may give pain to the friends and relatives of a most gallant and accomplished young officer, beyond that which a sense of public duty most imperatively demands. Such men as Captain Parker are not readily replaced; therefore it is that the intelligence of his untimely death, when engaged upon such an operation, cannot be read without an additional and a sharper pang of regret.—(TIMES.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 29, *twelve o'clock.*—The market has been tolerably well supported, Consols for the Account having been done at 92½ to 92⅝. There has been, however, a good deal of money stock offered, and the cash price has declined from 92½ to 92¼, the present quotations being 92¼ ⅜ for money, and 92½ exactly for time. The Threes Reduced have been sold at 29½ ¾, and the Three-and-a-Quarter at 93¼ 93. Transactions have been very limited in the market for Foreign Stocks, and prices have undergone no essential variation. The Railway Share Market has been firm, but there has not been much business doing. Gold Mine Shares have been entirely neglected, and quotations are unchanged.

Two o'clock.—Consols for Account 92½.

THE FUNDS.—*Alleged Speculation.*—A functionary, nearly connected with a Cabinet Minister, it is said, has largely and unfortunately speculated in the funds. The removal of the party in question from his position would be but a matter of course. We trust that his superior in office will be able to give the most positive contradiction to the report which is so generally current.—(Herald.)

UNITED STATES.—We have received the following by telegraph from Liverpool, dated this morning:—

The Washington has arrived with the usual mails. She brings the following intelligence, under date of New York, July 15:—

The Asia has arrived. A bill is before the Senate providing that sections of land are to be given to foreigners when they have only declared their intention to become citizens. Its passing is doubtful. The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty will probably be confirmed. The Japan Treaty will pass. The cholera is very fatal in New Orleans and other cities. Stocks were slightly recovering, but another heavy failure of a broker in New York has inflicted an additional shock. Speculative Stocks have again fallen from 1 to 3 per cent. Exchange as before. Money easier—say 8 per cent. on undeniable securities. Cotton very firm, at previous rates. Flour keeps up tolerably.—(Globe.)

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The following have reached us from our own correspondents:

"*Berlin, 28th.*—It is reported that a French liner was stranded in Kiel harbour on the 28th."

"*Athens, 20th.*—Four insurgent chiefs have been put to death near Frikona, in Thessaly, by the Bashi-Bazouks."—(Times.)

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKS FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Telegraphic despatches from Vienna announce in a positive manner that the Turkish troops are on the point of withdrawing from the left bank of the Danube, obedient to an order issued on the demand of the Austrian government. The importance of this announcement renders its early confirmation or contradiction desirable.—(Daily News.)

THE GERMAN POWERS.—Our Paris correspondent writes, yesterday:—

Any lingering hopes which may have been entertained that Prussia would in the end give in to the general opinion, not only of Europe, but of her own subjects, are daily vanishing, and it is now pretty certain that a treaty will be entered into between Austria and the other powers, to which Prussia will be no party. It is stated in high quarters here that the terms of the treaty are so far settled already, that in the course of a week or two it will be signed and promulgated. In the meantime, the Austrian troops continue to be concentrated on the frontier, but there is no truth in the report that they have entered the principalities.—(Chronicle, *Second Edition.*)

THE BATTLE OF GIURGEVO.—Our correspondent, writing under date of Rutschuk, 9th July, gives the following account of this action, in which it will be seen three gallant English officers lost their lives:—

I left Shumla for Rustchuk on the 5th, and arrived on the evening of the 6th; the distance is 65 miles. 2,000 infantry are encamped at Rasgrad, the half-way station, and 3,000 cavalry in a village near, where forage is more easily procurable. For the last 40 miles the road follows the windings of a stream, which renders it a more eligible route for the march of an army than any of those to the eastward, where water is very scarce. The crops towards the Danube are more advanced than those about Shumla, and reaping has commenced. The peasants brought sheaves of corn and laid them in the middle of the road before we came up, as specimens of the first fruits. They expect, of course, a small baksheesh in honour of the occasion. I found at Rustchuk that the Russians still remained on the left bank of the Danube. Their force was estimated at 6,000 infantry and two battalions of cavalry, quartered in the villages of Giurgevo and Slobodshi, a portion of them living in tents. They had batteries for eight or ten guns, which bore on the town, and Minié riflemen constantly lined the bank, to fire when a cluster of soldiers or other opportunity occurred for a long shot. In order to render an account of what took place on the 7th intelligible, I must give you a longer description of Rustchuk than the interest which, under ordinary circumstances, is attached to the place would deserve. The town extends for a mile along the bank of the Danube, at an elevation of 90 feet; the banks are so steep as to render any fortifications unnecessary beyond bastions with earthern parapets to cover the guns, of which there are a tolerable number. On the land side it is surrounded by a rampart and ditch, with masonry revetments. The ground here rises to a small eminence, crowned with redoubts. A small bay near the centre of the river front forms the harbour, where a steamer and plenty of boats were lying. The opposite side of the river is flat for half a mile inland, when it gets slightly but abruptly elevated towards the village of Slobodshi. The town of Giurgevo is a mile and a half below Rustchuk, on the left bank, and still further down is the island of Mokan, which the Turks gained possession of on the 5th, killing 20 of the Russians. Opposite to the harbour and boats was the principal Russian battery; 100 yards in the rear of it a creek runs nearly parallel to the river. It is generally fordable, and loses itself at both extremities without joining the Danube. After the siege of Silistria was raised, and the Russians commenced retiring, Omer Pacha proposed crossing the Danube at Rustchuk and Silistria, and sent 25,000 men to each of these towns. He expected to be at Rustchuk, where the first attempt would be made, about the 9th, and ordered everything to be prepared, but no further steps to be taken till he arrived. During the night of the 6th, however, the Russians withdrew all their guns, and so few men were to be seen on the left bank that Hussein Pacha, the commander of the forces in Rustchuk, determined at once to effect a lodgment. At half-past nine a.m. four companies of infantry under the command of Bekir Pacha, accompanied by Behram Pacha (General Cannon) and Capt. Bent, Royal Engineers, landed a little below the Russian battery, without opposition beyond a musketry fire. Gen. Cannon advanced with some skirmishers along with Capt. Bent, who was the first Englishman to land; and they drove the enemy across the creek with considerable loss; but the Russians, who in reality were 800 strong, here made a stand, and the Turks had to retire on the river bank. They established their left in the battery; their right was in less danger, for the creek gets deeper in that direction. The Russians came forward very bravely, but the Turks defended the battery with determination, and, after a few minutes' firing at very close quarters, the former retired among the reeds and brushwood, whence they continued their musketry fire with considerable effect. General Cannon now returned to consult with Hussein Pacha, who overlooked the whole field of action from the Rustchuk bastions, and he sent two battalions over, and ordered the gunboats to keep up a vigorous fire. A quarter of an hour after the party under Bekir Pacha started another body of 500 men, commanded by Col. Balfour Ogilvie, aide-de-camp to Gen. Cannon, accompanied by Col. C. Hinde, aide-de-camp, Capt. Arnold, 3d Madras Native Infantry, and Lieut. Meynell, H.M.'s 75th Regt. proceeded in the steamer for a mile and a half up the river, and landed on the left bank. Seeing during the passage that Bekir Pacha was likely to be hard pressed, Col. Ogilvie determined to effect a junction with him. He threw out 50 skirmishers in front, under Capt. Arnold, Col. Hinde commanding the advanced and Lieut. Meynell the rear guard. The enemy opened a severe fire of grape from two guns they brought up, and their infantry annoyed his left flank by an incessant musketry fire. After descending the river for a mile, the Turks took a Russian battery close to the bank, and Col. Ogilvie, finding that Captain Arnold had got so much over to the left front that he could not see him, as the ground was covered with high reeds, ordered them to wait till Capt. Arnold should fall back, for he had given him directions to rejoin the main body at this point. After half an-hour, however, Col. Ogilvie, who could not see anything that was going on down the river, and being anxious to join Bekir Pasha, pushed on down the river, leaving Lieut. Meynell with 50 men to keep the position till Capt. Arnold returned. By this time the steamer had made another trip, and 200 more men came down the bank and joined Lieut. Meynell. After a march of a mile and a half, over ground occupied by the enemy, and commanded by their guns, at grape and canister range, the gallant party under Col. Ogilvie effected a junction with Bekir Pacha, and this timely reinforcement raised the spirits of the Turks. Capt. Arnold's detention was afterwards explained by the accounts of those who were in the Rustchuk bastions, and could see the whole engagement. He had actually advanced with his 50 men on a Russian battery more than 300 yards inland, in which there were two guns, driven them out of it (the enemy retiring their pieces), and held possession till overwhelming numbers forced him back on Lieut. Meynell. Here they retained their ground for about two hours, without any reinforcement being sent from the town, until three fresh Russian battalions came down the heights, one of which joined in the attack. At this point the Turks, now far outnumbered, were driven out of the battery to the river bank. Capt. Arnold and Lieut. Meynell were both killed; their bodies were found in the battery, which renders it evident that the gallant fellows had fought where they stood till the last. The remainder commenced retiring down the river, under shelter of the bank, which is here about seven feet high, but the enemy, keeping above them, continued loading and firing, while our men, from their position, could offer no resistance. It seemed as if the whole party must have been destroyed, when 300 men, under Lieut. Burke, Royal Engineers, who had been landed from the steamer, commenced marching down the river, and the enemy drew up to attack them. Here a repetition of what I have just described took place; the Turks found a tempting, but fallacious shelter, behind the bank, and the Russians, from above, stabbed them with the bayonet, or discharged their muskets, the muskets almost touching the heads of our men. Most fortunately, the bank ended, and the ground became level with the river's edge. The Turks could now form line, and face their opponents on equal terms. They slowly retired for 100 yards, and then, though much outnumbered, showed such a resolute front that the Russians durst not charge. The attention of the Generals on both sides was now directed to this action, for while Hussein Pasha despatched the steamer to bring off our men, 500 Russian cavalry and two guns descended from the village of Slobodshi, and gallopped in the same direction. The Russians had the start, and the result was watched with intense anxiety, when, to the surprise of the Turkish General, the Russian cavalry halted a quarter of a mile in the rear. It was now expected that the steamer, which had two guns on board, would bring off our men without difficulty, but she became enveloped in smoke and steam; one of the enemy's shot had rendered her totally useless, and she drifted back across the river. The position of the Turks was now to all appearance hopeless; one charge, and they would all be driven into the river by superior numbers, when the enemy's infantry slowly retired behind the cavalry, and the whole of them proceeded to Sloblodshi. Towards sundown the party were brought back without molestation. They lost about 70 men, among whom was Lieut. Burke, who commanded the expedition. All this time the firing was kept up at the battery where the first landing was made; a quarter of a mile below it the Russians had brought up two battalions and two guns, and made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to reach our boats and take the battery we were defending in the rear. By 5 p.m. the Turks had retrenched themselves, which would have been effected long before had proper arrangements been made, and a sufficent supply of tools been sent over.

I had returned to the right bank at about 3 p.m., and, as Hussein Pasha, accompanied by General Cannon and his staff, was going over to the other side at about 8 p.m, I took the opportunity of recrossing. The Turks were busy completing and extending their retrenchments, all firing had ceased, and we passed the night there without any further attack. In the morning the Russian infantry had disappeared; their cavalry, who were drawn up on the rising ground, drew off slowly an hour after daybreak, and the Turks commenced the melancholy task of burying the dead of both sides which were strewn over the battle field. So many exaggerated reports are in circulation regarding the killed and wounded on both sides, that I prefer giving my own estimate, which tallies very much with that of other Englishmen I have consulted, and I am sure is nearly correct. I reckon that there were 200 Turks killed of those who landed highest up the river; that in the battery opposite the town there were 30 killed; and on the extreme right 70. The wounded, I am informed, amount to about 600; total, 900.

Of the Russians, about 30 were killed up the river, 70 near the battery opposite the town, 50 on the extreme right, and 40 in the battery taken by poor Arnold and by shell from the Rutschuk bastions; total killed 190; taking the wounded in the proportion of 4 to 1 this gives 760—total 950. The difference of the proportion between the killed and wounded on the two sides is thus explained:—The Turks who were killed when under the river bank were nearly all shot dead; the wounded had no means of retiring, and the Russians returned to massacre those who were still living. It is but justice to add, that this shameful inhumanity might be partly owing to the exasperation occasioned by the Turks having not yet entirely discarded the disgraceful practice of decapitating the dead. In this hard fought action, which lasted for nine hours, the soldiers on both sides displayed great courage. The Turks, who made good their lodgment and slept on the field, may with justice claim the victory; but it was an action for which no necessity existed. The Russians were evidently retiring from their position, and it cannot be considered good generalship to force the passage of a river 700 yards wide and gain two acres of ground at the expense of nearly 1000 men, when as many square miles might have been occupied the following day without firing a shot. What Omer Pasha will say of it I do not know, but I have the best authority for stating that he had issued positive instructions that no attempt of the sort should be made until he himself had arrived. We are all expecting him with anxiety, as until he comes nothing further will be done. What will then take place no one knows. The Russians are encamped about eight miles distant, but I do not think they will await the approach of a large force, and it is not impossible that in a short time I may address you further from Bucharest.—(Times.)

Extract of a letter from Varna, dated July 14:

Yesterday the troops at Aladyn were to have had a grand field-day, which was only prevented by a most absurd order. The Duke wished to give his division a day's exercise in pontooning, and a convenient little branch of the lake of Devna, close to the camp, and about 50 or 60 yards broad, was selected for the purpose. The pontoons which are at Aladyn were got out, and the rafts made, and all was ready for the next day's operations, when Capt. Chapman, of the Royal Engineers (the officer in charge of the pontoon train), was reluctantly compelled to interrupt the arrangements, by informing his Royal Highness that he had received strict orders from Lord Raglan "that the pontoons were on no account whatever to be put in the water." The gallant Duke, as well as every one else, seemed astonished at such an injunction—but it was a fact, and the orders on the subject were most strict and positive. The idea of pontooning exercise, without pontoons, was, therefore, abandoned.—(Herald.)

THE BALTIC FLEET.—A correspondent writes from Barosund, under date of July 8:—

By private letter from St. Petersburg, we hear the Emperor has issued a ukase which compels all the English residents along the coasts to retire into the interior, but permits those now living in the city to live anywhere on the great road to Moscow. Before we left Cronstadt, on the 2d, every effort was made to discover some of the infernal machines which are said to have been laid down, but, after the most diligent search to within 3,000 yards of the Risbank battery, none were found. It is known that several hundred were made at a Government factory near Moscow at the beginning of this year. They consist of copper globes holding 700lb. of powder, and are made to explode either by the ship's bottom striking them, or by means of galvanic wires connected with the shore. One of them would make a hole in the St. Jean d'Acre's bottom about 25 feet in diameter. The sufferings of the people along the coast must be very great, especially from the want of salt. A few days ago a boat came alongside one of the fleet, braving the chance of being detained as prisoners, and offered their fish in exchange for a handful of salt. The Basilisk returned from Dantsic on the 4th with the mails and 90 bullocks; these, at all times acceptable, would be ten times so if we could get a few fresh vegetables to put in the soup; every exertion is made to get them, but none are to be had. We hear the Russians are building a battery which will command the anchorage upon the island of Sandhaumn, near Helsingfors, and which was the only spot from which our ships could attack their fleet, as it completely flanked one of the forts. I am glad to tell you that the fleets in the Baltic follow the example of those gone to the East, and fraternise with each other on all occasions. The greatest cordiality exists between us; invitations to visit are superfluous; we do it without; make our calls in the cool of the evening, smoke our pipes, chat with each other as well as we are able, laugh at each other's blunders, and separate with hopes that we may always in future run together in unity and good fellowship. The Alban came from Port Baltic on the 7th, where she has been surveying. While there she landed a party under a flag of truce, when several officers of the Imperial Guard came down to the beach and smoked cigars with them in the most friendly manner. They appeared a very intelligent and gentlemanly set of fellows, and when invited on board consented to come, but the general in command would not allow them. The fortifications round Revel have been very much strengthened; the people along the coast are inclined to be exceedingly civil and friendly on all occasions.—(Times.)

Our Stockholm correspondent writes under date of July 21:—

It would appear by the *Umea Journal* (Umea is a Swedish port in the Gulf of Bothnia), that Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, and Capt. Scott, of the Odin, intend paying shortly a visit to New Charlestown (Ny Carleby), a town in Finland, not far distant from Gamla Carleby, the scene of the severe losses experienced by the Vulture and the above-named Odin, war steamers. In fact, that journal states that Capt. Hall, who is now the commander of the steamers cruising in the Gulf of Finland, declared that he expected to be reinforced with a number of smaller boats, and that he should then see what was to be done in New Carleby. The same journal adds that the officers of a French frigate, 72 guns (name not given) lately visited Gumbodaholmen, and stated that the real operations would commence towards the end of the present month, and that 140 gunboats would soon arrive from England. The Leopard, Admiral Plumridge's flag sip, anchored off Hudikswall on the 10th inst., and was visited by several inhabitants of that Swedish town, who were received on board with the greatest courtesy. A number of the crew were allowed to go on shore, where a dance was got up for their amusement. The Swedish war frigate Eugénie is also crusing in the Gulf of Bothnia.—(Daily News.)

Sovereigns are being returned pretty freely from the Australian colonies. The Washington Irving, on her way home from Sydney, has 3,700 on board; the Rodney, from the same port, 6,500; and the Maid of Judah, 13,633; and the Indian Queen, from Melbourne, 3,500; making in all £27,333 in sovereigns. During the next two months we ought to receive gold dust from Australia to the value of £1,200,472, that quantity being advised as shipped exclusive of the above specie, making in all upwards of 1¼ million sterling. It is satisfactory to find from the colonial advices that the produce from all the mines of Victoria continues very encouraging, particularly those of Ballarat, the produce suffering no diminution. The amount conveyed to Melbourne and Geelong weekly by the government armed escorts, without any reference to that brought in by private individuals, keeps with regularity to about 40,000 ounces. The yield would no doubt be much greater, were not the regular labour of the mines at the old sites greatly disturbed by rushes to newly-discovered spots, which take a certain time to exhibit results. The quantity of gold shipped from Port Phillip this year, to 26th May, had been 893,854 oz.—worth about £3,575,415. The whole of the gold by the last arrivals, with the exception of that by the Tudor, Poictiers, and Iris, has been delivered at the Bank, and all of it taken for exportation.—(Globe.)

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office to-day at two o'clock.—(Globe.)

We understand that Parliament will not be prorogued until the 22d August.—(Herald.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Duke and